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NOT SO MUCH BOURBON.

NEXT HOUSE DEMOCRATIC, BUT BY A REDUCED MAJORITY.

Present Indications It Will Contain 168 Democrats, 154 Republicans, and Two Labor Men, with One District Yet to Elect—A Wisconsin Flash in the Pan—Carlisle's Close Shave—Colorado Elects a Democrat—Another Republican in Pennsylvania—The Revised List.

fond Democratic hope was dashed yesterday when the official returns from the First [illegible] District confirmed the fact of Congressman Caswell's reëlection by 362 majority and assured the continual political retirement of the ancient Doolittle. Advices from the [illegible] Kentucky make it reasonably certain that Speaker Carlisle will pull through by [illegible] 500 instead of the usual 5,000 majority, though the opposition is still building on the results of the official count, which begins today. The returns from Colorado indicate the election of Symes, Republican, though the vote is very close and the official count may be necessary to decide the result. The latest advices from California are that the Democrats have probably elected their men in the First and Second districts, though in the latter the vote is very close, and the final result may establish the election of Campbell, Republican. The other California districts remain as reported Wednesday night—the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Republican, and the Fifth Democratic. Yesterday's dispatches assure the reëlection of Jonas G. Howard, the regular Democrat in the Third District, instead of James K. Marsh, the Independent Democrat who was previously reported to have pulled through. As Marsh would undoubtedly have acted with the Democrats, the fact of Hammond's election cuts no figure. The rumored defeat of "Deacon" White (Republican) in the Third New York by Bell (Democrat), by a very slight majority, is disproved by later dispatches, which put White's majority at sixty. The unpleasant surprise yesterday for the Democrats was the loss of the Twentieth Pennsylvania, where, according to the latest dispatches to THE TRIBUNE, Patton, Republican, was clearly elected over Hall, Democrat, by 245 plurality. Considerable doubt still surrounds the supposed election of O'Ferrall, Democrat, in the Seventh Virginia, and the indications are that it will require the official count to settle it.

The following table shows at a glance the political complexion of the present House, and of the next House as closely as it can be determined, and the party gains by States. From this showing the next House will be composed of 168 Democrats, 154 Republicans, and two Labor men, with one district in Rhode Island still to elect, and the chances there decidedly in favor of a Republican:

STATE.	50TH CONGRESS Rep.	50TH CONGRESS Dem.	50TH CONGRESS Labor	49TH CONGRESS Rep.	49TH CONGRESS Dem.	GAINS. Rep.	GAINS. Dem.
bama	....	8	..	....	8	....	....
nsas	....	5	..	....	5	....	....
fornia	3	3	..	5	1	....	2
orado	1	....	..	1	....	....	....
necticut	1	3	..	2	2	....	1
aware	....	1	..	....	1	....	....
rida	....	2	..	....	2	....	....
rgia	....	10	..	....	10	....	....
[illegible]	14	6	..	10	10	4	....
[illegible]	7	6	..	4	9	3	....
[illegible]	8	3	..	7	4	1	....
[illegible]	7	....	..	7	....	....	....
[illegible]	3	8	..	1	10	2	....
[illegible]	....	6	..	....	6	....	....
[illegible]	4	....	..	4	....	....	....
[illegible]	1	5	..	1	5	....	....
husetts	8	4	..	10	2	....	2
[illegible]	6	5	..	4	7	2	....
[illegible]	2	3	..	5	....	....	3
[illegible]	....	7	..	....	7	....	....
[illegible]	2	12	..	2	12	....	....
[illegible]	2	1	..	3	....	....	1
[illegible]	1	....	..	1	....	....	....
sh're	1	1	..	2	....	....	1
Jersey	5	2	..	4	3	1	....
York	19	15	..	17	17	2	....
Carolina	3	6	..	1	8	2	....
[illegible]	15	6	..	10	11	5	....
[illegible]	1	....	..	1	....	....	....
sylv'a	20	8	..	20	8	....	....
e Isl'd	*1	....	..	2	....	....	....
Carolina	....	7	..	1	6	....	1
essee	2	8	..	3	7	....	1
[illegible]	....	11	..	....	11	....	....
[illegible]	2	....	..	2	....	....	....
[illegible]	6	3	1	2	8	4	....
Virginia	2	2	..	1	3	1	....
onsin	7	1	1	7	2	....	....
Totals	154	168	2	140	185	27	12
		14			45		

*No choice in one district, where a second election will be necessary, with probabilities in favor of Republicans.

THE NEW HOUSE.

Revised List of Members, with Their Districts, Post-Offices, and Politics.

Alabama.

James T. Jones*....Demopolis....Dem
Hilary A. Herbert*.Montgomery....Dem
William C. Oates*...Abbeville....Dem
Alex. C. Davidson*..Uniontown....Dem
James E. Cobb.....Tuskegee....Dem
John H. Bankhead..Fayette C.-H....Dem
William H. Forney*.Jacksonville....Dem
Joseph Wheeler*....Wheeler....Dem

Arkansas.

Poindexter Dunn*..Forest City....Dem
C. R. Breckinridge*.Pine Bluff....Dem
Thomas C. McRae*..Prescott....Dem
John Henry Rogers*.Fort Smith....Dem
Samuel W. Peel*...Bentonville....Dem

California.

Thos. L. Thompson.Sonoma....Dem.
Marion Biggs.....Colusa....Dem.
Joseph McKenna*..Suisun....Rep
W. W. Morrow*...San Francisco....Rep
Frank J. Sullivan...San Francisco....Dem.
Wm. A. Vandever...San Buenaventura.Rep.

Colorado—At Large.

G. Symes*.....Denver....Rep.

Connecticut.

Robert J. Vance....New Britain....Dem.
Carlos French.....Seymour....Dem.
Charles A. Russell..Killingly....Rep.
Miles T. Granger...Riverton....Dem.

Delaware—At Large.

n S. Pennington...Dover....Dem.

Florida.

R. H. M. Davidson*..Quincy....Dem.
Charles Dougherty*.Port Orange....Dem.

Georgia.

Thos. M. Norwood*..Savannah....Dem.
Henry G. Turner*...Quitman....Dem.
Charles F. Crisp*...Americus....Dem.
Thomas W. Grimes..Columbus....Dem.
John D. Stewart....Griffin....Dem.
James H. Blount*...Macon....Dem.
Judson C. Clements*.Lafayette....Dem
Henry H. Carlton..Athens....Dem
Allen D. Candler*...Gainesville....Dem.
George T. Barnes*...Augusta....Dem.

Illinois.

R. W. Dunham*.....Chicago....Rep.
Frank Lawler*.....Chicago....Dem.
William E. Mason..Chicago....Rep.
George E. Adams*...Chicago....Rep.
Albert J. Hopkins*..Aurora....Rep.
Robert R. Hitt*....Mount Morris....Rep.
Thos. J. Henderson*.Princeton....Rep.
Ralph Plumb*.....Streator....Rep.
Lewis E. Payson*...Pontiac....Rep.
Philip Sidney Post..Galesburg....Rep.
William H. Gest....Rock Island....Rep.
George A. Anderson.Quincy....Dem.
Wm. M. Springer*...Springfield....Dem.
J. H. Rowell*.....Bloomington....Rep.
Joseph G. Cannon*..Danville....Rep.
Silas Z. Landes*...Mount Carmel....Dem.
Edward Lane*.....Hillsboro....Dem.
Jehu Baker.......Belleville....Rep.
R. W. Townshend*...Shawneetown....Dem.
John R. Thomas*...Metropolis....Rep.

Indiana.

Alvin P. Hovey....Mount Vernon....Rep.
John H. O'Neall...Washington....Dem.
Jonas G. Howard*..Jeffersonville....Dem.
William S. Holman*.Aurora....Dem.
Courtland C. Matson*.Greencastle....Dem.
Thomas M. Browne*.Winchester....Rep.
William D. Bynum*.Indianapolis....Dem.
James T. Johnston*.Rockville....Rep.
Joseph B. Cheadle..Frankfort....Rep.
William D. Owen*...Logansport....Rep.
George W. Steele*...Marion....Rep.
James B. White....Fort Wayne....Rep.
B. F. Shively†....South Bend....Dem.

Iowa.

John H. Gear.....Burlington....Rep.
Walter I. Hayes....Clinton....Dem.
D. B. Henderson*...Dubuque....Rep.
William E. Fuller*..West Union....Rep.
Daniel Kerr......Grundy Centre....Rep.
James B. Weaver*..Bloomfield....Gb.-Dem.
Edwin H. Conger*..Des Moines....Rep.
8. Albert R. Anderson..Sidney....Dem.-Gb.
9. Joseph Lyman*....Council Bluffs....Rep.
10. A. J. Holmes*....Boone....Rep.
11. Isaac S. Struble*....Le Mars....Rep.

Kansas.

1. Edmund N. Morrill*.Hiawatha....Rep.
2. Edw'd H. Funston*.Iola....Rep.
3. Bishop W. Perkins*.Oswego....Rep.
4. Thomas Ryan*....Topeka....Rep.
5. John A. Anderson*.Manhattan....Rep.
6. E. J. Turner....Kenneth....Rep.
7. Samuel P. Peters*.Newton....Rep.

Kentucky.

1. William J. Stone*.Eddyville....Dem.
2. Polk Laffoon*....Madisonville....Dem.
3. Godfrey Hunter....Burkesville....Rep.
4. A. B. Montgomery..Elizabethtown....Dem.
5. Asher G. Caruth....Louisville....Dem.
6. John G. Carlisle*..Covington....Dem.
7. W.C.P.Br'kinridge*.Lexington....Dem.
8. James B. McCreary*.Richmond....Dem.
9. George M. Thomas..Vanceburg....Rep.
10. W. P. Taulbee*....Salyersville....Dem.
11. Frank H. Finley....Williamsburg....Rep.

Louisiana.

1. Theo. G. Wilkinson.Myrtle Grove....Dem.
2. Matthew D. Logan.New Orleans....Dem.
3. Edward J. Gay*...Plaquemine....Dem.
4. N. C. Blanchard*..Shreveport....Dem.
5. Churubusco Newton.Bastrop....Dem.
6. Edw. W. Robertson†.Baton Rouge....Dem.

Maine.

1. Thomas B. Reed*..Portland....Rep.
2. Nelson Dingley*...Lewiston....Rep.
3. Seth L. Milliken*..Belfast....Rep.
4. Charles A. Boutelle*.Bangor....Rep.

Maryland.

1. Charles H. Gibson*.Easton....Dem.
2. Frank T. Shaw*....Westminster....Dem.
3. H. Weller Rusk....Baltimore....Dem.
4. Isidore Raynor....Baltimore....Dem.
5. Barnes Compton*..Laurel....Dem.
6. Louis E. McComas*.Hagerstown....Rep.

Massachusetts.

1. Robert T. Davis*...Fall River....Rep.
2. John Long*.....Hingham....Rep.
3. Leopold Morse†...Boston....Dem.
4. Patrick A. Collins*.Boston....Dem.
5. Edward D. Hayden*.Woburn....Rep.
6. Henry Cabot Lodge.Nahant....Rep.
7. William Cogswell.Salem....Rep.
8. Charles H. Allen*...Lowell....Rep.
9. E. W. Burnett.....Southboro....Dem.
10. John E. Russell....Leicester....Dem.
11. William Whiting*...Holyoke....Rep.
12. F. W. Rockwell*...Pittsfield....Rep.

Michigan.

1. John L. Chipman...Detroit....Dem.
2. Edward P. Allen*..Ypsilanti....Rep.
3. James O'Donnell*..Jackson....Rep.
4. Julius C. Burrows*.Kalamazoo....Rep.
5. Melbourne H. Ford.Grand Rapids..Dem.-Gb.
6. Mark S. Brewer†...Pontiac....Rep.
7. Justin R. Whiting..Port Huron....Dem.-Gb.
8. T. E. Tarsney*....East Saginaw....Dem.
9. B. M. Cutcheon*...Manistee....Rep.
10. Spencer O. Fisher*.West Bay City....Dem.
11. Seth C. Moffatt*..Traverse City....Rep.

Minnesota.

1. Thomas Wilson....Winona....Dem.
2. John Lind.......New Ulm....Rep.
3. John L. McDonald..Shakopee....Dem.
4. Edmund Rice.....St. Paul....Dem.
5. Knute Nelson*....Alexandria....Rep.

Mississippi.

1. John M. Allen*....Tupelo....Dem.
2. James B. Morgan*..Hernando....Dem.
3. Thos. C. Catchings*.Vicksburg....Dem.
4. F. G. Barry*.....West Point....Dem.
5. C. F. Anderson....Kosciusko....Dem.
6. T. R. Stockdale....Summit....Dem.
7. Charles E. Hooker*.Jackson....Dem.

Missouri.

1. William H. Hatch*.Hannibal....Dem.
2. Charles H. Mansur.Chillicothe....Dem.
3. Alex. M. Dockery*.Gallatin....Dem.
4. James N. Burnes*..St. Joseph....Dem.
5. William Warner*...Kansas City....Rep.
6. John T. Heard*....Sedalia....Dem.
7. John E. Hutton*...Mexico....Dem.
8. John J. O'Neill*...St. Louis....Dem.
9. John M. Glover*...St. Louis....Dem.
10. Martin L. Clardy*..Farmington....Dem.
11. Richard P. Bland*..Lebanon....Dem.
12. William J. Stone*..Nevada....Dem.
13. William H. Wade*..Springfield....Rep.
14. James C. Walker....Dexter....Dem.

Nebraska.

1. John A. McShane...Omaha....Dem.
2. James Laird*....Hastings....Rep.
3. Geo. W. E. Dorsey*.Fremont....Rep.

Nevada—At Large.

William Woodburn*.....Virginia City....Rep.

New Hampshire.

1. L. F. McKinney....Manchester....Dem.
2. Jacob H. Gallinger*.Concord....Rep.

New Jersey.

1. George Hires*....Salem....Rep.
2. James Buchanan*..Trenton....Rep.
3. John Kean Jr†....Elizabeth....Rep.
4. James N. Pidcock*.White House Sta..Dem.
5. William W. Phelps*.Englewood....Rep.
6. Herman Lehlbach*.Newark....Rep.
7. William McAdoo*..Jersey City....Dem.

New York.

1. Perry Belmont*....Babylon....Dem.
2. Felix Campbell*...Brooklyn....Dem.
3. Stephen V. White..Brooklyn....Rep.
4. Peter P. Mahoney*.Brooklyn....Dem.
5. Archibald M. Bliss*.Brooklyn....Dem.
6. Amos J. Cummings.New York....Dem.
7. Lloyd S. Bryce....New York....Dem.
8. Tim'y J. Campbell*.New York....Dem.
9. Samuel S. Cox†...New York....Dem.
10. Francis B. Spinola.New York....Dem.
11. T. A. Merriman*...New York....Dem.
12. W. Bourke Cockran.New York....Dem.
13. Ashbel P. Fitch....New York....Rep.
14. Wm. G. Stahlnecker*.Yonkers....Dem.
15. Henry Bacon.....Goshen....Dem.
16. John H. Ketcham*.Dover Plains....Rep.
17. Stephen T. Hopkins.Catskill....Rep.
18. Edw. W. Greenman.Troy....Dem.
19. Nicholas F. Kane..West Troy....Dem.
20. George West*....Ballston....Rep.
21. John H. Moffett...Chateaugay Lake..Rep.
22. Abraham X. Parker*.Potsdam....Rep.
23. James S. Sherman..Utica....Rep.
24. David Wilber.....Milford....Rep.
25. Frank Hiscock*....Syracuse....Rep.
26. Milton Delano.....Canastota....Rep.
27. Newton W. Nutting.Oswego....Rep.
28. Thomas S. Flood...Elmira....Rep.
29. Ira Davenport.*...Bath....Rep.
30. Charles S. Baker*..Rochester....Rep.
31. John G. Sawyer*...Albion....Rep.
32. John M. Farquhar*.Buffalo....Rep.
33. John B. Weber*....West Seneca....Rep.
34. William G. Laidlaw.Ellicottville....Rep.

North Carolina.

1. Louis C. Latham.†..Greenville....Dem.
2. I. M. Abbott.....Newberne....Rep.
3. C. W. McClammy...Scott's Hill....Dem.
4. John Nichols.....Raleigh....Rep.
5. J. M. Brower.....Mount Airy....Rep.
6. Alfred Rowland....Lumberton....Dem.
7. John S. Henderson*.Salisbury....Dem.
8. W. H. H. Cowles*..Wilkesboro....Dem.
9. Thos. D. Johnson*..Asheville....Dem.

Ohio.

1. Benj. Butterworth*.Cincinnati....Rep.
2. Charles E. Brown*.Cincinnati....Rep.
3. E. S. Williams....Troy....Rep.
4. Samuel S. Yoder...Lima....Dem.
5. George E. Seney*..Tiffin....Dem.
6. M. M. Boothman....Bryan....Rep.
7. James E. Campbell*.Hamilton....Dem.
8. R. P. Kennedy.....Bellefontaine....Rep.
9. William C. Cooper*.Mount Vernon....Rep.
10. Jacob Romeis*....Toledo....Rep.
11. A. G. Thompson*...Portsmouth....Rep.
12. Jacob J. Pugsley....Hillsborough....Rep.
13. Jos. H. Outhwaite*.Columbus....Dem.
14. Charles P. Wickham.Norwalk....Rep.
15. C. H. Grosvenor*...Athens....Rep.
16. Beriah Wilkins*....Urichsville....Dem.
17. Joseph D. Taylor†..Cambridge....Rep.
18. Wm. McKinley Jr.*..Canton....Rep.
19. Ezra B. Taylor*...Warren....Rep.
20. George W. Crouse..Akron....Rep.
21. Martin A. Foran*..Cleveland....Dem.

Oregon—At Large.

Binger Herman*....Roseburg....Rep.

Pennsylvania.

E. S. Osborne* (at large) Wilkesbarre....Rep.
1. Henry H. Bingham*.Philadelphia....Rep.
2. Charles O'Neill*..Philadelphia....Rep.
3. Samuel J. Randall*.Philadelphia....Dem.
4. William D. Kelley*.Philadelphia....Rep.
5. Alfred C. Harmer*.Philadelphia....Rep.
6. Smedley Darlington.Westchester....Rep.
7. R. M. Yardley.....Doylestown....Rep.
8. Dan'l Ermentrout*.Reading....Dem.
9. John A. Hiestand*.Lancaster....Rep.
10. Wm. H. Sowden*...Allentown....Dem.
11. Chas. R. Buckalew.Bloomsburg....Dem.
12. John Lynch.......Wilkesbarre....Dem.
13. Charles N. Brumm*.Pottsville....Rep.
14. Franklin Bound*...Milton....Rep.
15. Frank C. Bunnell*.Tunkhannock....Rep.
16. H. C. McCormick..Williamsport....Rep.
17. Edward Scull.....Somerset....Rep.
18. Louis E. Atkinson*.Mifflintown....Rep.
19. Levi Maish.......York....Dem.
20. John Patton†.....Clearfield....Rep.
21. Welty McCullough..Greensburg....Rep.
22. John Dalzell.....Pittsburg....Rep.
23. Thomas M. Bayne*..Allegheny....Rep.
24. Oscar L. Jackson*..Newcastle....Rep.
25. J. F. Maffett.....Clarion....Dem.
26. Norman Hall.....Mercer....Dem.
27. William L. Scott*..Erie....Dem.

Rhode Island.

1. Henry J. Spooner*..Providence....Rep.
2. No election; second trial necessary.

South Carolina.

1. Samuel Dibble*...Orangeburg....Dem.
2. George D. Tillman*.Edgefield....Dem.
3. James S. Cothran..Abbeville....Dem.
4. William H. Perry*.Greenville....Dem.
5. John J. Hemphill*..Chester....Dem.
6. George W. Dargan*.Darlington....Dem.
7. William Elliott...Beaufort....Dem.

Tennessee.

1. Roderick R. Butler.Taylorsville....Rep.
2. Leonidas C. Houk*.Knoxville....Rep.
3. John R. Neal*....Rhea Springs....Dem.
4. Benton McMillin*..Carthage....Dem.
5. Jas. D. Richardson*.Murfreesboro....Dem.
6. Jos. E. Washington.Cedar Hill....Dem.
7. W. C. Whitthorne†.Columbia....Dem.
8. Benjamin A. Enloe.Jackson....Dem.
9. Presley T. Glass*..Ripley....Dem.
10. James Phelan.....Memphis....Dem.

Texas.

1. Charles Stewart*...Houston....Dem.
2. John H. Reagan*...Palestine....Dem.
3. C. B. Kilgore.....Wells' Point....Dem.
4. David B. Culberson*.Jefferson....Dem.
5. Silas Hare.......Sherman....Dem
6. Joseph H. Abbott..Hillsboro....Dem.
7. William H. Crain*..Cuero....Dem.
8. L. W. Moore......La Grange....Dem.
9. Roger Q. Mills*....Corsicana....Dem.
10. Joseph D. Sayers*.Bastrop....Dem.
11. S. W. T. Lanham*..Weatherford....Dem.

Vermont.

1. John W. Stewart*..Middlebury....Rep.
2. William W. Grout*.Barton....Rep.

Virginia.

1. H. B. Brown.....Tappahannock....Rep.
2. George E. Bowden..Norfolk....Rep.
3. George D. Wise*...Richmond....Dem.
4. William E. Gaines..Petersburg....Rep.
5. John R. Brown....Franklin C.-H....Rep.
6. Samuel I. Hopkins.Lynchburg....K. L.
7. Chas. T. O'Ferrall*.Harrisonburg....Dem.
8. W. H. F. Lee......Alexandria....Dem.
9. Henry Bowen.....Tazewell C.-H....Rep.
10. Jacob Yost......Staunton....Rep.

West Virginia.

1. Nathan Goff Jr*...Clarksburg....Rep.
2. W. H. H. Flick...Martinsburg....Rep.
3. Charles P. Snyder*.Charleston....Dem.
4. Charles E. Hogg...Point Pleasant....Dem.

Wisconsin.

1. Lucien B. Caswell*.Fort Atkinson....Rep.
2. Richard Guenther*.Oshkosh....Rep.
3. R. M. La Follette*.Madison....Rep.
4. Henry Smith.....Milwaukee....L.
5. Thomas R. Hudd*...Green Bay....Dem.
6. Charles B. Clark....Neenah....Rep.
7. Ormsby B. Thomas*.Prairie du Chien....Rep.
8. William T. Price*..Black River Falls..Rep.
9. Isaac Stephenson*..Marinette....Rep.

Delegates from the Territories.

Arizona.

Marcus A. Smith....Tombstone....Dem.

Dakota.

Oscar S. Gifford*....Canton....Rep.

Idaho.

Frederick T. Dubois...Blackfoot....Rep

Montana.

Joseph K. Toole*....Helena....Dem.

New Mexico.

Antonio Joseph*....Ojo Caliente....Dem.

Utah.

John T. Caine*....Salt L'ke Cy..Mor.-Dem.

Washington.

Charles S. Voorhees*....Colfax....Dem.

Wyoming.

Joseph M. Carey*....Cheyenne....Rep.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

Speculation as to the General Results on Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The accidents of politics in the late contest have been so far separated from genuine political forces that it has been possible today to get the judgment of experienced campaigners on the situation. There is no dissent from the view that the tariff has been a tremendous factor in routing the Democrats. Mr. Blaine's foresight in raising the issue in Maine and following it up in all the States where he spoke is now commended by leading Republicans, who at first looked upon it as a doubtful move. Next to the tariff there is almost the same unanimity of belief among politicians of both parties that the dissatisfaction with the Cleveland Administration was deep-rooted, and made itself felt in a way that cripples the second-term movement. The President is still rejoicing over the fact that Peckham was elected to the judicial office in New York, but, as far as heard from, no member of the Administration has sent congratulations to Hewitt. Concerning the Congressional elections the echoes from the White House are to the effect that the President does not think the defeat of so many Democratic Congressmen is any way due to his Administration. Instead it is said that most of them probably went under because they were not Administration men. A few cases are cited in support of this. But the personnel of the present and the next Congress will show that for every distinctly anti-Administration Democrat retired to private life there have been seven or eight who before the close of the last session had made their deals with the President and were recognized as thick and thin supporters of the Administration. As an example, every Indiana Democrat who has been beaten is on record in published interviews as heartily indorsing Cleveland and vouching for his great popularity with the Hoosier Bourbons. The people who dish up the White House sentiment still continue their eloquent silence about the patronage deals by which Don Dickinson was to come to the Senate from Michigan, Vilas from Wisconsin, and McDonald from Indiana.

The extent to which the tariff operated has been shown more definitly this afternoon in the comparison made of the losses of the protection and the free-trade Democrats. Numerically the former has suffered a larger proportionate loss than the free-trade element. But its leaders—Randall, McAdoo of New Jersey, and others against whom the fiercest fight was made within their own party—will all be in the next Congress, while Morrison and Hurd will not be there, and if Speaker Carlisle gets back it will be with clipped wings. An incident showing the windings of the tariff issue is shown in the election of R. J. Vance, a Connecticut Democrat, in a Republican district. After his nomination by the Democratic convention he found that the platform squinted, as he thought, toward free trade, and he therefore declined to run. The convention met again, changed its platform, and the result was the Nutmeg Democrats captured a district which was looked upon as Republican. This and the defeat of several Virginia members who voted to consider the Morrison bill will be thrown at the tariff-reform Democrats when they talk about reading the Randall contingent out of the party. This element today has been most boastful. Allowing that Carlisle may squeeze in, the talk has been that in the Fiftieth Congress he must take his rank among the privates. A leader who could let 6,000 majority get away from him, the Randall people say, has no right to be given the making of the House committees. Some of them insist seriously that Carlisle will close his career as Speaker with the present Congress.

The prediction was also made this evening that the Administration would strike its tariff-reform colors and follow Randall's program as the only plan of salvation for 1888. Secretary Manning's position on the tariff heretofore has been that all duties should be raised on a few score of articles, and the President has been understood to hold a like opinion. But there is reason to believe they will not press those views just yet. On the other hand, if the President should face squarely about on the tariff, there would be a falling out with the Massachusetts mugwumps who have been coddled by the Administration at the expense of the regular Democrats. The mugwumps who were elected to Congress in the Bay State districts are all tariff-reformers. Republican leaders here have heard the discussion among the Democrats over the tariff probabilities with unmixed amusement. They coincide with some of the conclusions, agreeing above all things that the sentiment of the country is against trusting the Democratic party with the revision of the tariff. But they likewise agree that the time has come when this kind of taxation must be cut down, and say the Republican party will do it.

A dispatch in the New York *Sun*, quoting a prominent Illinois member of the Administration, lets in a little light on this matter. He is quoted as saying:

> When Col. Morrison made his fight for the United States Senatorship two years ago he incurred a number of political debts which he attempted to repay upon the incoming of the present Administration. One of these men was an Assemblyman who lived in Springfield. The others were scattered throughout the State. In every case where Morrison secured an appointment outside of his own district his interference was bitterly resented by the defeated man. Threats of retaliation were made at the time and the information which reaches here today is to the effect that a strong combination, backed by these disgruntled Democrats in Chicago, Springfield, Peoria, and other interior cities, has been quietly at work for weeks to bring about the result which the telegraph informs us has been achieved.

The explanation of some of the unlooked-for losses to the Republicans in Western States is not needed here. The defeat of several members was predicted. During the last session representatives of the Farmers' Alliance of Minnesota were in Washington trying to get some railroad land-grant legislation demanded by hundreds of settlers. They were treated with scant courtesy by the Minnesota delegation, and went home vowing that they would teach the railroad Representatives a lesson. They seem to have done it. A like case, which has not been any gain to the Democrats, occurred in Kansas. Representative Anderson of that State had taken a leading part in forcing some of the Gould railroads to disgorge lands that didn't belong to them. A large majority of the delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention were instructed for Anderson, but when the body met most of them calmly disobeyed their instructions and nominated a railroad man. Mr. Gould's agents had been through the district. The Republicans repudiated the bargain and sale, and Anderson comes back to Congress as an independent Republican.

What McPherson and Thompson Think.

Edward McPherson, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, says the attitude of the Democracy toward the present Administration is similar to that of the Republicans toward the Administration of President Hayes, and that many dissatisfied Democrats voted the labor ticket. Labor, he thinks, will be an organized factor in the political contests of the future, and the labor vote must be taken into serious consideration.

Phil Thompson, Secretary of the Democratic Committee, says the Democrats will have a good working majority in the House.

WISCONSIN.

Caswell's Defeat of Doolittle in the First District.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Latest figures show conclusively that L. B. Caswell has been reëlected to Congress from the First District by a majority of between 600 and 800 over J. R. Doolittle, the Democratic nominee. There are yet three interior precincts in Rock County, one in Kenosha, and several in Jefferson County to be heard from, but their vote cannot materially change the result. The Democrats concede Caswell's election, only hoping to bring his plurality down to 500.

RACINE, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The result of the Congressional election in this (the First) district has been determined in favor of L. B. Caswell. The Democrats concede it, and Judge Doolittle himself admits his defeat. Official reports received from every county in the district give the following figures:

For Doolittle—Racine, 2,362; Kenosha, 90; Jefferson, 400. Total, 2,852.

For Caswell—Rock, 1,800; Walworth, 1,414. Total, 3,214.

Caswell's plurality, 362.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The official returns on Congressman are not yet received. Caswell is undoubtedly elected by fully 500 majority. Mr. Caswell was here today, and claims 800 majority. He attributes his poor run in Racine County to his vote on the Oleomargarine bill, and claims the manufacturers sent money to the lake-shore counties to defeat him.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Caswell's friends think him elected by from 300 to 500 majority.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—J. R. Doolittle's majority over L. B. Caswell in Jefferson County is 502. Caswell's election in the district is claimed by 800.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The pluralities in the several Congressional districts are: First District, Caswell, Rep., 300; Second, Guenther, Rep., 4,200; Third, La Follette, Rep., 3,500; Fourth, Smith, Lab., 3,500; Fifth, Hudd, Dem., 5,000; Sixth, Clark, Rep., 3,800; Seventh, Thomas, Rep., 4,500; Eighth, Price, Rep., eight counties out of fifteen give 6,500, with an estimated plurality in the District of 10,000; Ninth, Stephenson, Rep., 3,000.

GUENTHER COMPLIMENTED.

An Impromptu Reception Given the Newly-Elected Congressman.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—An impromptu ratification meeting in honor of Richard Guenther's election to Congress was held here this evening, in which 4,000 or 5,000 persons participated. Notice of his coming here was not received until 10 o'clock today, but the intervening hours prior to his arrival were improved. Notices were dispatched to every town in the county, and by tea time hundreds of people were arriving from adjacent towns to participate in the proceedings, and the result was probably the most remarkable political gathering which Waukesha County has ever witnessed. A procession consisting of a band, the militia, torch-bearers, etc., numbering a thousand or more was organized at 6:30 o'clock and marched to the National Hotel, where, amidst the wildest enthusiasm, the newly-elected Representative was serenaded and escorted to the skating rink the route being illuminated by colored lights and exploding pyrotechnics. At the hall, which will accommodate nearly 2,000 people, Postmaster Enos was called on to preside. After a few happy remarks relative to the politics of the Second District he introduced ex-Congressman D. H. Sumner, who delivered an address of welcome, in the course of which he reviewed the history of the district politics for six years past and declared the result of the recent election a victory of the people over the corrupt ring. As is well known, he was the victim of the same ring two years ago, and the occasion to strike a blow was well improved. He paid Mr. Guenther a fitting tribute and elicited applause. Mr. Guenther's address was most happily received, and in a review of the incidents that led up to his acceptance of the call to become an independent candidate he gave the reasons for accepting and the occasion of his unbounded faith in his election, which during the canvass was often wondered at by those less hopeful than himself. The outcome has confirmed how correctly he weighed the character of the people of the district, and proved him one of the most sagacious of Wisconsin public men. He spoke facetiously of his spring interests here, being a large stockholder in the Bethesda Company, and called attention to the fact that he had taken more kindly to water than many candidates, and had found it a successful campaign article. Throughout he was most heartily applauded, and in closing said he was elected by the people irrespective of party, that he was unpledged and should remain unpledged, except that he would do his duty toward his constituents and be found at his post at all times and prepared to carry out their wishes to the best of his ability. Three rousing cheers were given him as he closed. Short addresses were made by Judge Griswold, D. J. Hemlock, and others, following which there was a season of handshaking, which closed the exercises.

KENTUCKY.

Carlisle Claims an Election by a Majority of Nearly 500.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Chief Supervisor Bullitt completed his examination of the reports of the supervisors of the election this morning. The official returns give Wilson a majority of 260 votes in the city instead of 366 as was reported last night. Caruth has a majority of 406 in the county, making his total majority in the district 146. This is the official report of the supervisors. Mr. Wilson still talks of contesting the election, but his friends do not believe that he will.

There is no longer any doubt about the Ninth District. Thomas, the Republican candidate, is elected by a conceded majority of 151. Dispatches from Democratic leaders at Covington to the Democratic committee here say that Mr. Carlisle is certainly reëlected by a small majority. This gives Kentucky eight Democratic and three Republican Congressmen.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—There is nothing sufficiently definit to settle the question of Speaker Carlisle's election or defeat. It is painfully close. The most intelligent estimates give Thobe about 1,900 majority in Campbell and Kenton Counties and about 2,000 majority for Carlisle in the other six counties of the district, but a great number of precincts are still out. The official count begins tomorrow.

In an interview Mr. Carlisle said: "I believe I shall have from 400 to 500 majority. These are general estimates, but I don't think it can fall below that. It's a wonder I was not beaten. I have told our people all over the district that some time, through a feeling of overconfidence, the Democrats would lose their Congressman. They seem to think that I am sure to be elected whether anybody votes for me or not. I have been abused for appointments for which I am not responsible, and I have even been blamed for the water-works appointments in Covington, with which I had nothing to do. The charges circulated against me are all false. I think a good many Republicans voted for me, but I suspect Democrats joined in the still-hunt in these two counties. It's a good lesson to the Democracy, and I have anticipated just this thing. I always prefer to have opposition and I wanted the Republicans to bring out a man. I should then have a majority of 5,000 instead of 500."

MINNESOTA.

Surprising Results in Some of the Districts—The Legislature.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The result of the vote on Congressmen in the State is quite as much of a revelation as the reduction of the previous large Republican majority on the State ticket. Mr. Lovely, Rep., is defeated by Judge Wilson. Judge McDonald has a good majority in the Third District, and Mayor Rice of St. Paul will represent the Fourth District in the Fiftieth Congress. Mr. Lind is elected in the Second District by a handsome majority, and Mr. Nelson is indorsed by a splendid vote, though practically without opposition. The Democrats elect three Congressmen beyond any doubt. The Legislature is Republican by about thirty majority on joint ballot.

COLORADO.

A Possibility that the Republican May Have Been Elected.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 4.—The returns show that the vote for Reed, Dem., and Symes, Rep., for Congress, is very close, and it will probably require the official count to determine the result. Reed's prospects are not so bright as they were.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The returns from every county in the State except nine, which cast a light vote, and these estimated, give Symes over 600 majority. The estimates allow a wide margin for a possible light vote and defections.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Later returns increase Symes' majority, and the Republicans feel confident of his election. Beyond doubt Adams, Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected, but many candidates on the State ticket on both sides are in doubt, and it may take the official count to decide.

The changes are due to Republican indifference, and are not Democratic gains.

INDIANA.

Success of the Democratic Nominee in the Third District.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Official returns show that Howard, Dem., for Congress, carried Jennings, Clark, Harrison, and Jackson by majorities of 2,875. Marsh carried Floyd and Washington Counties, the former by 1,200, the latter by 100, making Howard's majority reach 1,575, which will probably be increased to 2,500 when the official count is known.

IOWA.

Henderson's Majority Increased by the Later Returns.

WATERLOO, Ia., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Complete returns from all the counties in this district materially increase Henderson's majority for Congress over last night's reports. His majorities in the several counties are as follows: Delaware, 580; Buchanan, 250; Blackhawk, 872; Bremer, 99; Butler, 800; Franklin, 793; Wright, 720; Hardin, 1,230.

Chamberlin carries Dubuque County by 2,172 majority, leaving a net majority for Henderson of 3,172 in the district. The official count will not change the figures greatly.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ex-Gov. Curtin's Old District Turned Over to the Republicans.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The total vote in the Twentieth District has been received, and Patton, Rep., has 245 plurality. This district for the last six years has been represented by ex-Gov. Curtin, Dem. The returns from all the Congressional districts in the State are now complete. The new delegation will stand the same as the present delegation—viz.: twenty Republicans and eight Democrats.

CALIFORNIA.

Results of the Election in the Various Districts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Returns from the Congressional districts come in slowly. The following returns, which are the most complete that have been obtained so far, indicate the situation about as it is viewed by the best judges:

First District—Thompson, Dem., 6,058; Garter, Rep., 5,274.

Second District—Biggs, Dem., 3,740; Campbell, Rep., 3,501.

Third District—McKenna, Rep., 1,066; McPike, Dem., 8,528.

Fourth District—Morrow, Rep., 9,758; McCoppin, Dem., 8,375; Sumner, Ind., 1,790.

Fifth District—Sullivan, Dem., 8,952; Felton, Rep., 8,015.

Sixth District—Vandever, Rep., 8,655; Lynch, Dem., 7,590.

IDAHO.

The Republican Defeats the Democrat by 500 Votes.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Fred T. Dubois, Rep., is elected to Congress over John Hailey, Dem., by 500 majority.

NEW YORK.

"Deacon" White Not to Take His Seat Without a Contest.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The tally-sheets of the canvassers give Deacon White 12,738 and his Democratic opponent, Bell, 12,562 votes in the Third Congressional District, a majority of 176 for White. Mr. Bell says he believes that he can prove that votes were secured for Mr. White by bribery, and that he will contest the election if the certificate is given to his opponent. Deacon White said: "I do not believe that any bribery was resorted to in my interest. If it can be shown to my satisfaction or that of any impartial friend that such an act has been done, my opponent will not need to contest the seat, as I will resign it instantly."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Election of Col. William Elliott from the Seventh District Assured.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The election of Col. William Elliott from the Seventh District over Gen. Robert Smalls, which was doubtful last night, has become assured today, the majority for the Democrat being about 300. The State returning board will give Elliott the certificate of election, which will be contested by Smalls, who claims that the House will be Republican and his charges of fraud will receive consideration. The vote in the Black district is usually overwhelmingly Republican, the negros in Beaufort, Colleton, and Berkley Counties outnumbering the whites twelve to one. But at this election a very light vote was cast by the negroes, who had become discontented with Smalls. The election of Col. Elliott is a surprise to the greater portion of the State. For the first time in a quarter of a century South Carolina will send a solid Democratic delegation to Congress.

Elliott was a Colonel in the late War on the Confederate side. He is the representative of one of the oldest and most distinguished families in South Carolina, which, before the abolition of slavery, was enormously wealthy, owning thousands of acres of rice and cotton lands on the coast. He is 48 years of age and a lawyer by profession. Col. Elliott is a tariff reformer, but favors protection for rice as long as there is any protection. He is in accord with the President's civil-service and silver policy.

All of the Congressmen from this State are in accord with the President except George D. Tillman, who is violently opposed to Cleveland and the policy of the Administration.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A Republican Negro Elected in the Second District.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—The Second District has been carried by the Republicans, Abbott, a negro, being elected.

FLORIDA.

Pendleton Defeated in the First District by Davidson.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 4.—Pendleton, the Labor candidate in the First Florida District, is not elected, as would appear from the estimates made of the complexion of the next House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee. On the contrary, his competitor Davidson, Dem., is reëlected by at least 3,000 majority. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Democratic, thus insuring the election of a Democratic Senator to succeed Jones.

A MICHIGAN PRISON SENSATION.

The Official Physician Charged with Fraudulently Securing the Pardon of Convicts.

JACKSON, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The Board of State Prison Inspectors this evening suspended Dr. W. H. Palmer, the prison physician, until an investigation of charges preferred against him in connection with his office. The action of the board created the liveliest sensation, and although the inspectors refused to divulge the nature of the charges made against Palmer they were easily ascertained from a reliable source, and added to the excitement. Among the things the doctor is accused of is using his position to secure the release of convicts. During the last six months a number of convicts have been pardoned out on the statement that they had incurable diseases and would soon die. The number was so large that it has created comment, yet all may be straight cases. There have been also several singular escapes from prison. Convicts have been found armed and provided with money, and one case has been unearthed where a convict has succeeded in flooding the community with counterfeit coins made by himself, the bogus coin having been conveyed out of the prison by some means. A set of dies and a lot of metal were found secreted in his cell. These scandals have attracted State attention and Dr. Palmer's suspension today naturally causes his name to be connected with them in current report. Last Saturday Samuel Payton, a convict and grandson of Commodore Perry, was discharged on the expiration of his sentence. Payton had served as Palmer's clerk. He went before the board and charged Palmer with receiving compensation for getting convicts into the hospital on the score of sickness, where they did not have to work, and were provided with luxuries as invalids. Warden Hatch is censured by popular opinion for the laxity said to exist in the prison management. He is the same Warden who last spring had a professional opera company perform light operas in the prison for the amusement of the convicts. Palmer has been refused admission to the prison, but denies all.

RECEIVING THE FRENCH GUESTS.

Count de Lesseps Makes an Address, to Which the President Responds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The French guests called at the State Department this morning, and with Chief Clerk Brown proceeded to the White House, where they were presented to the President by Count Sala, the Chargé d'Affairés of the French Legation. M. de Lesseps, on behalf of the visitors, delivered an eloquent address, which was responded to by the President in appropriate terms. The address delivered by Count de Lesseps was as follows:

> MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor in my capacity as President of the Franco-American Committee to offer you the respectful homage of the French delegates who have come to take part in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. I am deputed to tell you in their name of their desire not to leave the United States, on their return to France, without having paid their respects at his residence, the White House, to the Chief Magistrate of the great American Nation, from which they have received, during their stay here, so many evidences of the most lively and sincere sympathy. Among these evidences none could have been more striking than your presence in New York on the day when the statue of the great French artist Bartholdi was unveiled. The lofty language to which you gave expression on the occasion of the imposing solemnity of Oct. 28 touched us deeply. Being destined to cement the long-standing friendship of our two nations, it has been received by our fellow-citizens in France with a sentiment of satisfaction of which I am happy to be the interpreter. Personally, we shall all carry with us from America, together with the remembrance of the kindliness with which you have honored us, and the examples of liberty under the law in the midst of the most marvelous activity of which we have been witnesses, the feeling that our mission has strengthened the bands which unite the two great Republics. Be pleased, Mr. President, to accept our heartiest wishes for yourself and family and for the prosperity and greatness of the people of the United States.

The President replied as follows:

> I am pleased to receive those who represented the people of France on the interesting occasion to which you have referred. I hope that the significance of their visit will be fully appreciated by the people of both nations and that the visible, tangible sign of friendship which we have seen permanently placed will be a constant reminder of the duty we all owe to the maintenance of the most cordial relations between our countries, so honorably connected in the past and having so many common purposes and interests in the present.

The distinguished visitors returned to New York this afternoon.

THE ENFRANCHISEMENT OF WOMEN.

The Illinois Equal Suffrage Association in Session at Sandwich.

SANDWICH, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The session of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association now being held in this city is one of more than usual interest. Today's session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by the Rev. G. P. Sullivan of Sandwich. Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, President of the association, gave an outline of the work proposed for the coming year, and stated that by the distributing of literature and public lectures large numbers were being won over to their cause. She made suggestions as to plans for legislative work. Committees were appointed on the work of the session.

A paper was read by Mrs. H. T. Miller of Geneseo upon the relation of temperance to suffrage, which gave a history of the progress of the movement. The Rev. G. P. Sullivan spoke of the effect of woman-suffrage upon politics. Mrs. L. F. Long of Barry read a paper on the relation of the church to suffrage. Following this was a discussion, in which the Rev. Florence Kalloch, pastor of the Unitarian Church, Englewood, spoke. Mrs. Loomis of Chicago said the several churches were in their position opposed to woman-suffrage. Mrs. Berald of Moline and Mrs. Harbert of Evanston also spoke. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, Galva; Vice-President, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Harbert, Evanston; Secretary, Mrs. Clara T. Peters, Watseka; Treasurer, Mrs. Loomis, Chicago.

Reports were heard from the various counties of the State in relation to the work. The evening session was devoted to addresses by Miss Anthony, Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell, and Mr. Henry B. Blackwell. Tomorrow will be the last day of the session.

Meeting of the Evanston Trustees.

At the meeting of the Village Trustees last evening the Treasurer reported a balance of $20,531. Henry Brown, who occupies a store under the Salvation Army hall, petitioned the board to give him relief. The board decided that it could not interfere with the performance as long as it was confined to the hall. The claim of Mrs. Krause of North Evanston for damages for a broken leg received from a defective sidewalk was referred to the Judiciary Committee with power to engage an examining physician. The President of the board reported that he had conferred with the officials of the Chicago & Evanston, the Northwestern, and the St. Paul Roads and settled the differences between the board and the roads, and that the roads now have a watchman at each crossing south of Davis street and have agreed to put up safety gates at every crossing. The suits against the companies were dismissed.

A Dry-Goods Dealer Confesses Judgment.

Late last evening Albert Goldston, a dry-goods dealer at Nos. 143 and 145 Chicago avenue, confessed judgment in the Superior Court for $6,360 in favor of four creditors. Deputy-Sheriff Graves levied on the stock at 5:15 p. m. and took possession of the store. The confessions were in favor of Adolph Lewin, whose claim was $3,157; Sarah Assenheim, $1,582; Herman Feisenthal, $1,282, and Samuel Jacobson, $337.

Controller Gurney Somewhat Better.

The family of Controller Gurney are somewhat encouraged by the fact that he succeeded in taking a little nourishment yesterday. He rested a little easier, but there is as yet not the least hope of a permanent improvement.

THE RESULT IN ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN PLURALITY OF ABOUT 32,000 ON THE STATE TICKET.

Sixteen More Votes than the Opposition on Joint Ballot in the Legislature—A Republican Successor to Cullom Assured—Post Beats Worthington in the Tenth Congressional District, but Will Have to Stand a Contest—Success of the Constitutional Amendment by 100,000.

Owing to a misprint of the Democratic ballots in Williamson County the Republican plurality in that county on both the State officers is increased about 1,000 votes by the canvass. The official returns from the large Republican counties also show considerably better than the rough estimates of the first night. In the table printed below about two-thirds of the returns are official and the remainder are the closest estimates our correspondents in the various counties have been able to make. Only Pope and Calhoun Counties are unreported. The Republican majority in Pope is about 700 and the Democratic majority in Calhoun 400, so that the net Republican plurality in these two counties to be added to the total above will be about 300. With this addition the total Republican plurality of the State will be in round numbers 32,000.

The later returns do not change results in the Congressional districts from those already given. Gen. Post's plurality in the Tenth District has narrowed down to 29, and Worthington, with an apparent Democratic majority in Congress at his back, is said to be preparing to contest. It is also said that Col. Morrison's refusal to give his opinions to the Associated Press was because he may conclude to contest. One of his followers, who has been given a Federal office, said yesterday he thought Mr. Morrison would dispute Baker's election if he could find any excuse for a contest, but Baker's plurality is so large that even a Democratic House would find it difficult to overcome. Townshend is the only Democratic member of Congress from Illinois who held his own. His majority remains at about 5,000. All the other Democrats renominated were either defeated or had their majorities so much reduced that they have nothing to congratulate themselves upon. Besides Townshend's there are only two Democratic districts in Illinois where anything like the old majorities were maintained. These are the Twelfth and Seventeenth, where the present members were defeated for renomination. Had they succeeded in the conventions the dissatisfaction over the distribution of patronage would doubtless have caused a reduction of the majorities in their districts. The usual majorities in the Republican districts were generally maintained. The Illinois delegation will stand fourteen Republicans and six Democrats.

A careful revision of the returns shows that with but two exceptions the list of members-elect to the new Illinois Legislature printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE was correct. The change in the Senate is the election of W. F. L. Hadley, Rep., instead of W. R. Prickett, Dem., in the Forty-first District. In the House John S. Symonds was elected, instead of James T. Richey. Both are Democrats, and the substitution of one for the other does not change the political complexion of the House from what was given yesterday. The day before the election Chairman Orendorf of the Democratic State Central Committee telegraphed from Springfield that before election estimate of a Democratic majority of four in the Senate was too conservative. The complete returns dispel the hopes of the Democratic State Committee, but they show that Chairman Orendorf was eminently correct when he said the estimate of four majority for the Democrats was too conservative. The Republicans by good work in the close districts have run up their roster of Senators from twenty-six at the last session to thirty-two in the one soon to convene, giving them a majority of thirteen in that body. The gains made by the Republicans are all the more gratifying since the Senators just elected, with the exception of the one to fill a vacancy in the Thirty-second District, will vote for a United States Senator to succeed Mr. Cullom. The Fifteenth, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, and Forty-first, in which the Republicans elected Senators, are all classed as doubtful districts. The first two and the last were carried by the Democrats four years ago, and thereby they were enabled to bring the Republican majority in the Senate down to 1. Republican success this year takes them out of the reach of the Democrats at the next Senatorial election. The split in the Democratic party in the Thirty-seventh District enabled the Republicans to elect a Senator, and still further cripple the opposition party, while their success in the Fifth and Thirteenth Chicago Districts (naturally Democratic) gives them a clear gain of six in the upper chamber. In the last Senate the Democrats (including Streeter) had twenty-five members. By losing six to the Republicans and one (in the Eleventh District) to the Socialists they now have only eighteen members of the Senate, and it will be nearly impossible for them to increase this number at the next election, while they may lose the Twenty-fourth, where they elected Streeter on a combination with the Greenbackers two years ago. All the other districts, except the Thirty-second, are reasonably safe for the regular party nominees. It is therefore almost impossible for the Republicans to have less than thirty-one members of the Senate that is to elect Mr. Cullom's successor or the Democrats to have more than nineteen, while the Socialists will have one. With this lead in the Senate nothing but a landslide will give the next United States Senator to the Democrats.

In the House the Republicans do not fare so well this year as in the Senate, but they have a clear majority in that body of three over Democrats, United Labor, and Prohibitionists. What Republicans lost to the United Labor party in Chicago, and to the Prohibitionists in the Tenth District through the cut on Mr. Berry by the renegade Republicans of Ogle and Winnebago Counties, they gained in the close country districts carried by the Democrats two years ago. They had a close call in the St. Clair County district, where Velie crawled through by the slender majority of three, thus shutting the Democrats out of any member at all in that district. The Republicans have a total of seventy-eight in the House, the Democrats sixty-six, United Labor eight, and Prohibitionists one. Seven of the Labor party members come from Chicago and one from St. Clair County. One member classed as a Democrat (Piatt in the Twenty-first District) is properly a Greenback-Labor man, but as he was indorsed by the Democrats he will probably act with them.

There is already a good deal of talk among the Republicans concerning the Speakership of the House. Haines is beaten, fortunately, and he will not have a chance to involve the House in a row this trip. Charles E. Fuller of Boone will be the leading candidate from the northern end of the State, as Chicago sends no member of sufficient legislative experience for the Speakership. David T. Littler of Sangamon will also enter the race, and so will E. R. Green of Wabash County. The fight is not unlikely to simmer down to a triangular struggle between these three gentlemen, although J. B. Messick of St. Clair, may cut quite a figure. Other members mentioned for the Speakership are O. P. Cooley of Knox, who is even a heavier weight than A. N. Yancey, W. F. Calhoun of De Witt, and J. H. Miller of Stark.

THE CONGRESSMEN.

Judge Baker Expresses Himself on the Cause of Morrison's Downfall.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Jehu Baker was asked last night what caused Morrison's defeat and said:

> To the fact that we had a fair election in East St. Louis we are largely indebted for this result. But the changes were not limited to that city alone. You will observe that Morrison fell off in all parts of the district. Now, I think the cause of Morrison's defeat is to be found chiefly in this: He represents a position, whether right or wrong, in which he is opposed by the Republican party, by the Eastern and many of the Southern members of his own party, and by some Democrats in the West. He is in a minority to which there is all this opposition—an opposition which is growing. That largely accounts for Morrison's defeat.

It was remarked by some one present "that Powderly did it," and Judge Baker replied:

> Well, that is a statement which applies somewhat to the situation without going into the real merits, I should say. But the unrest, the dissent, the feeling that certain elements are not receiv-

ing their just rights have developed organization. It is undoubtedly true that this movement, this organization of dissatisfied elements, inclines strongly to the idea of protection. For that reason its influence was naturally against Mr. Morrison, and represents the idea opposed to free trade. The natural tendency would be for these elements to oppose Mr. Morrison—not that Mr. Powderly nor those whose cause he represents are personally hostile to Mr. Morrison, but because they do not believe in the principles to which he holds.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Pittsburg iron men are highly gratified over the defeat of Morrison in Illinois, whom they regard as the head and front of tariff reform agitation. They admit that money was sent into Morrison's district to solidify the opposition and assist Baker, but deny that any of it was used for dishonorable purposes. It was devoted entirely to the legitimate expenses of the canvass, such as paying speakers, organizing clubs, hall rent, printing, etc. John Jarrett had charge of the fund, and the iron men give him unstinted praise for his able and effective management of the trust. The defeat of Morrison, Hurd, probably Carlisle, and other prominent anti-tariff men they look upon as evidence of the growth of the protective idea, and think that no further serious danger is to be apprehended from the free-trade propaganda.

A Talk with Jarrett.

John Jarrett, Secretary of the Tin-Plate Association, was in receipt of numerous telegrams from Morrison's district today. They were all full of red fire and glory, and congratulated him on his efforts in behalf of the Republican candidate. During the entire day his office was crowded with gentlemen anxious to congratulate him and learn the details of the campaign. Jarrett said:

I made a couple of dozen speeches in the district, and I tell you the fight was hot. The tariff men early in the summer laid out this campaign. Then we made arrangements to hold tariff demonstrations in Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, Birmingham, and other Southern cities. All our plans were made and the free-traders were notified that we would be after them. It was only following this plan that I spoke in the South at all. The fight was intensely hot. One incident will show it. I was going to leave for home Sunday morning, but the committee wanted me to make a speech at Wharton, a little village of 300 or 400 inhabitants. How many people do you think were in that little town? Why, at least 4,000. They had come from forty miles around. I made my speech and one of the local Democrats, a physician, attempted to answer it. He didn't talk anything but good Democrats and bad Republicans. I only answered him by asking the question, "Doctor, if in making the diagnosis of a case you directed the patient should be given quinine, and instead of that you gave another drug, and the patient takes it and dies, who killed the patient, you or the drug?" Well, they just wanted to carry me off the stage. One big farmer was going to do it anyhow. Then they wanted me to help myself to anything in the town. O, the Democratic leaders all kicked against my coming to the district, but I told them that Morrison spoke in Philadelphia, and I certainly had the right to come out there.

"Did you meet Col. Morrison?" was asked.

"Yes, and he told me he would be elected by 4,000 majority. He said, 'You are paid to come out here to work against me.' I replied, 'Morrison, you can't prove it, but I can prove that you were wined and dined in New York by the Free-Trade Club.' 'Yes, but I'm not a free-trader,' said the Colonel. 'O, Mr. Morrison, you are not in Washington now.' There was a Judge Dudley along with him, the editor of the Belleville *News*. He jumped right on me with, 'You are sent here by the iron barons of Pennsylvania with hundreds of thousands of dollars to beat Col. Morrison, but you can't do it.' I told him, 'Judge Dudley, you can't prove a word of it. I'm ready to make affidavit to the fact that I came here with only $318 to pay my personal expenses.' That man vilified me in his paper, and today I sent him a telegram stating that villanous lies, like curses, come home to roost. Morrison wouldn't meet me in debate. The working people out there said: 'Now, Colonel, just have a talk with Mr. Jarrett on this tariff question.' But his invariable answer was: 'I haven't time. My engagements are all made.' He was very polite to me, but told me he was sorry I was out there. The only time I met him was one week ago today. I made two speeches in Carlisle's district, but did not meet him. I felt assured he would not have such an easy thing of it. We were especially after Morrison, and we got there. I'll not be able to estimate the full force of these tariff demonstrations for a week yet. I know enough, however, to predict a strong protection majority in the next House. Beating Morrison, though, is glory enough."

In the city here Mr. Jarrett was highly commended by all tariff men. Joseph D. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Iron Association, said: "Let the honor be placed where it properly belongs, and too much cannot be paid to John Jarrett."

Morrison Speaks.

WATERLOO, Ill., Nov. 4.—Col. William R. Morrison tonight, in response to inquiries as to the cause of his defeat, said:

Jarrett, the tin-plate emissary of Pennsylvania, and other Protectionists professing to represent the Knights of Labor and other labor interests, were in the district ten or more days just before the election hiring and bribing such as could be hired and bribed, and continued to consolidate in Baker's interest most of the labor element, in proof of which hiring and bribery we have Jarrett's letters. While this was going on Baker was declaring for a pure ballot. Mr. Hewitt's interview, as telegraphed to a St. Louis paper, falsely representing me as standing in the way of tariff reductions, facilitated Jarrett's mission of bribery in the interest of protectionists, but it is all right if the blood of the martyrs is still the seed of the church.

To the question whether the result was a surprise Col. Morrison said:

I recognized the influences that were at work as I went through the district. I received a great deal of information as to what was going on, but what surprised me was the solidity with which the element that defeated me was handled this time. Heretofore I have had my share of the labor vote of the district. This time it was handled as I have indicated.

Col. Morrison does not entertain the idea that the cause of tariff reform has received a set-back by reason of his defeat, or that of Mr. Hurd, or Mr. Carlisle's close call.

To the question if the results would bear that interpretation, he replied: "O no, not at all. Our cause is growing right along. We have lost no strength."

To the inquiry whether any sentiment antagonistic toward the Administration had had a bearing on the result, Col. Morrison said:

No, I think not. These are hard times. There is some feeling that the change of Administration has not been followed by that effect on business and by such a revival of good times as was anticipated. This feeling, what there was of it, produced some apathy among Democrats, perhaps, but I did not discover any anti-Administration sentiment based upon any specific objection to the course of the President.

Touching again upon the remark of Mr. Hewitt, as telegraphed, Col. Morrison said:

Mr. Hewitt's bill is a good one. It legislates definitly upon certain points which are now left to construction by the Treasury Department, and which not infrequently give rise to controversies and litigation. I am in favor of Mr. Hewitt's propositions, but the effect of making that bill a law will be to increase the tariff, and that means increased taxation. The amount I think is estimated by the Treasury to be $5,000,000 or more. Now, I was for the Hewitt bill with this proviso: that at the same time there should be other tariff changes which would correspondingly reduce the aggregate. I opposed Mr. Hewitt's bill solely because in the form presented it meant an increase of taxation, and on that ground I will oppose any bill.

Result in Detail.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

County.	Henderson, Rep.	Dixon, Dem.	Holmes, Pro.
Lee	2,881	1,966	160
Whiteside	2,524	1,164	512
Henry	3,452	1,574	289
Bureau	2,938	2,009	.....
Putnam	548	488	78
Total	12,343	7,291	1,039
Plurality	5,052	.....	.....

TENTH DISTRICT.

County.	Post, Rep.	Worthington, Dem.	McCulloch, Pro.
Peoria	5,150	6,862	302
Knox	4,619	2,816	220
Fulton	4,223	4,589	244
Stark	1,194	890	123
Total	15,186	15,157	889
Plurality	29	.....	.....

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

County.	Connolly, Rep.	Springer, Dem.	Browder, Pro.
Tazewell	2,682	3,009	150
Mason	1,365	1,877	84
Menard	1,179	1,600	137
Sangamon	5,673	5,507	529
Morgan	3,496	3,132	185
Christian	2,058	2,202	281
Total	16,453	17,327	1,366
Plurality	....	874	....

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

County.	Churchill, Rep.	Landes, Dem.	Johnson, Pro.
Cumberland	1,357	1,659	143
Clark	2,175	2,299	80
Jasper	1,284	1,690	102
Crawford	1,693	1,815	38
Clay	1,668	1,773	49
Richland	1,364	1,096	132
Lawrence	1,491	1,507	73
Wayne	2,283	2,337	18
Edwards	1,293	471	44
Wabash	958	1,365	41
Total	15,566	16,012	720
Plurality		446	....

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

County.	Baker, Rep.	Morrison, Dem.	Moore, Pro.
Bond	1,628	1,199	215
Madison	5,145	4,407	176
St. Clair	5,642	5,106	135
Monroe	1,086	1,822	2
Washington	1,905	1,698	181
Total	15,406	14,232	709
Plurality	1,174	.....	.....

SPRINGER'S VIRTUAL DEFEAT.

Connolly's Spirited Reply to a Baseless Assertion.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—William M. Springer's card, published in the Associated Press dispatches today, attributing his reduced majority to the use of "protectionists' boodle" sent into the district by outside parties, has created great indignation here among the Republican leaders, and they brand it as a falsehood. They claim it is only a scheme of Springer to place himself in the category with Morrison and Carlisle. The tariff issue was not made in this campaign. Springer said last night that he owed his great loss in majority to a conspiracy among his party leaders, and dissatisfaction over distribution of patronage. Maj. James A. Connolly, his opponent, answers Springer's card in the following communication:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—*To Chicago Tribune:* Mr. Springer, in his card given to the public through the Associated Press, announces that his virtual defeat as candidate for Congress from this district was occasioned by the influence of money sent into the district by protectionists. Not one cent was sent into this district from any source to aid me in the campaign. I made it without money and without help of any kind from outside districts, and none within the district, except such as I obtained by holding up to public view Mr. Springer's Congressional record. In the two counties of Morgan and Sangamon, where Mr. Springer and myself are best known—and both of which are strongly Democratic—I defeated him about 600 votes, and in this city, where he has lived for twenty years, I defeated him by nearly 400 votes, although the city is strongly Democratic. Those who know him best are most amused at the attempt to pose as a victim of "protectionist gold." JAMES A. CONNOLLY.

A CONTEST BY WORTHINGTON.

The Votes of the Students Cast in Galesburg Said to Be Illegal.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Probably a more anxious day has never been passed by politicians on this city than today. The morning Democratic paper, while admitting that apparently in the face of the returns Post was elected, hinted in a mysterious way that there was a political hen on that was liable to coquet with the Republican rooster, and that strange developments might be expected. It leaked out that this was the student vote of Galesburg, and that one or more wards in that city were to be thrown out, as the students were not voting citizens, but temporary sojourners, in the eyes of the law. Visiting Democratic statesmen came over from Galesburg at 10 o'clock, and the Democrats have been consulting all day. The Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee this morning claimed the election of Post by 55 plurality. The official count of Knox cuts this down two votes, and soon after came word that a mistake had been made in Bernodoth Township, in Fulton County, cutting down Post's plurality to 36. This was early in the day, but later in the afternoon the complete canvass of Fulton showed that Post was elected by barely 29. This is official so far as the count is concerned, but in three voting precincts in Fulton County, including Buckhardt, the judges of election failed to certify to the returns. This will doubtless be done in the morning, as it is believed it was nothing but an oversight on the part of the judges. In two of these precincts a majority of the judges are Republican, in the other Democratic. Republicans are making arrangements to celebrate Post's election tomorrow night. Inquiry at Democratic headquarters disclosed the fact that Mr. Worthington will contest the election of Gen. Post on the ground that in certain wards in Galesburg students of Knox and Lombard Colleges voted who, it is claimed, were not entitled to vote, as they belong to educational institutions. Mr. Worthington very naturally concludes they must have voted for Post.

The official vote on Congressman is as follows for Peoria County: Worthington, 6,862; Post, 5,150; McCulloch, 302.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The official count for Knox County on Congressman has been completed, and is as follows: Post, 4,619; Worthington, 2,816; McCulloch, 220. There is much anxiety here this evening owing to adverse and conflicting reports from Fulton County.

IN GENERAL.

Mistake in Counting the Vote in Williamson County—Other Events.

MARION, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The official vote of Williamson County shows the following majorities, all Republican: Tanner, 1,207; Edwards, 1,201; Thomas, for Congress, 189. The majority of 1,207 on the head of the ticket was caused by an error in printing the tickets; the net majority is 327. A. K. Vickers and W. W. Hoskinson, Republican candidates for the Legislature, received: Vickers, 3,361½; Hoskinson, 3,397. Bundy, the Democrat, got 6,197. The Prohibitionist vote of the county is 23 votes.

MOUNT PULASKI, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Quite a blunder had been made here by the three Democratic judges of election in counting the votes for the Republican candidate for the Legislature, W. H. Kretzinger. After assorting the tickets the straight Republican ones were placed in lots of ten, and instead of counting thirty votes for Kretzinger—three for each ticket—they counted only fifteen, making a total of 169 more votes for Kretzinger. He having been elected without them it does not change the result. The mistake was discovered by Republicans finding that only 283 votes—ninety-five voters—had been cast for Kretzinger, while there were 155 Republican tickets voted, and knowing that he had not been scratched by nearly sixty voters.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., Nov. 4.—Republican precincts which usually give large majorities did not poll over one-third of their votes in this county. Many are very much disgusted over the light vote, and it will have a tendency to create more interest in the future.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The official canvass shows that Messick, Rep., Bailey, Labor, and Veile, Rep., are elected as Representatives from the Forty-seventh District. Veile's majority is 3.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The official vote for the legislative ticket in the Thirty-second District in the whole district is: Senator, Thomas L. McGrath, Rep., plurality, 264. For Representatives, Samuel F. Wilson, Rep., 10,044½; Eugene Rice, Rep., 9,585; Wesford Taggart, Dem., 9,320; F. M. Richardson, Dem., 9,231½.

PEKIN, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Official count of Tazewell County election shows remarkable Republican gains. The fight for county officers was very bitter, and the Republicans secured three out of five offices by majorities averaging 400. The total vote on the State ticket in this county is as follows by official count: For Treasurer, Ricker, Dem., 3,010; Tanner, Rep., 2,692; Austin, Pro., 137; Budlong, Labor, 25. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, Oldt, Dem., 3,016; Edwards, Rep., 2,682; Gilmer, Pro., 140; Braucher, Labor, 22. For Congress, Springer, Dem., 3,009; Connolly, Rep., 2,682; Browder, Pro., 150. For Representatives, Patrick, Dem., 4,521; Kister, Dem., 4,411; Brubaker, Rep., 4,845; Minier, Labor and Pro., 693. There were 3,802 votes cast for the proposed amendment to the Constitution and 1,250 against it. Springer was given the Labor vote in this county. George W. Minier was given the united support of both the Labor and Prohibition vote, but fell short of his vote in 1884, which was 1,317½. It was thought by leading politicians that he would defeat Kister. The Republican victories have created consternation in the Democratic ranks. This county has usually given Democratic majorities of 500 to 700, and was counted as one of the strongholds of the party. In 1884 Tazewell County gave Springer a majority of 731, but this year he went out of this county with his majority reduced to 327.

The Constitutional Amendment.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—There were 6,484 votes cast for the proposed amendment to the Constitution in Sangamon County. The total vote in the county is 11,764, which gives a majority for the amendment of 1,204. Chairman Orendorf of the Democratic Central Committee claims that the amendment is carried by 100,000 majority.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—In this county the constitutional amendment received 1,876 votes for and 830 votes against out of a total vote of 3,404.

JERSEYVILLE, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Jersey County, official, gives for the constitutional amendment, 1,665; against, 933.

The vote on the constitutional amendment in Cook County was practically unanimous, as the tickets of both parties were printed "for" the measure.

ADDITIONAL GOOD NEWS.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Returns from the Different States Show Pleasing Results—Large Republican Gains in Indiana—A Republican Legislature Elected in North Carolina—Carlisle Claims to Be Elected to Congress by About 500 Majority—Wisconsin Admittedly Republican.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—It begins to appear that the Democratic defeat in this State was due to the Prohibition vote. The reports received today at the headquarters of the Prohibition party give the managers great encouragement, and cause the Democrats to seek relief in profanity. The Prohibition gains are all in strong Democratic counties, and upon the basis of reports so far received the total vote will approximate 12,000. In 1884 it was slightly over 3,000. The indications are that Republican Prohibitionists were deceived by the leaders of the party, but that Democratic ones sought to rebuke the open alliance between that party and the Liquor League. A Democratic State officer remarked today, when considering the reports: "We have been nursing a viper." The Chairman of the Prohibition Executive Committee says their campaign for 1888 is already under way. The election of the Republican State ticket takes Gov. Gray out of the list of Senatorial possibilities and make it as certain as anything in Indiana politics can be that ex-Senator McDonald will be his party's choice to succeed Senator Harrison. Gov. Gray cannot conceal his chagrin over the loss of the State, and says: "I am fully convinced that considerable money was sent into the legislative districts of this State from Pennsylvania and the East. The idea was to defeat Democratic candidates who were known to have free trade or revenuere form ideas. I know that money was sent here by Eastern capitalists for that purpose." There are none to mourn for him. He encouraged the revolt against Congressman Bynum in this district for the purpose of preventing the election of Democratic legislators from this county. They would naturally support McDonald's candidacy for the Senatorial nomination, and Gray maneuvred to elect a Republican delegation, little thinking that he would be shut out of the race. His treachery to the party has cost him dear. During the campaign Messrs. Voorhees, Holman, and Lamb all expressed the opinion that Bynum must come off, as his candidacy threatened to disrupt the party, and his defeat was a foregone conclusion. In view of the fact that Bynum was the only Democratic Congressman in the State whose majority of two years ago was not materially affected, the party begins to look to him as the coming man in Indiana, and a decided boom has been started for him for Speaker of the House in the Fiftieth Congress. He served as Speaker of the House in the State Legislature in 1883, and proved himself a capable officer.

The Republican State Central Committee has official returns from eighty-two of the ninety-two counties in the State, which show a Republican net gain on the vote of 1884 of 5,654. Estimating the ten remaining counties on the basis of 1884 gives a Republican plurality on the State ticket of 3,142.

There is no further change in the legislative situation. The committees of both parties insist on their respective claims, the Republicans claiming seventy-eight members and the Democrats eighty. The Legislature consists of 100 members of the House and fifty Senators, and Senator Harrison's seat at Washington is the prize to be contested for.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—No positive statement can yet be made about the Legislature. Gov. Gray said that while the present returns, if continued in the ratio of Republican gains, would elect the Republican State ticket, it would require the official count to determine whether the Republicans or Democrats had carried the Legislature. The Republican State Central Committee says that, basing claims upon returns from more than one-half of the counties, the Republicans will elect the State ticket by 5,000. That the Legislature is in doubt is conceded. Republicans expect to gain it, and Democrats hold tenaciously to the claim that it will be anti-Republican by from two to five majority.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The Canvassing Board of Tippecanoe County completed the count at 10:30 o'clock tonight. Robertson, Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has 1,019 majority over Nelson, Dem. Much local excitement was created during the canvass of the vote by the adoption of a motion to reject the returns from the Elston precinct by reason of the fact that inspectors and judges had failed to attach their certificate. The excitement arose from the fact that the rejection of this precinct would defeat Munson, the Democratic candidate for Auditor, by six votes. Large sums had been bet on the result of the election for Auditor, and the excitement ran high. After the clerk had nearly completed the footings the canvassers reconsidered their action and counted the vote, thus electing the Democratic Auditor by 49.

Trying to Steal the Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Today the election officers began the canvass of Tuesday's vote and in this county the Democrats manifested a purpose to steal one Representative to the Legislature, a very precious possession, and the Judge of the Criminal Court, who can be of great service to the class of men who managed the Democratic canvass in this county. There are five Representatives in this county and the candidates indorsed by the Central Labor Union were elected—two Democrets and three Republicans. But the Democrats need all they can get and propose to count out the Republican having the lowest vote. When the returns from one of the precincts in the Twenty-third Ward were called for the inspector himself, a Democrat, protested against the figures read, saying that since the returns had been out of his possession they had been tampered with, 100 being added to the vote of the Democratic candidates. The Chairman ruled that the paper could not be verified by comparison with the tally sheet and, when several of the board attempted to speak, refused to hear them. His arbitrary procedure aroused great indignation and, for a time, a conflict was imminent.

The count will not be completed before morning and it will be impossible to state the result on the Legislature until it is finished and the intentions of the Democratic majority fully exposed. It is believed that the Democrats intend to have the Legislature if possible, by fair means or foul, and that Republican candidates will be counted out to secure that end. Emissaries of the committee left for various parts of the State today. In Clarke County the Republican candidate for joint Senator claims that the majority against him was fictitiously increased to exceed his majority in Jefferson County, and he has demanded a recount and will contest the case. He says he was elected. At this writing (midnight) the Legislature is still in doubt.

The Republican State Central Committee has official returns from eighty-four counties, which give a Republican plurality of a little over 5,000. The eight counties to hear from gave Democratic majorities in 1884, which reduce the plurality to about 3,200. If gains are made in these counties pro rata the plurality on Lieutenant-Governor will be between 3,500 and 4,000.

Both parties claim the Legislature. There will be a recount for Senator in Clarke and Jefferson, and in this county the Democratic canvassing board may throw out votes enough to defeat one Republican and probably all three. The board will not conclude its work before 5 o'clock in the morning. The Democrats confidently claim the joint majority of the Legislature, and the Republicans are inclined to concede them seventy-six members on the face of the returns.

NEW JERSEY.

The Democrats Have a Majority of One in the Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The result as to the Legislature is still in doubt, both Republicans and Democrats claiming to have a majority on joint ballot. The Democratic State Committee claims that Green, Dem., has between 9,000 and 10,000 majority over Howey, Rep., for Governor.

The Republicans have twelve Senators and the Democrats nine. The Democrats claim thirty-one out of the sixty members of the Assembly, and the Republicans claim the same number. In a number of districts the vote is so close that the result cannot be definitly known until the ballots are recounted.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 4.—The official returns show a tie in the Third Assembly District in New Jersey. No application for a recount has been made, and another election will probably be held.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 4.—In the Second Assembly District of Mercer County Walter, Dem., has been elected by 2 majority, and the Republicans will ask the court to order a recount on the ground of alleged fraud. This action will be taken after the Board of Canvassers meet on Friday. The Democrats claim that the recount will give Walter an increased majority.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4.—The Legislature by the latest count has a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot without Donohue, the Labor Assemblyman of Passaic. There will be recounts in Salem, Burlington, the Third District of Passaic, and the Second District of Essex Counties.

WISCONSIN.

Democrats Admit that a Republican Legislature Has Been Elected.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Republicans today claim the newly-elected State Legislature by a majority of thirty-one. Democrats concede that the Republicans will have a majority, but insist that it will not exceed twenty-three. Returns are remarkably slow in coming in, as up to this evening complete figures on Assemblymen have been received from but twenty-seven out of the sixty-six counties in the State. Late this afternoon a private messenger from L. B. Caswell, Republican Congressional candidate in the First District, announced that returns then in assured him of his election over Doolittle by from 600 to 800.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—Telegrams and letters are pouring in upon Gov. Rusk from leading men all over the country congratulating him at the triumph of law and order over the Anarchist agitators. This afternoon the Governor returned from his home at Viroqua to the Capital at Madison. So great was the pressure of callers to extend congratulations that the Governor held a levee at the Vilas House. More than 500 people called. Gov. Rusk estimates that his plurality will exceed 30,000.

From complete returns from all the legislative districts the *Sentinel* tonight figures that the Republicans will have a majority of 36 over all opposition in the Legislature on joint ballot, and that they will control both the Senate and the Assembly.

COLORADO.

Democrats Probably Elect a Governor—The Legislature in Doubt.

DENVER, Colo., Nov. 4.—The election of Adams, Democratic candidate for Governor, by a plurality of 12,000 is conceded by Republicans. All but six counties in the State have been heard from giving returns on Congressman. The counties yet to come in have always been Democratic, so the indications are in favor of a small majority for Reed (Dem). The Democrats in Arapahoe County elect six and possibly seven out of eight Representatives and one Senator. This is an increase of seven in the Dower House and one in the Senate. A majority of the other counties are carried by the Democrats, so there is little doubt that they will have the control of the Lower House, General Assembly, and possibly Senate. The remainder of the ticket, except State Secretary, Auditor, and possibly Attorney-General, is claimed by Democrats.

In the Lower House of the next General Assembly the Democrats claim they will have twenty-seven members out of forty-nine, which will be an increase of twelve. In the Senate they claim they will have eight out of twenty-six, an increase of six.

MINNESOTA.

A Republican Victory on the State and Legislative Tickets.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—The returns all day have been generally favorable to the Democrats, and most sanguine Republicans are not now claiming the election of McGill as Governor by more than 5,000 majority, while Democrats are elated and confident that Dr. Ames will be elected by a small majority. The returns are coming slowly, hundreds of precincts in the State being remote from telegraphic communication. It is quite probable that it may take the official count to decide.

In Hennepin County, the home of Dr. Ames, about 1,500 ballots were thrown out because the words "Labor ticket" were printed thereon. Offsetting this Republicans claim extensive Democratic frauds in this (Ramsey) county. Whether McGill is elected or not, the Republican State ticket as a whole certainly is, as he ran about 12,000 behind other candidates for State offices.

The Minnesota Legislature has 150 members—forty-seven Senators, 103 Representatives. In the last Senate there were thirty-six Republicans and eleven Democrats. In the House, seventy-nine Republicans and twenty-four Democrats. It is impossible to give reliable figures in regard to the composition of the next Legislature, but estimates now give the Senate thirty Republicans, fifteen Democrats; the House, seventy-five Republicans, twenty-five Democrats and Farmers' Alliance, which would give the Republicans a good majority on joint ballot.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The entire Republican State ticket is elected by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority, except McGill for Governor, who will have a bare majority. Returns have been received from all but ten counties, and these may give Ames a majority of a few hundred. McGill will have less than 1,000 majority if he is elected.

MISSOURI.

Three Precincts in Kansas City Not Counted—The Warner-Phillips Fight.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—After conflicting reports for many hours the election is now decided, if it only stays decided. Tom Corrington, the street-car magnate who backed Phillips heavily, losing thousands and tens of thousands of dollars, however, is dissatisfied and threatens to contest. Lawyers of good reputation support him, and Phillips is said to be entertaining the proposition.

The specific grounds for a contest are that in many cases Democratic tickets were stamped with red ink across Phillips' name and Warner's name printed beside it, whereas the State law provides that scratched tickets should have the name of the substitute written, not printed, thereon. The judges in one precinct have been petitioned to meet and make a recount. Official returns show election of the entire Democratic ticket in this (Jackson) county. News comes tonight from Independence that three Kansas City precincts have been thrown out because the returns did not reach the County Judge's office in the time fixed by law, 6 o'clock this evening. In one precinct here one of the judges refused to sign returns. Altogether, the Warner-Phillips contest may not be unraveled for some days yet.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Both Branches of the Legislature Said to Be Controlled by Republicans.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats are completely demoralized, and as the returns come in their gloom deepens. Republicans and Independents, it is now stated, have acquired a majority in both houses of the Legislature. This makes the independents hold the balance of power. Republicans claim that most of the Independents will act with them.

There are rumors current here tonight that the Democratic State ticket is defeated. This, however, is not probable, but it is causing great disquiet among that party. The loss of the Legislature is felt to be the greatest blow of all.

KANSAS.

Returns Show that Gov. Martin Has a Plurality of Over 30,000.

TOPEKA, Kas., Nov. 4.—In sixty-two counties heard from Moonlight has a plurality in five counties and Gov. Martin has a plurality in fifty-seven counties. Martin's plurality to date is 23,483. Should the same ratio hold his plurality will be 36,000.

NEVADA.

The Republicans Elect Their State Ticket and Have a Majority in the Legislature.

VIRGINIA, Nev., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The entire Republican State ticket is elected by an average majority of 500, except Supreme Court Judge. Edwards, Republican, is beaten by Belknap, Democrat.

The Legislature is Republican, securing the election of a Republican to the Senate to succeed Fair, Democrat.

ARIZONA.

The Democrats Succeed in Obtaining a Majority in the Legislature.

TUCSON, Ari., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arizona elects a Democratic Legislature—two majority in the Council, four in the Assembly.

MICHIGAN.

Republican Plurality for Governor Not Far from 7,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The latest returns do not materially change the Republican plurality for Governor, and the full returns will make the figure not far from 7,000. The latest returns give the State Legislature as follows: Senate—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 10. House—Republicans, 65; Democrats, 30; Labor, 4; doubtful 3.

BLAINE AND GEORGE.

A Denial that They Have Been in Consultation in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—A report published in an afternoon paper and reprinted in a morning paper today detailing a secret visit of James G. Blaine to this city is emphatically contradicted by the friends of Mr. Blaine at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The statement was also made that Henry George made an early morning call upon the late Republican candidate for the Presidency with Dr. McGlynn of St. Stephen's Church. Mr. George said today: "That is a lie from beginning to end. I never saw Mr. Blaine in my life, and I did not know he was in the city. You may state that I deny the story from first to last." Mr. Blaine has been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel since election-day, and has had many visitors. His name did not appear on the hotel register, as he never writes it there. He received the returns Tuesday night and Wednesday morning with evident satisfaction, but his friends deny for him that he had a visit from Mr. George and Father McGlynn. Mr. Blaine drove through the park with Senator Eugene Hale and returned to the hotel, where he remained until dinner time. He answered "Not in" to the porter who brought the cards of reporters, but received other visitors at once. The object of his visit is said to be purely on business and personal matters. He will remain here for several days.

CALIFORNIA.

A Republican Governor Probably Elected by a Small Plurality—Great Excitement.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—At 5 p. m. the returns for the State and city showed the following vote for the Gubernatorial candidates:

Swift, Rep., 52,705; Bartlett, 51,263; O'Donnell, Ind., 9,035; Russell, Pro., 1,947; Wigginton, American, 5,128.

The local interest in the election is constantly on the increase. Theories without number can be heard on every corner where a crowd is gathered, and the fewer the ascertained facts the more numerous the theories. Courts were generally shut down today, witnesses being off talking of the probabilities with an ever-increasing energy. Everything but politics seems to be set aside outside of the regular business routine. The crowds about the bulletin boards where election figures are displayed are nearly as large as during the Presidential year, and they stand about with equal patience and persistence. In the excitement attending the contest for the Governorship, the Congressional fight and even the Legislature receive but little attention.

The latest returns on Legislature give the Democrats sixty-six in the Senate and Assembly and the Republicans fifty-four.

IOWA.

A Heavy Republican Gain Over the Vote of 1885.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 4.—Seventy-five counties reporting complete vote give Jackson 140,539; Sells, 127,230. Same counties in 1885 gave Larrabee, Governor, 140,872; Whiting, 133,698, being a net Republican gain of 6,670. Eight additional counties reporting by majorities only increase Jackson's majority over Sells to 16,820.

BEDFORD, Ia., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Taylor County gives the Republican candidate for Secretary of State, Jackson, a majority of 374.

IN EASTERN STATES.

The Vote on the Governor in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4.—Complete returns for the State make the total vote for Governor 123,058, divided as follows: Cleveland, Dem., 58,674; Lounsbury, Rep., 56,831; Forbes, Pro., 4,810; Baker, Labor, 2,743. The Legislature, which will elect State officers and a United States Senator, stands: Senate, Republicans, 14; Democrats, 10. House, Republicans, 138; Democrats, 109; Labor, 2. The Republican majority on joint ballot is thirty-one.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4.—All but four small towns, which in 1884 gave 105 for Currier, Rep., and 116 for Hill, Dem., for Governor, give Sawyer, Rep., 38,019; Cogswell, Dem., 37,044, and Wentworth, Pro., and scattering, 2,194. Reckoning the vote of these four towns the same as in 1884 Sawyer lacks 1,230 of election and Cogswell 3,158.

STATE VOTE.

The Pluralities.

The following table shows the pluralities for State Treasurer in Illinois by counties, only Calhoun and Pope missing. Two-thirds of the returns are official; the rest closely estimated:

	Rep. plu.	Dem. plu.
Adams	....	1,448
Alexander	210	....
Bond	393	....
Boone	1,559	....
Brown	....	619
Bureau	527	....
†Calhoun	....	....
Carroll	1,205	....
Cass	....	767
Champaign	692	....
Christian	....	548
Clark	....	236
Clay	100	....
Clinton	....	700
Coles	71	....
Cook	15,143	....
Crawford	....	150
Cumberland	....	210
De Kalb	2,025	....
De Witt	91	....
Douglas	165	....
Du Page	594	....
Edgar	....	166
Edwards	766	....
Effingham	....	656
Fayette	....	218
Ford	892	....
Franklin	....	200
Fulton	....	171
Gallatin	....	339
Greene	....	685
Grundy	1,339	....
Hamilton	....	583
Hancock	....	326
Hardin	151	....
Henderson	370	....
Henry	2,040	....
Iroquois	741	....
Jackson	132	....
Jasper	....	515
Jefferson	....	533
Jersey	....	656
Jo Daviess	420	....
Johnson	647	....
Kane	1,800	....
Kankakee	888	....
Kendall	809	....
Knox	2,092	....
Lake	896	....
La Salle	....	328
Lawrence	....	55
Lee	853	....
Livingston	354	....
Logan	....	346
Macon	527	....
Macoupin	....	450
Madison	....	193
Marion	....	404
Marshall	2	....
Mason	....	523
Massac	636	....
McDonough	Tie	Tie
McHenry	781	....
McLean	1,630	....
Menard	....	443
Mercer	595	....
Monroe	....	822
Montgomery	....	400
Morgan	....	350
Moultrie	....	244
Ogle	1,021	....
Peoria	....	923
Perry	164	....
Piatt	278	....
Pike	....	815
†Pope	....	....
Pulaski	700	....
Putnam	78	....
Randolph	....	165
Richland	....	215
Rock Island	190	....
Saline	257	....
Sangamon	....	707
Schuyler	....	420
Scott	....	206
Shelby	....	955
Stark	448	....
St. Clair	174	....
Stephenson	127	....
Tazewell	....	318
Union	....	800
Vermilion	1,400	....
Wabash	....	186
Warren	610	....
Washington	205	....
Wayne	....	135
White	....	850
Whiteside	1,361	....
Will	1,000	....
*Williamson	1,207	....
Winnebago	1,656	....
Woodford	....	329
Total	52,922	21,308
Net Rep. plu'y	31,614	

*Owing to an error in printing the Democratic tickets the Republican plurality in this county is 1,000 more than usual.

†Two counties missing (Pope and Calhoun). The returns from them will add 300 to the Republican plurality.

THE NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

McCabe, One of the Boodle Aldermen, Is Pronounced Insane.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—[Special.]—The trial of ex-Ald. Francis McCabe to ascertain the question of his sanity was begun this afternoon in the Court of General Sessions. McCabe is one of the "boodle" Aldermen who accepted a bribe in connection with the Broadway Railroad franchise. His counsel put in a plea of insanity when McCabe was arraigned for trial. In court today McCabe appeared to be very much worried. He was accompanied by his wife. Little time was occupied in obtaining a jury, and McCabe's counsel stated that his client was suffering from paresis, the result of an injury to the head some time ago. Dr. William A. Hammond, insanity expert, testified that his examinations of McCabe in Ludlow Street Jail on two occasions had resulted in the discovery of several of the symptoms of insanity usually considered infallible, though he thought his malady was in the way of dementia and not liable to make the patient dangerous. Indeed, he would soon become imbecile, and he thought he could be better cared for by his family than at any public institution. A number of other experts gave similar testimony.

The District-Attorney expressed himself as satisfied that the prisoner was insane, and the jury brought in a verdict to that effect. McCabe was then taken to Ludlow Street Jail.

Mrs. Parsons Harangues a Crowd.

A large audience tonight listened in Cooper Institute hall to a lecture by Mrs. Lucy F. Parsons, wife of the Chicago Anarchist now under sentence of death. Leander Thompson presided and read a resolution, which was adopted. It condemned Judge, jury, and police who figured in the Chicago trial as violators of the Constitution of the United States. Mrs. Parsons referred to Henry George, and said he was a nobleman who had girded on his armor to fight for liberty. She concluded by saying that Capt. Bonfield might have thrown the fatal haymarket bomb, for he had threatened the Anarchists.

THE LABOR PARTY.

ALREADY BEGINNING WORK FOR THE SPRING ELECTION.

Some of the Professional Aldermen May Have to Look Out—The Election Board Will Begin Canvassing Today, and the County Clerk Monday—Twelfth Ward Republicans Congratulate Col. Davis on His Triumph—Arrest of Men Charged with Violating the Election Law.

The Committee of Twenty-one of the United Labor party met last night. The most important business transacted was the formal and unanimous decision to begin work immediately for the municipal election in the spring. Permanent headquarters have been secured in the old Board of Trade building, Room 18, and the committee will take possession today and proceed to fit up the place. The present organization will be strengthened and the active campaign work taken hold of right away. None of the members of the committee would talk candidates or listen to suggestions of coalition with either of the great parties. The most that was said was simply that work was to be commenced without the loss of a day. A large part of the time last night was consumed in auditing the outstanding accounts and settling up old business, with a view of starting out fresh today. It was said that considerable money had been left over from the campaign just closed, and that the committee would start in for the spring campaign with ample funds in hand. Two committees were appointed last night—one to arrange for a monster jubilee-meeting at West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall the 13th of the present month and the other to attend the sessions of the Canvassing Board, which commence today. The following were appointed on the last-mentioned committee: C. G. Dixon, C. F. Seib, William Gleason, George Schilling, Chris Larsen, Charles Wheeler.

The new headquarters have been rented and paid for until May 1 next, and the talk last night was to the effect that seven Aldermen could be elected without any trouble, and that the Aldermanic nominees in some of the other wards would have to do some hustling to pull through. It was also said that there would be no affiliation with either of the old parties, and that none but straight Labor candidates would be put in the field.

A Presidential ticket, comprising Powderly and George, was talked of, not jokingly at all, but quite seriously by some. The New York campaign was discussed, as it was claimed that Hewitt was elected by Republicans who deserted Roosevelt. It was predicted that in Chicago the Republicans and Democrats would unite against the Labor party.

"That is just what we want," said one of the leaders. "That is what we are trying to get them to do. They call this a class struggle. They would make it so by such a trade, and then the issue would be fairly put. We claim that this is not a class fight. We represent the people, not a class, and we represent the people as against oppression and monopoly. If they want to take up the cause of monopoly we shall be glad to meet them. But by the trade itself they would lose so many votes of strict partisans that we could beat them without any trouble. However, I am not afraid that such a deal will be made. I have had calls from many Democratic politicians already who want to get under cover. Lots of them are applying for admission to the Knights of Labor, but we are very careful not to admit any one whom we do not know. We will not let them sneak in and destroy our organization."

"I think the people who are in the Labor movement," said Mayor Harrison yesterday, "are in earnest, and believe that it is going to be a permanent thing, but I don't think so from my reading of history. It is what may be called a class movement—confined to a class—and will, in my opinion, be no more permanent than if the monopolists, say, got up a movement. The result will be that the great parties will be gradually forced to take more interest in alleviating the burdens of the laborer. I think they deserve something. Scarcely any laws in the interest of labor have been passed for many years. There is something wrong in a free Government like this when enormous fortunes are made and such an amount of wealth is in the hands of a few. Other parties will take hold of the matter, and gradually the Labor party will see that somebody is interested, and that there won't be any necessity for its existence. It cannot become a permanent party in this land. Things may so shape themselves as to force some party to take a new name."

CANVASSING THE RETURNS.

The Board Out of Money—Trying to Vote Illegally.

The Election Board begins canvassing the city returns this morning. County Clerk Ryan will begin Monday the canvass of the returns sent in to him. He will have part of the votes for all the candidates, except the County Commissioners, some Assemblymen and two Congressmen, and the Election Commissioners the remainder. As this is the first time this has happened under the new law he was asked yesterday how he would manage the thing.

"There is nothing in the new law, as I understand," he said, "that compels the Election Commissioners and the County Clerk to come together and declare a result. I intend to get the opinion of Judge Prendergast, and presume he will order me to take the Commissioners' totals, add them to mine, and issue certificates to the men who have the largest number of votes. That, I suppose, is the way the thing will be managed, but really I don't know how it will be done. This difficulty was referred to in the Supreme Court, and, as the law was sustained, there must be some way out, and I guess it will be found."

The ballot-box of the First Precinct of the First Ward was returned to the Election Commissioners at a quarter of 10 yesterday morning—twenty-two hours late. One of the judges brought it in Wednesday morning, but it was empty, and the clerk refused to receive it. Later the judge took it away in order to put in what the law requires, and didn't return it until the time stated. The matter will be looked into by the Commissioners. In all fifty-four judges have been reported for neglect of duty in failing to return ballot-boxes or keys by noon Wednesday. One of them is Gen. I. N. Stiles, who turned over his key at 2 o'clock, two hours late. In one instance a judge went into the County Clerk's office and threw the key on the desk, where it remained until yesterday morning. He also is to be hauled up for an explanation.

It is estimated that the total expense of the late election will be about $38,400, $25,000 of which falls upon the county, while the city pays the rest. The only appropriation the county has made for all election purposes, including salaries of Commissioners, clerks, and everything, was $6,000. There is only $200 of this remaining. Forty-seven thousand eight hundred dollars was appropriated by the Council this spring, and of that sum only $200 now remains, most of it having gone in April. Now that Lake View, Hyde Park, Jefferson, and Cicero have adopted the new law the Commissioners have concluded that each one of the suburban towns must hereafter bear its proportionate share of the expenses. There can be little doubt that future elections in Cook County will cost nearly $100,000 each.

Patrick McCarthy, who has been two weeks in the city, was held to answer Tuesday in $600 a charge of violating the Election law. The charge was made by F. B. Baker, who was one of the judges of the Sixth Precinct of the Seventeenth Ward. Mr. Baker said that McCarthy appeared at the windows and said he was John Walsh, and lived on Kinzie street, as the register would show. The name was there and Walsh described as a sailor, but one of the clerks happened to know Walsh, and knew that he was at that moment on the lake. This rather embarrassed McCarthy, and he attempted to explain, but was rushed off by some of the loafers standing about the polling booth. To Justice Kersten the contrite Patrick said he was at the time mentioned drunk. He was innocent of evil intent, and had been cajoled into voting by the men who had filled him up with liquor at the groggeries adjacent, and who kept on urging him to vote and giving him Walsh's name. He said he remembered two of these men—Ald. Carney and a ticket peddler named John Mullen. The Justice wants them to be in court Tuesday to explain.

Patrick Canary, the West Side saloonkeeper who, it is alleged, prompted Billy Fullerton at the First Precinct of the Ninth Ward election-day and attempted to have him poll a fraudulent vote, was arrested yesterday. He is charged under the new Election law with advising and assisting a person to vote fraudulently. He will have a hearing before Justice Scully today.

The hardest time for the successful candidates is only beginning. They are overrun with applicants for office. In most cases they have not yet made up their minds except to a very few appointments, and they w their time about it. The Sheriff and Clerk particularly are proceeding very erately in their selections.

REJOICING OVER VICTORY.

The Twelfth Ward Republicans Con Col. Davis.

An enthusiastic jollification and meeting in honor of the success of the lican ticket generally, and of Col. Geo Davis in particular, was held last eve the Twelfth Ward Republican head No. 805 West Madison street. After spent in letting off fireworks a procession, with about 200 torches in formed at the hall and marched to Davis' residence at No. 186 avenue. The procession was hea Austin's military band, and followed by 500 of the Republican friends of Col. After a serenade and interchange of the procession escorted Col. Davis to the where Alexander White, the Chairman of Ward Campaign Committee, cal the to order. The hall was densely pac jubilant Republicans, and about couldn't get in clustered outside calcium lights and cheered themselves on general principles. The most not decoration in the hall was a dead labeled with the name of a small paper that has been noted through paign for its virulent attacks on Col. On the dead bird was a rampant and victor, and the whole thing was presum be typical of Col. Davis' triumph over newspaper referred to.

Col. Davis was introduced and receiv ear-splitting cheers, which were prolong eral minutes. He modestly thanked ence for its reception and warmly con lated the party on its general victory. ferred to the abusive and ungrounded of a certain portion of the press, and that he would shame his traducers by agement of the office to which he elected, and which he proposed to first Monday in December. He referred six years' record in Congress, and pledged self to fill his new post so that he would a clean, deserving, and reputable would be a credit to the party that him.

Judge Green followed with a congrat speech. He said that Illinois had by her 30,000 majority that she was banner Republican States of the Union. County had sent word to Joliet that staid where he was she was good Republican majority. Hesing had formed that no self-styled autocrat the honest German vote of the county. Harrison had been told to chain up and advised that the county was law and order, and did not believe who flirted with anarchy. The county answered the charges against Col. with a good 10,000 majority. knew her treasury would his hands, the slanders of the Democracy witnstanding. The vote proves doubt that in loyalty to principles Col. Davis stood well with the commun

Judge Loomis, who was the next was received with three cheers that building. He spoke of the variety of tions at the general success of the his own particular defeat. He had night and day for the success of ticket, but got up Wednesday morning that a cyclone had struck him. If he Democrat he might bear it better, were used to it. Democrats the woods in such a case. He gird up his loins and face the He had been handsomely treated by publican party and was defeated by a tion of causes which made success bility. He was proud and glad the Rep ticket had been so successful. Referring the labor element which came so strong the front, he said the questions of labor have to be faced, and the Republican was the one that would and should do it always had held and still held that the tion of anarchy and the question of labor as different as light and darkness. He opposed to anarchy, and would always that, while this is the land of freedom speech, the liberty of speech that murder has a gallows at the end of it.

Gen. M. M. Bane of Quincy, Congr William E. Mason, and Ald. Campbell made short speeches.

Harrison Rejoices Over the Downfall Morrison.

"I am not surprised at Mr. Morrison feat," said Mayor Harrison yesterday. reasons for it are, first and foremost, been too radical in his tariff views. radical, unswerving character at all Why, some time ago I wrote him on a of public importance, which he as Ch of the Committee on Ways and Means Randall as Chairman of the Appro Committee had to jointly pass on. wrote me back that he was favorable text of my letter, but to insure success better get into correspondence with Now, why in the deuce couldn't he have aside his prejudices and conferred with call himself regarding the matter. That trouble with Morrison. He is too and not inclined to submit to arbit even if it drives Democrats to act with publicans. Another reason for Mr. Morri defeat is that the Democratic party of nois, and I am pretty safe in saying the hold him responsible for the loss of a cratic Senator from Illinois. He refu get out of the race at a time that any three Democrats could have been Isn't that so, Colvin?" interjected the as the side-whiskers of the Sixteenth Alderman forced themselves through the

"Yes, it is so," answered Ald. Colvin. I am happy to say *I was instrumental feat of Morrison.* The story published weeks ago in one of the daily papers, that I was in Morrison's district against the fellow who claims he contr and I guess has, the Government patron Illinois, is substantially correct. I didn't $5,000 against him, though."

"As I said," the Mayor continued, son's defeat is primarily a slap at the free-trade theory. Incidentally it may slap at the Administration."

A DARING BURGLARY.

Thieves Enter the House of L. L. and Make Away with $1,100.

Wednesday night burglars broke house of L. L. Hollis, No. 119 Laflin and stole $1,100 in cash. Mr. Hollis the junior member of the coal of Byers & Hollis, Centre and Madison street, and during day had collected more than $1,100 on due the first of the month. Owing to the number of recent safe burglaries Mr. Byers jected to the money being left over night safe at the office and, as the banks were requested Mr. Hollis to take the home with him. When he retired at night sum was in the pockets of his clothing, he hung in the wardrobe of his sleeping

One of his sons is obliged to arise o'clock each morning, and his mother calls him, has an alarm clock in her room at that hour. When the alarm rung morning she awoke and saw a man room. "Who is that, Lew?" she said, husband, who promptly sprang bed and gave chase to the man, had run out of the room. The lar had left the wardrobe door Mr. Hollis coming in contact with thrown down, thus giving the burglar erable start; but upon regaining his continued the chase, and reached the porch in time to see two men flying alley at a speed that defied capture.

The burglars had cut a pane of glass rear basement window near the door reaching through the aperture, key, opened the door, and house. A considerable quantity silverware had been collected ready for portation, and Mrs. Hollis thinks that time the alarm interrupted the man in her room he was in the act of forcing the dressing-case drawer that contained jewelry. The police have been notified, no arrests have been made.

Mme. Gerster's Sanity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The *Commercial tiser* says:

A dispatch from Berlin printed in the papers said that Mme. Gerster, the singer, become insane. Mme. Gerster lives and the following telegram from her law, J. Stephen Kauer, who lives in house with her, proves the falsity of the

"PARIS, Nov. 4.—It is wanton gossip scrupulous mystification. Etelka (Mme. ter), thank God, always sound in mind left yesterday with Bella for Bologna sonal business. She will return to fortnight."

This dispatch was received by Dr. this city, in answer to a dispatch information on the subject.

Death of Prince Delynar.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 4.—A cablegram been received here announcing the Prince Delynar at Berlin, Tuesday married a daughter of the Hon. George sons of this city.

A TRIO OF SOCIALISTS.

LIEBKNECHT AND MR. AND MRS. AVELING TO LECTURE IN CHICAGO.

The Life and Experiences of the Former, Who Was a Revolutionist of '48 and Suffered for It—What He Is in America For—A Moderate Socialist—Aveling a Disciple of Marx, Opposed to Anarchism, and Recognizing Prince Krapotkin as the Head of the Sect.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, the leader of the Socialist members of the German Reichstag, arrived here from Detroit last night, and will lecture this evening at Twelfth Street Turner Hall on Socialism. Dr. Aveling and his wife, Eleanor Marx Aveling, will arrive tonight or Saturday morning. Mr. Liebknecht is a man of a little less than medium hight, and does not make the impression of being an extraordinary man. He is now 60 years of age, but bears his age well, though he stoops a little when walking. A low slouch hat with narrow brim covers his long black hair and the greater part of a high, broad forehead. The eyes are dark and look somewhat dim, the owner being rather nearsighted. The face is not irregular, with the exception of a nose that appears a little out of proportion. A long but not very thick beard reaches down on the chest. The body is covered by a long cape overcoat. Mr. Liebknecht speaks English with a strong German accent and the dialect of the City of London, where he acquired it.

When Mr. Liebknecht was met by a TRIBUNE reporter he was rather unwilling to be interviewed, and asked if his new acquaintance represented the paper that had recommended to hang him. This was denied, and Mr. Liebknecht said he did not like the Chicago press in general; it had become notorious all over the world by its unfairness during the trial of the Anarchists. When asked about the object of his trip through the United States, he said:

"I am here in the interests of Socialistic agitation. I want to tell the American people the difference between Socialism and Anarchism; to explain to them what Socialism is; to prove that that which the American understands by Anarchism is just the contrary of Socialism—with regard to the means as well as the ends; that while Socialism socializes society, combines and harmonizes society, Anarchism would atomize it, tear it to pieces and to atoms. I must say here, no Anarchists exist in America, because I have asked those who call themselves Anarchists—and I know many of them—a hundred times what they mean by Anarchism, but no one, not even Mr. Most himself, has been able to explain to me what it is. Of course I will not attack those people now, as they are in jail and under sentence of death, and I would consider it a cowardly act to attack an enemy who is lying on the ground and powerless and disabled. As regards the sentence under which they are now standing, I have already pronounced my conviction, and I shall pronounce it tomorrow at a meeting, that they have not had a fair trial and that no proof has been given that they threw that bomb or caused it to be thrown. If a man is to be under sentence of death for talking, for making bloody speeches and having made threats some time—violent threats which were not followed by acts—then there are few men in America who could not be hanged just as well. It must be proved that they wanted this identical bomb to be thrown. This proof has not been given. I have been reading the stenographic evidence in the Chicago papers, and know something of law myself; I don't know whether the police have other evidence, but the evidence which was produced there was not enough to convict. All Germans, without any difference of opinion, are of the same conviction, and most of them think that if the majority of those convicted had not been Germans and foreigners they would not have been sentenced to death. And I believe that a trial as they had it, immediately after the act committed, after the throwing of the bomb, under the influence of the terror and rage, would not have been a fair trial. In my country, for instance, the trial would have taken place later or in another town, where the citizens were not in such a state of excitement.

"With regard to Socialism, I shall explain the principles of it. I shall prove that Socialism is a science; that the present wages system causes the working classes to be deprived of their earnings, and that the wage slavery must be abolished as negro slavery has been abolished. I am of opinion that no one has the right to let another man work for him, any more than a slave-owner has the right to make a negro slave work for him. Wage slavery and negro slavery are both slavery, and ought to be abolished by the Constitution and the law, and I hope and am working to get wage slavery abolished by the law of the land, and general education. I know that by deeds of violence, such as throwing bombs, no good can be worked. I consider such acts foolish because the enemies of the working classes can, if they use their power, use much greater violence than the working classes could, even if they wished to. Besides I believe it is mere folly to think that by the act of throwing a bomb society can be changed. If it was undertaken by anyone to change society by throwing bombs anybody else would throw bombs also, and then what would become of society? Society would be shattered to atoms, and that is why I say Anarchism would atomize society. But still I must repeat I do not know whether there is any man in America so foolish as to have a program of Anarchism like that program developed in the American newspapers. There is always some wild raving. I have heard thousands of good and honest citizens in Germany in the years 1848 and 1849 sit at a beer-table and kill thousands of Princes and Ministers, and yet they never hurt a fly. I do not consider the talk at a beer-table or such braggadocio the program of a party, and I must first be taught that an Anarchist party exists. There are none in Germany, France, Belgium, or England, and I do not think there are any here."

"What we want is an independent Labor party, and we think that a great beginning has been made in New York. Our aim is to abolish the wage system by universal coöperation. Powderly and George have been compelled by circumstances, or what we call the logic of facts, to adopt this doctrine, and they are Socialists, although not confessed. It is our idea that the workers should work for themselves, and not for employers. But coöperation can never be organized except by the State, and, therefore, it is necessary that the working class get the power of the State and become a political party, and make their influence felt in legislation. I am of opinion that in a country where the ballot exists it is the proper means to get what we want by lawful means, and without resorting to violence. I call upon all American workingmen to form an independent political party and do with the ballot as they did in New York last Tuesday. I do not know how much good the use of the ballot has done them in New York and other places so far, except to teach them an example."

Mr. Liebknecht is staying at the Sherman House. He says he prefers the American hotel to any other in the world. His lecture tonight will be in German.

TO PREVENT STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

A Satisfactory Conference Between Manufacturers and Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—An important conference was held this afternoon between the members of the Aid Committee of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Association and the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor by which the Frankford troubles are practically settled. The Knights of Labor were represented by General Master Workman Powderly and Messrs. Hayes, Aylesworth, and Carleton of the General Executive Board, while nearly all the members of the association committee were present on behalf of the manufacturers. As a result of the conference the following statement was given out:

At a meeting of the Aid Committee of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Association and the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor withdrew all their grievances of the strikers at Troth's mill, with the exception of the one relating to the question of wages, which will be referred to arbitration. This was agreed to by the Aid Committee.

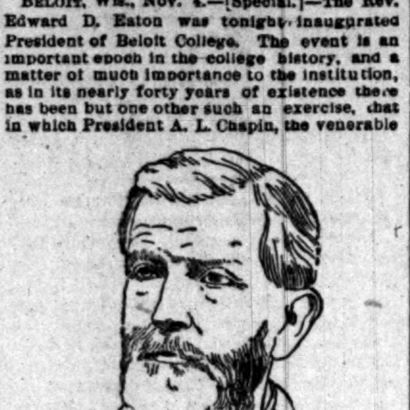
This practically settles the difficulties at Troth's mill. It was also stated that the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, in connection with the Aid Committee of the Philadelphia Manufacturers' Association, have formulated a set of rules which shall govern them in the settlement of all further difficulties between employés and employers, to the end hereafter of preventing strikes and lockouts.

The Fashionable Auction Sale.

Iskender Bey's auction sale of Turkish rugs and embroideries, 263 Wabash avenue, will be especially interesting today, as his historic rug No. 1 in the catalogue will be put up for sale this afternoon, with other fine and artistic pieces.

BELOIT'S PRESIDENT INSTALLED.

The Rev. Edward D. Eaton Receives the Mantle of Dr. Chapin.



DR. A. L. CHAPIN.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. Edward D. Eaton was tonight inaugurated President of Beloit College. The event is an important epoch in the college history, and a matter of much importance to the institution, as in its nearly forty years of existence there has been but one other such an exercise, that in which President A. L. Chapin, the venerable head of the college, was first installed as its chief. Seldom if ever has so large an audience gathered in Beloit as tonight filled the church where the exercises were held. The exercises opened with a torchlight procession composed of students, the trustees, the faculty, and members of the Common Council of Beloit, and a brass-band, which escorted Mr. Eaton and Dr. Chapin from Middle College to the church. Here, after music and prayer, President Chapin inducted his successor into the office which he has been selected to fill. Dr. Chapin spoke of the history of the college and its growth, and expressed his confidence in Mr. Eaton's ability to assume the management of its affairs and develop its work. He then presented him with a copy of the charter and the laws enacted by the State in its incorporation, and the seal of the institution. President Eaton delivered his inaugural, which proved a scholarly and able discourse. Following this an original hymn by the Rev. S. T. Kidder of the class of '83 was sung. Addresses of welcome were given by the Rev. G. S. F. Savage, D. D., of Chicago, in behalf of the trustees; by Prof. Joseph Emerson, in behalf of the faculty; by H. F. Pettibone, class of '62, in behalf of the alumni; and by F. F. Norcross of Janesville, class of '87, in behalf of the students.

PRESIDENT EATON.

Further addresses of welcome were resumed, President J. L. Pickard, LL. D., of the State University of Iowa, and the Rev. C. H. Richards being among the speakers. The Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago, spoke in behalf of the churches and people of Illinois. Addresses were given by several other prominent persons, among them the Hon. Lucien B. Caswell, Congressman from the First District of Wisconsin. President Eaton is about 35 years of age and a graduate from Beloit College in 1872. He has been preaching much of the time since, and quite recently has been located at Oak Park, Ill. Dr. Chapin is in the 70th year of his age. He was installed as President of Beloit in 1850.

President Chapin is a graduate of Yale, and from 1838 to 1843 he was an instructor in the Deaf and Dumb Institute of New York State. While there engaged he studied theology and received a diploma from the Union Theological Seminary of New York in 1842. In 1844 he came West as missionary and located at Milwaukee, and in 1850 he was called to Beloit College as its first President, and has filled that office continuously since, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest college President in the United States. He is a man of marked characteristics, is kind but firm, and highly honored by all who have had occasion to know him. Beloit College is the oldest college in Wisconsin, and its record is as honorable as its fame is general. The college stands among the first educational institutions of the country, and in its alumni are numbered many prominent men. President James Strong of Carlton College, Northfield, Minn., President-elect T. C. Chamberlin of the Wisconsin University, and Horace White of New York are among them. The college is often alluded to as the Yale of the West, and of late is spoken of as the mother of college Presidents, having furnished five heads of colleges. Beloit College was instituted in 1840. After several meetings of persons interested in founding an educational institution in the West, in this year it was decided to locate the college in Beloit. June 24 the same year the formal ceremonies of laying the corner-stone took place, and the financial report given upon the occasion was to the effect that the resources secured for the enterprise were ten acres of land and a small building fund from the citizens of Beloit, and 160 acres of land in Milwaukee County, and a donation of $10,000 worth of land from the Hon. T. W. Williams of Connecticut for a professorship fund. New friends were soon enlisted in behalf of the institution, and the endowments increased with the work. The institution has, however, been handicapped for the want of funds, and within the last few years has been unfortunate in some of its investments, which has been not a little discouraging.

The thoroughness of the instruction has never been permitted to deteriorate, and even at the personal sacrifice of some of the faculty have the necessary instruction been given and the needed appliances provided. The first classes of the school were held in a room in a dwelling-house; now there are commodious and suitable buildings, including a fine observatory, a gift, and an extensive laboratory. The first class graduated in 1851, and consisted of three men—Joseph Callie, now a D. D. of Delavan, Wis., William C. Hooker, a lawyer of Carthage, Ill., and Stephen D. Peet, clergyman of Clinton and editor of the *American Antiquarian*. In the second class there was but one graduate, the Rev. Philo S. Bennett, now of New London, Wis. There were five members of the third class, year of '53, of which Jonas W. Bundy of the New York *Mail and Express* and Horace White of the New York *Evening Post* were members. There have been graduating classes each year since, the largest class being in 1877, which numbered twenty members. The total number of graduates is 334. The present senior class numbers sixteen. The last year's class was one of marked intelligence and each of the graduates stepped into good-paying situations as soon as was desired after the close of the college. President Chapin remains connected with the college as Treasurer and Professor of Political Economy. The President-elect is the Rev. E. D. Eaton. He was born in Lancaster, Wis., in 1851, graduated from Beloit College in 1872 and from Yale Theological Seminary in 1875. He studied abroad and preached in Iowa until 1879, when he was called to Oak Park, Ill., where he has since resided. Among the speakers was also Prof. Fisk of the Chicago Theological Seminary.

Michael Davitt Disappoints an Audience.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Michael Davitt disappointed a large audience at the opera-house tonight made up by resident citizens and delegations from Stevens Point, Kaukauna, Neenah, Menasha, Appleton, and other points. He was extensively advertised in Northern Wisconsin, and a committee of the local Irish league, under whose auspices he was to speak, had hosts of telegrams that he would not disappoint them. He did not put in an appearance, nor was any letter or telegram received from him as to the cause.

It Takes Just Such Weather

As prevails here in the fall to show the weakness and worthlessness of the old-fashioned porous plasters. None but Benson's promptly relieve and cure coughs, colds, and all effects of exposure. Refuse imitations. Ask for Benson's.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

TROUBLES OF THE NEWLY-FORMED SOUTHWESTERN PASSENGER POOL.

The Difficulties It Is Encountering in Maintaining Tariff Rates—The Omaha Demand of the Wabash—A California Fight—Restoration of Regular Tariff Rates by Central Traffic Association Roads—The Chesapeake & Ohio's Competition for Western Grain—New St. Louis Line.

The newly-formed Southwestern passenger pool is already encountering serious obstacles in the way of maintaining tariff rates. There was an impression when the pool was formed that but few cut-rate tickets were in the hands of scalpers that could be used for the purpose of cutting regular rates, and these it was believed could be easily redeemed. It transpired yesterday that the scalpers are still loaded up with coupon tickets, mostly of the Baltimore & Ohio issue from Chicago to Kansas City. One prominent scalper in this city, it is claimed, has 800 of these tickets issued by the Baltimore & Ohio during the summer and most of them reading over the Chicago & Alton and Wabash. The tickets are unlimited and can therefore be held any length of time. They are being sold by the scalpers at a cut of $1 from regular rates, and they say if the railroads lower their rate they will continue to keep $1 below them. Although the railroads stand ready to redeem those cut-rate tickets at full tariff rates, the scalpers refuse to sell them, preferring to keep them in the market at lower rates, hoping thereby to be able to break up or at least to seriously embarrass the pool. To guard against their being bought up singly by agents of the railroads the scalpers use the greatest precautions and refuse to sell them to anybody who they do not think is a bona fide passenger. The tickets of the Pittsburg & Western and the Columbus & Hocking Valley issues, which have been freely marketed heretofore, it is claimed, have been mostly disposed of; but there seems to be no end to the tickets of the Baltimore & Ohio issue, and it is suspected that the latter company is supplying the scalpers with new tickets, dated back, whenever wanted.

New complications have also arisen which threaten to prevent the formation of a passenger pool between Chicago and Council Bluffs and Omaha. It is learned that the Wabash demands that the percentages for this pool be fixed on the same terms as those for the Southwestern pool. In the formation of the latter pool the concession was made to the Wabash that it might select either of the years 1883, 1884, or 1885, or the period from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1886, upon the business of which to base its percentage, while the percentage of the other roads are to be based upon the average of the business done during the above named three years. The lines in the Western pool will not consent to make the same concession to the Wabash on Council Bluffs and Omaha business, because it would select a year previous to which it dropped most of its Council Bluffs branches, and would therefore secure as large a share of the business as before the dismemberment of its Council Bluffs lines. The leading lines in both the Southwestern and Western Associations have become greatly discouraged during the last few days, and they are getting of the opinion that nothing but a decisive war can settle the existing complications.

A new fight has also broken out on California passenger traffic between the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, which threatens to bring on another serious demoralization in rates. An agreement was made between the above named roads some time ago to run regular excursions to California, charging $60 for the round trip from the Missouri River for parties of not less than fifty. This agreement it is claimed has been violated, and the reduced rate was granted to smaller parties. Now the Union Pacific steps in and announces that Nov. 10 it will run an excursion for which it will sell single tickets for $60, with stop-over privileges, and good to return for six months by any regular train. This action it is believed will result in a general reduction of round trip rates between the Missouri River and the Pacific coast to $60, and it may lead to a corresponding reduction in single-trip tickets.

Restoration of East-Bound Passenger Rates.

The roads in the Central Traffic Association restored east-bound passenger rates to regular tariff yesterday from Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, and St. Louis, in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting in Cincinnati last Wednesday. The agreement will cover for the present all forms of transportation that may be purchased on or after Nov. 4, 1886, that may read from the above-named points to any point east thereof; and from Louisville to any point east of Cincinnati. The representatives of all lines, members of the Central Traffic Association, are authorized to purchase, for the purpose of testing fares, tickets or other forms of transportation reading east-bound over association lines from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Such tickets, when purchased, should be forwarded to the Assistant Commissioner as promptly as possible for redemption, and should in every case be accompanied by a certificate signed by the General Passenger or Ticket Agent (or his authorized representative) of the line making the purchase in the following form:

I hereby certify that the tickets or other forms of transportation attached hereto were purchased for the purpose of testing fares, and were not exchanged for tickets over any line member of this association.

Representatives of roads are directed not to purchase tickets or passes that have expired.

The Chesapeake & Ohio Competition.

Advices received here yesterday announce that the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Company has just perfected arrangements for the running of a regular line of steamships between Newport News, Va., and Liverpool, sailing semi-monthly. The first steamer is due at Newport News Dec. 1. This, in addition to the fact that the Chesapeake & Ohio has largely added to its equipment lately, indicates that it means to compete more actively than ever before for the grain business of the West. No steamship company would enter into an arrangement to run regular steamers semi-monthly from Newport News unless it was guaranteed a certain amount of business by the railroad company which has to supply it with cargoes. As the Chesapeake & Ohio will have to supply a full cargo every two weeks for this new line of steamers it will be compelled to make such freight rates as will force business over its line, and consequently there is but little prospect that the Eastern trunk lines will be able to maintain unreasonably high rates after the close of lake navigation. The trunk lines will not only have to meet the competition of the Chesapeake & Ohio but also that of Gould's Mississippi River barge lines to New Orleans.

A New Competitor for St. Louis Traffic.

It is announced that the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad (Hinckley's road) will be opened for through freight and passenger traffic between Chicago and St. Louis Dec. 1 next. This line runs from Chicago along the west bank of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to Joliet; thence over the old Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad to Pekin; thence over a new line to Springfield; from this point it runs over Wing's new Litchfield road to a connection with the Indianapolis & St. Louis, which latter line is used as its St. Louis outlet. The new line, it is claimed, is as short as any of the existing roads, and will be well prepared to offer active competition between Chicago and St. Louis. Its Chicago depot is with the Wisconsin Central at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. There can be but little doubt that the new line will cause considerable trouble to the existing roads and seriously interfere with the maintenance of the new Southwestern passenger pool (which includes the business between Chicago & St. Louis), as it was not taken into consideration when the pool was formed, and there is no chance that it can be induced to join the pool. It is also probable that it will give serious trouble to the St. Louis and Springfield freight pools.

A Suit Against a Railway.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—In the United States Circuit Court today a decision was rendered against the Gartside Coal Company of St. Clair County against the receiver of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad on the charge of unjust discrimination in freight-rates charged. The court held that not having objected to the payment of the freight charges the coal company could not recover. The amount involved was $15,000.

The Southwestern Pool.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Nov. 4.—At the joint conference of the members of the Southwestern Pool and representatives of the Kansas roads this morning three reports were submitted by the committee appointed yesterday to present a plan for the settlement of existing differences. Commissioner Midgley says that all three reports present plans for arbitration as to the basis for rates on Kansas business, and, although none of them were voted upon, he thinks it certain that the question will be settled by arbitration. The representatives of the roads involved find it impossible to agree among themselves and this is the only way to avoid a disastrous rate-war.

West-Bound Rates Restored.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—A telegram was received today at the office of Trunk Line Commissioner Fink stating that in accordance with the contract made at Cincinnati all east-bound passenger rates had been restored to full prices.

General Notes.

Mr. R. C. Stevens, now Traveling Agent for the Traders' Dispatch Fast Freight Line at Chicago, has been appointed Western Soliciting Agent of that line, with headquarters at Burlington, Ia.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company yesterday obtained permission to build a bridge across the North Branch of the Chicago River, near Fullerton avenue. In the meantime the company will operate a small temporary bridge in the near vicinity.

Commissioner J. N. Faithorn of the Northwestern Freight Association gives notice that the following new rates will be in effect until further notice: From St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Minnesota Transfer to Chicago group points—corn, rye, oats, and barley, 12½ cents per 100 pounds; potatoes and vegetables, straight or mixed car-loads, 15 cents; grass, timothy, millet, Hungarian, rape, or hemp seed, 17½ cents; horses and mules, $50 per car. The same rates will apply to Burlington group points. All other rates, including wheat, remain as before.

Advices received from St. Louis yesterday are to the effect that the meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association with the lines west and southwest from Kansas City had, after a two days' session, failed to come to an agreement regarding the settlement of the freight war between the lines in Southern Kansas. It is not known whether another meeting will be held today or not, but it is the opinion that nothing can be done at present. The opinion is that the meeting will appoint a committee to see what can be done to settle the troubles in Southern Kansas and that pending the report of that committee no further steps will be taken to reorganize the association, or to act upon the demand of several of the roads for a rearbitration of percentages.

SPORTING.

Oliver K., Charley Hogan, Bonnie McGregor, and Roxie McGregor Shipped to California.

Budd Doble shipped yesterday for Los Angeles, Cal., the trotters Oliver K., Charley Hogan, Bonnie McGregor, and Roxie McGregor, and a single roadster and team of road horses. They go over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road via Quincy to Kansas City and thence over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé to Albuquerque, N. M., where they will be unloaded and allowed to rest two days. From Albuquerque to Los Angeles they will go over the Atlantic & Pacific Road. Oliver K., Charley Hogan, and Roxie McGregor will be given light exercise, just enough to keep them healthy, during the winter, but will not be trained until spring, probably not until they return to Chicago. As Doble expresses it, "They will get away from a cold Chicago winter and have a nice easy time in the finest climate in the world." Bonnie McGregor will be treated for his mysterious soreness in hopes that he will come back all right. His case is certainly very remarkable. To all appearances he is perfectly sound and not even a pimple can be found on him, and yet when jogging he sprawls and paddles as if suffering excruciating pain. Then, when checked up and asked to speed, he strikes a perfect gait and shows more speed than any other horse now on the turf is able to show. After going about three-quarters of a mile he will suddenly break and begin fighting to get his head down and for the rest of the mile will behave badly. He does not, however, show the least distress after either a single mile or a race. Expert opinion is that he trots just as long as he can under the pain he is enduring and then goes to pieces. If anybody can locate and cure this peculiar soreness the owner of the horse, Mr. Wheelock of Moline, will be glad to pay liberally for the service. The team which Doble has taken along belongs to a Chicago gentleman who will winter in Southern California.

The Racing at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—Summary of today's races:

First race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile—Herbert won by four lengths, Bonnie Prince second. Time, 1:48½.

Second race, seven-eighths of a mile—Pericles won by a length, Ferg Kyle second, Biggonette third. Time, 1:29½.

Third race, handicap, one and one-sixteenth miles—Gonfalon won by a length, Irish Pat second, Barnum third. Time, 1:50½.

Fourth race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, one and one-eighth miles—Ten Strike won by a length, Mamie Hagan second, Error third. Time, 1:56.

Fifth race, handicap, three-quarters of a mile—Telie Doe won by a length, Jim Douglas second, Mamie Hunt third. Time, 1:14½.

The Shropshire Handicap.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The great Shropshire Handicap, one mile, was run today at Shrewsbury and was won by Sanctuary by a neck, Lord Capell's 3-year-old colt Arga second, Lady C. L. Ker's 3-year-old filly The Dream third. The only other starter was Gen. Owen Williams' 6-year-old horse Conort.

Sally Cossack Wins a Prize.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Another of Arthur J. Caton's fine horses, Sally Cossack, a bay filly, took a second prize at the National Horse Show today in the trotting class.

Great English Billiard Match.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Billiardists will doubtless be interested in the progress of the great game now going on here between Peall and Collins. Monday Peall began a match of 15,000 points up, all in, with Collins, who was allowed 5,000 points to start. Despite the capital form displayed by Collins Peall, who by his defeat of Roberts has earned the title of "champion spot-stroke player," gradually gained on his rival, mainly by means of a remarkable run, and is now only a little over 100 points in the rear.

Yesterday afternoon he started from 8,042 and monopolized the attention of the onlookers throughout the remainder of the day, arriving at 10,044 when he was still in position on the spot. For nearly two years Peall's run of 1,989, made at Cambridge, has stood as a record, but it was nearly lowered twelve months ago when he put together 1,922. Collins did not have an innings after the interval in the afternoon, and this is also an unprecedented performance. In the course of the run, reaching to 2,002, Peall made 338 and 320 spots. He resumes today, and great things are expected regarding what he may finally make.

Officers of Yale's Athletic Society.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Four hundred students met in the Lyceum this evening and elected officers of the Yale Athletic Association for the ensuing year as follows:

President, William H. Seward Jr. of Auburn, N. Y.; Vice-President, C. B. Berger of Denver, Colo.; Secretary and Treasurer, Horace F. Walker, Detroit, Mich. William T. Bull of Newport, R. I., was elected to the Executive Committee.

The Yacht Atlantic Sold.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The sloop yacht Atlantic, which was built this year by Philip Ellsworth for the Atlantic Yacht Club to compete for the Queen's Cup, was sold today for $7,000. Ex-Commodore L. A. Fish, a member of the firm of Vermilye & Co., and the owner of the Greyling, was the purchaser. The boat cost $30,000 to build.

The Harvard Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—It is the present intention of Mrs. Cleveland to accompany Secretary and Mrs. Endicott on their trip to Boston tomorrow. The President will follow Sunday.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—It has been arranged that the President, after his return from the ceremonies in Cambridge Monday, will hold a reception at Faneuil Hall for the general public about 5 o'clock p. m. After this he will return to the Hotel Vendome, where a full-dress reception, under the auspices of the City of Boston, will be held in the evening. After this the President will be escorted to the Boston & Albany station by the cadets, where he will take the 10:30 train for New York. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Endicott will arrive here Saturday morning and will be the guests of Mrs. Powell Mason, a sister of Mrs. Endicott. Monday Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Endicott will be the guests of Mrs. Eliot, wife of President Eliot of Harvard, returning to the evening reception at the Hotel Vendome.

Big Indian Cleveland.

A statement has been published in an English paper that President Cleveland has Indian blood in his veins.

A GALE ON THE LAKES.

VESSELS SEEKING SHELTER FROM THE STORM.

The Steam-Barge Johnson Driven on the Beach at Muskegon—The Missing Schooner Jones at Cheboygan—Sale of the Blanchard and Granger—Grain Freights Dull—The Bradley Fleet in Hard Luck—General Nautical Notes—Vessel Movements.

The Steam-barge Johnson Ashore.

The wind backed up to the southwest yesterday morning and blew a gale from that quarter all day. There is a big fleet on Lake Michigan, and there are good reasons to fear that vessels will get into trouble on the east shore. The first serious mishap was telegraphed from Muskegon yesterday by the master of the steam-barge S. H. Johnson, who informed her owners that the vessel was driven on the beach south of the Muskegon piers Wednesday night. As yet the seas had not damaged her much, and he thought she could be released when the storm subsided. The Johnson is owned by C. Mears of Chicago, and is bound from this port to Pentwater with a small cargo of supplies.

The Jones at Cheboygan.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The missing schr C. B. Jones, grain-laden from Chicago, reached here today in a damaged condition. After parting from the D. M. Wilson near the Beavers she rolled so heavily that she unshipped her rudder. She lost considerable canvas, including her foresail. The Wilson will take her in tow here. There is a big fleet under St. Helena and another under the Beavers.

Lake and Harbor Notes.

Buffalo sailors demand $4 a day.

William Powers of Chicago bought the schr Granger yesterday for $10,000.

Capt. James W. Condon has succeeded Capt. Brown as master of the stmr J. F. Eddy.

The steam-barge New Era arrived yesterday in a damaged condition, having lost part of her stem by a collision on the other side of the lake.

Parker & Millen of Detroit bought the prop B. W. Blanchard from the Union Steamboat Company yesterday for $85,000, paying $10,000 down.

The stmr D. W. Rust and consorts reached Chicago at midnight. Shortly before the Perrett tow and schr Libbie Nau came in. All report heavy weather outside.

A force of carpenters were making repairs on the prop Jay Gould yesterday. While coming down the Sault she collided with the schr Pelican and had her after-cabin badly damaged.

Yesterday the steam-barge W. B. Hall ran on a reef six miles above Buffalo and lost her shoe and rudder. Her bottom was also damaged. She was released and towed to Buffalo for repairs.

When the Selah Chamberlain went down the one-fourth interest not owned by the Bradley estate was insured. M. A. Bradley has bought that interest from the Underwriters for $600, which is 10 per cent of the original value.

Yesterday, owing to the prevailing high wind, a bridge-tender at West Superior, Wis., refused to swing the drawbridge across the St. Louis River. The steamers Fred Mercur and Egyptian were delayed twelve hours, and their captains threaten to sue the bridge company for damages.

The litigation over the schr Elgin was closed up and final decrees entered yesterday before Judge Blodgett by which the court costs are to be paid in full and the remainder of the proceeds of the sale of the vessel divided pro-rata among the following claimants: Charles Peak on a claim for $70; the Dunham Towing & Wrecking Company, $2,645; Conrad Starke, $885; F. W. Knapp, $1,913.

Grain freights were dull and weak. There were only five vessels on the market, but the demand was so light that the few shippers who wanted room thought they could break the market. They did not succeed, as carriers took a firm stand and demanded 4½ cents on wheat and 4¼ cents on corn to Buffalo. Three charters were made on that basis and two vessels were held over. Capacity was taken to load 125,000 bushels corn and 24,000 bushels wheat, as follows: To Buffalo—Prop Veronica, corn; prop New Orleans, wheat, corn. To Ogdensburg—Schr M. J. Cummings, corn.

At the time of his death last year Capt. Alva Bradley of Cleveland was the largest individual vessel owner on the lakes. He was rich, prosperous, and lucky. It was part of his business policy never to insure any of his floating property, and the manner in which he escaped losses was a standing reproach to insurance companies. In fact, he saved in insurance premiums every year almost enough money to pay for a new vessel. Since his death the Bradley fleet has suffered severe losses. Since the opening of navigation the E. B. Hale and Fayette Brown have been ashore, the J. S. Fay and Sarah E. Sheldon have been badly damaged by fire, and the Selah Chamberlain and S. J. Tilden have been sunk by collision. This series of mishaps represents a loss of not less than $150,000.

Around the Lakes.

Whitehall, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—There were no arrivals or departures in twenty-four hours. The wind is blowing a very heavy gale from the southwest.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Coal freights were quiet and steady. The little tonnage on the market was readily placed. Engagements—Waverly, Schuylkill, for Chicago, at $1; L. M. Drake, for Duluth, at 75 cents.

Canal freights were quiet at 5¼ cents on wheat, 5¼@5¾ cents on flaxseed, and 5@5¼ cents on corn.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Lake freights were somewhat at a standstill today with no farther advance in coal rates to either Lake Michigan or Lake Superior ports, or for ores from Ashland or Marquette, or further decline from Escanaba. On account of a slight improvement in grain freights they were firmer at $1.15 from Escanaba and it was said that the E. B. Hale and Quayle had been chartered for ore from Ashland at $2.75. Charters: R. B. Hayes, coal, Toledo to Milwaukee at $1.20; A. G. Mowrey, ore, Escanaba to Sandusky, at $1.75; Sophia Minch, H. J. Webb, ore, Marquette to Cleveland at $2.15; Fred Kelley, M. R. Warner, coal, Erie to Milwaukee; H. C. Richards, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland; Melvin S. Bacon, coal, Cleveland to Milwaukee.

Vessel Movements.

Lorain, O., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Cleared—Florida, Marquette, coal.

Ashland, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Guiding Star. Cleared—Farwell, Godfrey, Rutter.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—W. A. Haskell. Sailed—W. J. Averell, Oneida.

Alpena, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Cleared—Newsboy, lumber, Chicago. Arrived—Consuello. Wind fresh, southwest.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 4.—Down—Porter, Unadilla, 7 a. m.; D. C. Whitney and consort, 7:20. Wind south, fresh.

Collingwood, Ont., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—E. B. Blake, Ada Medora, Chicago, corn. Wind fresh, northwest; clear, cold.

Alpena, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Cleared—M. D. Ayers, cedar, Chicago. Arrived—Hall and consorts. Wind northwest, fresh.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Capacity was taken today to load 100,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo at 7¼ cents. That rate is freely bid.

Muskegon, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Cleared—Albert Soper, Robert Holland, and L. J. Conway, Chicago; C. L. Fick, Milwaukee; Waleska, Sheboygan.

Ashtabula Harbor, O., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Cleared—Annie Young and R. J. Hackett, Chicago; Robert Wallace and David Wallace, Duluth, coal; Thomas L. Parker, Chicago, coal.

Sand Beach, Mich., Nov. 4.—In for refuge—Ira Chaffee and two, Salina and three, Kate Williams with broken shaft, River Queen and one, William Shupe, S. H. Kimball, Forester, Shepherd.

Ludington, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—W. H. Brown. Cleared—Marshall F. Butters, H. A. Root, F. & P. M. No. 1, F. & P. M. No. 2, Lillie Pruett, W. H. Brown. Wind south, blowing a gale; cloudy.

Manistee, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—J. H. Hall. Sailed—T. Moss, Windsor, Hilton, M. Groh, N. Torrent, Joseph Iline, J. H. Shrigley. The prop De Pere started for Milwaukee today, but was obliged to return on account of her broken wheel. She will be towed to Milwaukee.

Port Colborne, Ont., Nov. 4.—Up—W. L. Frost, Chicago to Ogdensburg, general cargo. Windbound—J. R. Noyes, G. C. Finney. The Crusader left here today with the Sherman and Mills. Wind southwest, fresh.

Grand Haven, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived for shelter—M. Groh, Swallow, David Macy. Cleared—Wisconsin. Wind-bound—A. E. Wilds, Berrien, Michael Groh, Coral, Hellen, Presto, L. Higby, John Otis. Wind south, gale; cloudy.

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Lottie Mason, John Kaber, J. C. Bauer. The J. H. Pauley, Arctic, J. L. Green, Evening Star, and Dan Mabee are windbound here. Cleared—Southwest, lumber, Detroit; Lawrence, Chicago. It is blowing a gale from the southwest.

Cleveland, O., Nov. 4.—Arrived—Fred Kelley, Colonial, Keystone, Queen City, M. R. Warner, J. F. Card, Comrade, Plymouth, P. S. Marsh, Nelson Bloom, Specular, George W. Adams. Cleared—Fred McBrier, Milwaukee; Colonial, Marquette; Thomas Quayle, Marquette, coal; Specular, Marquette; Young America, Chicago.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Arrived—Russia. Cleared—Fred Mercur, Buffalo, wheat; Calumet, Buffalo, wheat; Ironton, Cleveland, iron-ore; Egyptian and Pelican, Ashland, light; Erastus Corning, Ashland, light; Nyack, Buffalo, wheat; James Fisk, Buffalo, wheat. A heavy westerly gale has been blowing all day, delaying a large fleet that is due here.

Escanaba, Mich., Nov. 4.—Arrived—Minnesota, Nipigon, Massasoit, Melbourne, Middlesex, Owasco. Departed—Gladiator, Sparta, Sumatra, William Chisholm, J. H. Outhwaite, Massachusetts, Inter-Ocean, C. H. Burton, Arthur, Monterey, Thomas Howland, E. C. Hutchinson, D. E. Bailey, C. P. Minch, Itasca, F. W. Gifford, H. Fitzhugh, Ganges, C. A. King, Thomas Gawn, Cheney Ames, Granger, Imperial, Angus Smith. Wind southeast, gale; clear.

Mackinaw City, Mich., Nov. 4.—Down—C. C. Barnes, 8:20 a. m.; Outhwaite, Thomas Gawn, 3 p. m.; D. E. Bailey, 3:20; William Chisholm, M. W. Page, F. W. Gifford, 3:30; Sampson, S. L. Watson, Emma C. Hutchinson, 3:40. Up—New York, Colorado, 7 a. m.; Burlington and consort, 8:30; Progress, Favorite, 8:40; Canisteo and two barges, 9; H. J. Jewett, 1:40 p. m.; Commodore, 3:30; J. S. Fay, D. P. Rhodes, 4:40. In harbor—Winslow, H. G. Cleveland, Lafrinier, Three Brothers, S. Neelon, Saveland, Moonlight, Champion, George, W. C. Leighton, P. B. Locke, Ishpeming, and several others which have come in since dark. Wind south, heavy.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—A heavy gale has been blowing from the southwest all day. The signal service indicates that a gale of forty-six miles an hour will reach here tonight from the Northwest. A big sea is running from the south, and the steam barge Grand Traverse and schr H. C. Richards are detained here. The tug Boscobel with two barges and the schr North Star, loaded for Chicago, are in the harbor, and two lumber-laden vessels are in the bay. Arrived—J. H. Deveraux, coal.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—The wind today was brisk from the southwest, and cautionary signals were ordered up, a high velocity being expected. Several vessels are waiting. Arrived—St. Paul, Avon, D. Ballentine, John B. Lyon, J. M. Huchinson. Cleared—Arizona and W. H. Stevens, Duluth, sundries; Portage, Chicago, sundries; D. Ballentine, C. J. Kershaw, and Nahant, Milwaukee, coal; J. F. Eddy, Duluth, coal; Northwest and H. R. Newcomb, Milwaukee, coal; J. A. Smith, Chicago.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 4.—Up—American Union, 4:20; Minneapolis and consort, 8; Oscar Townsend and consort, 10:40; C. Hurlbut, 12 m; Otsego and barge, 12:30 p. m.; City of Concord, 12:50; Niagara, 1:30; Boston, 4:10. Down—Cuba and consort, 12:20 a. m.; Empire State, 12:40; Montana, 12:40; Arctic, 12:30; Milwaukee, 2; H. D. Root, 8; Badger State, 8:20; A. J. Rogers, 9:30; City of Cleveland and consort, 10:40; Fountain City, 1:50 p. m.; City of Rome and consort, 2; Onoko, 3:20; Northerner, 3:20; Jura, Reed Case, 5; Geo. W. Davis, W. I. Preston, 5:40.

Port Huron, Mich., Nov. 4.—Down—Badger State, 6 a. m.; City of Rome, Red Wing, 7; Reed Case, Jura, A. Ford, 7:40; Fountain City, 9; Onoko, 9:55; Northerner, 10:15; H. E. Packer, 12:40 p. m.; D. S. Austin, 2; Annie M. Peterson, Homer, Halsted, David Wagstaff, William H. Rounds, 3:50; Continental and consort, 5; T. W. Palmer and consort, 6:30. Up—Corning, 3:10 a. m.; St. Louis, 3:30; William Edwards and consort, 5; Oceanica, 5; Nashua, 10:20; Smith Moore, 10:40; Ironsides, 11; H. W. Sage, E. Garlsch, 11:20; American Union, 2:30 p. m.; Minneapolis and consort, 6:10.

Minorville, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The schrs Ellen Williams, Adirondack, Apprentice Boy, R. P. Mason, Ann Maria, Industry, Mary, C. J. Magill, H. B. Badger, Minnie Slausson, Challenge, William Aldrich, Westchester, barge T. H. Smith, and tug Wisconsin with U. S. dredge No. 2, all left here during the night and this morning, bound up. At 9 o'clock there sprung up a furious gale from the south, and the first seven vessels were driven back to the canal. The schr George L. Wren and barge Rand of Manistee came in with them. The Badger and Magill were compelled to run by, and will make Bailey's Harbor about dark. The Slausson, Aldrich, and Challenge, being the first ones out, may have got inside of Two Rivers Point. The schrs Elida, Fearless, and Belle Wallbridge did not venture out, and are safe in the harbor. Communication north of here is cut off, and tidings of the effect of the heaviest storm of many seasons are unobtainable. At 7 o'clock tonight the gale seems to be increasing in violence.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with coal—Schr M. J. Cumming, Buffalo; schr Hartford.

Arrived with sundries—Prop Monitor, Kenosha; prop Lora, Benton Harbor; stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc.

Arrived light—Prop W. H. Barnum, Milwaukee; schr Scotia, South Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, cedar, etc.—Schr Minerva, Muskegon; schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee; schr B. F. Wade, Traverse Bay; schr Guido, Pierport; schr Metropolis, Elk Rapids; schr City of Toledo, Manistee; prop New Era, Gill's Pier; schr R. Morwood, Kincardine, salt.

Cleared with grain—Prop W. H. Barnum, Buffalo, 48,000 bu corn; schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, 37,000 bu corn; schr Watertown, Ogdensburg, 21,630 bu corn; schr Allegheny, Buffalo, 41,000 bu flaxseed.

Cleared with sundries—Prop Lora, St. Joseph; stmr Muskegon, Manitowoc.

Cleared light—Prop Tempest, Muskegon; schr Myrtle, White Lake; schr Minerva, Muskegon; schr Guido, Pierport; schr L. A. Simpson, Manistee; schr Lavinda, Montague; schr City of Toledo, Manistee; prop Monitor, Kenosha; prop New Era, Milwaukee.

HAPPENINGS IN HYDE PARK.

The Installation of a Young Presbyterian Pastor—Wedding Bells.

A congregation that filled every pew and every available inch of standing-room gathered in the Forty-first Street Presbyterian Church, corner Prairie avenue, last evening to witness the installation of the Rev. Thomas C. Hall as pastor. The church was tastefully ornamented. A number of reverend gentlemen representing the Presbyterian churches of the city were present. The Rev. S. J. McPherson delivered the charge to the people and the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson the charge to the pastor. The Rev. Dr. John Hall of New York City, father of the new pastor, preached the installation sermon. The Rev. Mr. Hall comes from Omaha, his first charge, where he labored for three years with marked success. The Forty-first Street Church is flourishing, and at the pew-rental Monday evening fifty pews were taken for $3,000, while the remaining sittings will bring the rental up to $4,000.

Dr. J. E. Hinkins and Miss Cora Willoughby, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Willoughby, were married last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Madison avenue and Fifty-second street, the Rev. E. C. Ray, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, officiating. The ceremony was private, only relatives and intimate friends being present. Dr. and Mrs. Hinkins received the congratulations of those present, and, after the serving of the wedding supper, left for a bridal trip. Upon their return they will be at home to their friends in Hyde Park.

Increased Value of Washington Property.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4.—The triennial assessment of taxable property in the District of Columbia, as given in the annual report of the Assessor to the District Commissioners, shows that the assessed value of taxable real estate in the City of Washington has increased from $85,151,430 to $96,388,486. The total assessed value of all the real property in the District, including that owned by the United States, which is exempt from taxation, is $222,105,191. The number of houses in the District is 34,750, of which 29,086 are in the City of Washington.

Peace Reigns in San Domingo.

SAN DOMINGO, Oct. 10.—It is officially announced that the revolution is at an end and that peace has been completely restored in the northwest region. The principal leaders in the revolt have sought refuge in Hayti, and it is stated that they are desirous of leaving the island.

An Engineer Killed by an Explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 4.—The boiler of a locomotive on the Texas & Pacific Railroad exploded this morning near Davis Station, killing Engineer George De Haven and a brakeman named Given. Conductor Charles Norton was severely injured.

Dire dyspepsia's dreadful distress is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the management of.................J. M. HILL
THE THALIA OPERA COMPANY,
The Largest and Most Complete Operatic Organization in America. TONIGHT,
The Trumpeter of Sackingen.
Saturday Matinee.................NANON
Saturday Evening.................MERRY WAR
REPERTOIRE FOR NEXT WEEK:
Sunday—DON CÆSAR.
Monday—CZAR AND ZIMMERMAN.
Tuesday—Benefit of Miss Emmy Meffert—NANON.
Wednesday—A NIGHT IN GRENADA.
Thursday—DON CÆSAR.
Friday—Benefit of Miss Selma Kronold—UNDINE.
Saturday Matinee—BLACK HUSSAR.
Saturday Evening—Last Appearance—MAID OF BELLEVILLE. Prices as usual. Box sheet now open.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite Court-House.
Every Evening at 8 p. m. Saturday Matinee at 2.
The Main Line!
A Beautiful Railroad Romance That Everybody Should See.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Change of Bill Tonight.
LAST WEEK OF ROSINA
Vokes' London Comedy Co.,
In A. W. Pinero's Farce-Comedy,
THE SCHOOLMISTRESS,
By permission of Mr. Augustin Daly.
Sunday, Nov. 7, Ezra Kendall in "A Pair of Kids."
Monday, Nov. 8, the Celebrated Comedian and Vocalist, MR. J. K. EMMET, as "Fritz, Our German Cousin."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Every Evening. Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2.
"If you tickle us, do we not laugh?"
Public Laughing! Manager Smiling! Everybody Happy! Saucy Pretty
FRANCES BISHOP—MUGG'S LANDING
Monday—"Alvin Joslin." Davis.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TONIGHT AT 8. TONIGHT AT 8.
Edouin and Sanger's
BUNCH OF KEYS.
MARIETTA NASH and Original Cast.
Next Monday—"Lost in London."

WINDSOR THEATRE.
North Clark and Division-sts.
P. H. LEHNEN.............Proprietor and Manager
TONIGHT ———— AT 8 ———— TONIGHT.
THE BEST OF ALL! The Madison Square Theatre Co. and M. A. Kennedy in
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
Sunday afternoon, Nov. 7—George Boniface in the STREETS OF NEW YORK.

CASINO.
PRICES 25, 35, AND 50 CENTS.
THOMPSON OPERA CO.
PIRATES OF PENZANCE.
Matinee Saturday at 2 p. m.
Next Sunday night—MERRY WAR.

WILDE'S
BUSINESS MAXIM:
We Will Not Be Undersold.

Are we not wise in valuing such a rapid growth as we are having? We are not guided by the general practice of dealers, by charging large profits on things that they think the public do not understand. We do use the same old patterns year after year, but are refashioning and improving them. We believe in progress. We never had so many pleasing styles to show; never had our goods made and trimmed so well; never enjoyed showing our goods as well as now, and if the success of the past year is a prophet of our future, there is no knowing how many acres we shall soon cover.

If you are a stranger, come and get acquainted. If not ready to purchase call and see what a little money will buy. We mean to treat you so well that you will not feel at home elsewhere.

Remember, Men's Clothes, Boys' Clothes, Children's Clothes, Men's and Boys' Furnishings in great abundance at
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.'S,
Cor. State and Madison-sts.,
FRANK REED.................Manager

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
NINTH ANNUAL
American Fat Stock Show,
SECOND
American Dairy Show,
AND THE
American Horse Show,
Will be held in the Exposition Building, Nov. 8.

The exhibition of the above will be opened to the public on Monday, Nov. 8th, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will continue day and evening until Friday, Nov. 19, at 10 p. m.

The Exposition Building will be open for the reception of stock from Friday, Nov. 5th, until Tuesday Night, Nov. 9th, 1886.

Under the auspices of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture.

Admission, 25c; Children under 12 years of age, 15 cents.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—FIREPROOF
Cor. Washington and Clark-sts.
Positively Last Two Times in Chicago.
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
CLARA MORRIS
In MISS MULTON.
Friday, "Miss Multon."
Saturday Matinee, "Camille."
Saturday Night, "New Magdalen." Bijou Heron as Mercy Merrick.
Sunday—"Camille." Miss Stella Boniface as Camille.
EXTRA.
MONDAY, NOV. 8,
HELEN DAUVRAY
AND HER COMEDY CO.,
Under the management of W. R. Hayden, in
ONE OF OUR GIRLS,
By Bronson Howard, author of "The Banker's Daughter," "Saratoga," etc.
New York Production Duplicated.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
Owing to the serious illness of Sig. Spigaroli it is impossible for the Minnie Hauk company to appear, and the
BENEFIT TO MR. HESS
is indefinitely postponed.
The holders of Season Tickets will please leave their names and addresses at Central Music-Hall, and the amounts will be remitted them.

CRITERION THEATRE,
Sedgwick-st., cor. Division.
Every Ev'g this week—Saturday & Sunday Matinees,
DAN'L SULLY.
In the Comedy Hit,
CORNER GROCERY.
With a strong cast..........Prices—50, 35, 25, and 15c.
Next week—Ezra Kendall in "A Pair of Kids."

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST TWO NIGHTS. MATINEE TOMORROW.
MRS. HENRIETTA CHANFRAU
In Sir Chas. Young's new play,
THE SCAPEGOAT.
Next Monday—ANNIE PIXLEY in her new creation, "THE DEACON'S DAUGHTER."

STANDARD THEATRE.
Tonight, Saturday and Sunday Matinees,
EZRA F. KENDALL
In "A PAIR OF KIDS."
Sunday Night—"Silver Spur."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
146, 148, 150, and 152 South Clark-st., near Madison.
Week beginning Monday, Nov. 1,
Winnie Johnson, the Queen Giantess,
THE LARGEST HUMAN BEING ON EARTH.
She weighs more than seven grown people.
Theatre No. 1—The Spectacular, Dante's Dream.
Theatre No. 2—The Great French Troupe De Vau.

PANORAMA.
Battle of Shiloh.
The Grandest Exhibition on Earth. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open every day and evening.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG!
Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable cars to Panorama place.

DORE GALLERY.
233 Wabash-av.
Reproductions of Doré's Great Paintings:
CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,
THE ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM,
CHRISTIAN MARTYRS,
PILATE'S WIFE'S DREAM.
Open day and evening, except Sundays.

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 122 La Salle-st. Regular Friday evening meeting, Nov. 5, at 7:30 p. m. Visitors welcome. By order,
WM. K. STEELE, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1886.

FORT FRED STEEL, Wyo., has been discontinued.

FRANCE has failed to secure allies in its Egyptian policy.

SANCTUARY won the great Shropshire handicap yesterday.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway earned $1,046,000 last month.

THE Russian Foreign Office has decided to establish another semi-official paper.

A NATIVE regiment in Afghanistan was surprised and utterly annihilated by rebels.

A LONDON dispatch says that there has been a fall in the price of tin of £2 per ton.

PHILIPPOPOLIS has been declared in a state of siege for the purpose of suppressing brigandage.

M. ZANKOFF is willing to enter the Bulgarian Cabinet, but the present Government must first resign.

IN a row between the Salvation Army and the Quebec police several officers were severely injured.

SIX persons were killed and thirty injured by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Cartago Nova at Newcastle.

ONE of the Bulgarian Ministers appeals to Gladstone to raise his voice again in behalf of Bulgarian independence.

MRS. CLEVELAND will accompany Secretary and Mrs. Endicott to Boston today. The President will follow Sunday.

TWENTY-TWO buildings were destroyed by fire at Dalhousie, N. B. Battleford, N. W. T., was also visited by a destructive fire.

THE French visitors made a formal call on the President yesterday. M. de Lesseps delivered an address, to which Mr. Cleveland responded briefly.

THE Bulgarian Deputies, at a private sitting in Tirnova yesterday, resolved to maintain the strongest opposition to concessions to the Russian party.

THE Mexican Government has sent Mariano Barcena, an eminent engineer, to study the causes of the continued eruptions of the volcano of Coluna.

JOHN BRIGHT refuses to accept the principle of political clubs and associations that wherever the leader of a party goes the whole party is bound to follow.

THE assessable value of taxable real estate in Washington has increased from $85,151,430 to $96,388,486. The total assessed value of all the real property in the District of Columbia is $222,105,191.

A MARKED decrease of crime is reported from Kerry, owing partly to landlords' reductions and partly to Gen. Buller's system of closely watching suspects instead of guarding persons liable to attack.

THIRTY-SEVEN Apache Indian children, part of the band captured by Gen. Miles, arrived at the training-school at Carlisle, Pa., yesterday. They will remain at school until they have completed the full courses.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* regards the vote for Henry George as "by far the most important political event of the day." The *St. James' Gazette* regards it as "an unpleasant fact that in the great American City of New York such a large proportion of the workingmen are prepared to vote for the gospel of confiscation."

IT is stated that at the coming session of the British Parliament the Government will be ready to submit three bills. The first will deal with the allotments and the second with the extension of local government; the third, bearing on the payment of tithes, will probably be introduced in the House of Lords by Premier Salisbury.

THE trouble between the Gentry and Heard political factions at Sedalia, Mo., came near causing bloodshed. T. W. Cloney, son-in-law of Maj. Gentry, assaulted Congressman Heard with a cane. Heard advised Cloney to arm himself. Maj. Gentry afterwards assaulted Heard, and the latter drew his revolver. The feeling is still high.

THE money market was active and in some respects showed greater strength. Sterling bills were steady and unchanged. Investment securities were quiet. The New York stock market was moderately active and lower.—The Chicago produce markets were dull. Grain averaged easier, with larger offerings than were wanted by a very limited demand, and provisions sold off, after a strong opening, in sympathy with higher prices for hogs. As compared with Wednesday pork for January closed 10 cents lower, lard unchanged, meats 5 cents lower, wheat ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅜ cent lower, oats ⅜ cent lower, rye firm, barley 1¼ cents lower, flaxseeds ⅜ cent higher.

IN the midst of their losses the Democrats can congratulate themselves that the delegation from Mississippi remains solid. Lynch (Rep.) was running in the Sixth District and Simrall (Rep.) in the Third, or the "Shoestring" district. Both these districts are overwhelmingly Republican, and if there had been a free vote of course both these gentlemen would have been elected. As Lynch is a colored man it was easy enough to count him out. Indeed, he is regularly elected and regularly counted out in every contest. Simrall, however, is a white man. The mere threat of counting out would not be sufficient, so he was notified several times over that if elected he would not be allowed to take his seat, the polite Mississippian way of saying that he would be murdered. To make assurance doubly sure the Democrats of his district, numbering 6,000, issued an address to the 21,000 Republicans before the election notifying them that they would be disfranchised, as Judge Simrall "knows that the dominance of the white race is essential, and that that race, representing the wealth and intelligence of the district, has no sort of wish or desire to be represented by him." Thus the 6,000 overcame the 21,000, though the latter's candidate, as the same address sets forth, is "a long-time resident of Mississippi and has had familiar acquaintance with the social and industrial condition of the people, both as a citizen and as one of its Supreme Judges." While losing his election he has probably saved his life, which, of course, is desirable even in that State. Mississippi is once more open to congratulation upon the success of her methods, and the Democratic party will rejoice that its delegation will be solid in the Fiftieth Congress by virtue of stolen seats and murderous menaces. It was a great victory in Mississippi!

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

Illinois has the honorable distinction of having had a Republican Governor ever since the party was organized, excepting, of course, the brief time after its birth and prior to a State election. In 1856 it wheeled into line, electing Gov. Bissell. Since then it has occasionally gone anti-Republican, but only at off-year elections. Even Vermont cannot show so good a record as this. Two years ago the State ticket was elected by a good round majority, but the Legislature on joint ballot was a tie, and so far as concerned the legislators elected then it was Democratic. There may possibly be a change or two by the official count, but it is certain that the new Senate and House will each be Republican, notwithstanding the election of one Labor Senator and six Labor and one Prohibition Representative. The grand State which for thirty years has had a Republican Governor proclaims to the country that after a generation of trial it has unshaken and increased confidence in the party born of devotion to liberty and the Union.

This result is not due to either the possession or the expectation of patronage. Now, as originally, the "post-offices" are in the hands of the Democracy. Nor was it achieved by appeals to the partisan sentiment of the Republican voters of the State. Never was a State campaign conducted more quietly. No great orators were invoked to discuss party issues and urge the people to stand by their guns, and all that sort of thing. It was a neighborhood canvass. In all the counties and the several districts, Congressional and Senatorial, the local candidates were left as never before to conduct their own campaigns, and reliance was had upon the intelligence, good sense, and public spirit of the people themselves. Nor has this General Assembly before it the election of a United States Senator. It is true that the Senators elected Tuesday will take part in the choice of a successor to Senator Cullom, but a pressure so remote was not much felt. Again, no prescience can forecast a single strictly party measure. As a matter of course, legislative questions will arise on which party lines will be drawn, or, rather, will draw themselves by "natural affinity"; but no definit party issue casts its shadow before.

What was it, one may ask, which, in the absence of these causes, operated to secure the splendid victory of Tuesday? It may all be summed up in two words—Republican confidence. The citizens of Illinois know the Republican party and feel that their public interests are safe in its hands. The occasional and partial experiments tried during the last thirty years have conspired with the regular course of political events to deepen, strengthen, and enliven this conviction. This is a case in which the rule and the exceptions tend to the same logical sequence. And the people know that the next legislative session is bound to be an important one in its bearing upon the general interests. It takes about three millions of dollars a year to run this State Government; and, as the General Assembly meets biennially, this involves an appropriation of six millions. To pass in advance upon bills to that amount is no small matter for even so great a State as Illinois. But besides that constant quantity there is the prospect of revenue legislation. Our present system of taxation is confessedly bad—could hardly be worse—and a good start has been made in getting ready for a genuine reform. The work of the Revenue Commission has furnished a basis of action. The plan or plans proposed may bear little resemblance to the law actually adopted, but it has certainly plowed over the ground to good purpose. The people have said by their ballots, If a new tax law is to be passed give us a Republican Legislature to do it, for that is the party in which we have confidence.

THE DEMOCRATS STILL RESPONSIBLE.

Speaking immediately after the election, when the Democratic majority in the House was supposed to be wiped out, the New York *World* made the following attempt to draw an appropriate moral from the disaster to its party:

> No doubt the disposition of Federal offices and quarrels and disappointments over the offices have contributed to the defeat of several Democratic members. But the real reason for the losses, in a majority of cases, lies deeper than this. There is no disguising the fact that the country has been greatly disappointed at the comparative failure of the last and the present Congresses to do what was expected of them. The taxes have not been reduced. Needed reforms have not been advanced. Long-delayed legislation required for the welfare of the country has perished on the files. The people hoped for better things when a Democratic Administration reinforced a Democratic House. But instead of this, the paralysis and the inaction have continued. But as there are compensations for all losses, if it shall turn out that the Democrats have lost control of the House they will at least be in better condition for the next Presidential canvass through being relieved of the responsibility of legislation.

Later returns show that the Democrats still have a majority in the House and must continue to bear their burden of responsibility and incapacity. The majority is not large, but still sufficient to fix the responsibility. It is as great as the Republicans had in the Lower House six years ago, when they materially reformed the tariff, corrected inequalities and crudities, and lopped off from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 of useless taxes and reduced internal taxation nearly as much, amended the civil-service laws, and perfected other important legislation. Now that the Democrats have a working majority left, after dawdling away the long session and provoking a severe rebuke from their own party, what do they propose to do? Will the "paralysis and inaction" still continue? Will "needed reforms" still be "long delayed" or "perish on the files"?

The Democratic leaders must understand that they have been shaken over the pit and will be dropped in next time unless they succeed in redeeming some of their promises and pledges.

In the large cities thousands of Democratic workmen have turned to rend the party which promised to divide the surplus money in the Treasury among them as soon as it was installed in power. In the country the farmers, who were promised reduced taxes and the release of the Treasury surplus, have dealt summarily with the good-for-nothing revenue-reformers who exhausted their eloquence two years ago making false pledges in the name of the Democratic party. Morrison, Worthington, and Neece went down in Illinois; Hurd, Hill, and Warner in Ohio; and Carlisle, Holman, and Springer have apparently barely escaped; while Lowry and Lamb were savagely cut to pieces in the Hoosier State. Instances like these in distant portions of the country show clearly enough that the leaders of the Democratic House were deliberately picked out for slaughter by the angered and disgusted members of their own party. It was specially fitting that Democratic wrath should fall heaviest on the Speaker of the House, the Chairmen of important committees, and the leaders most identified with the Administration, thus voicing the rage and disgust of the party in the most significant manner.

The "Solid South" alone has saved the Democratic party control of the Lower House. Disaffection appeared in the border States, and it is no doubt true that the Southern Bourbons shared the disgust of their Northern associates; but they were not free to express it and all tendencies toward insubordination were quickly stamped out by the arrogant leaders. Southern Bourbons, sickened and disgusted with a President who blows hot and cold, vetoes too much and not enough, preaches one doctrine and practices another, cuts off too many heads and too few; free-trade Bourbons, enraged by the refusal of a Democratic House to consider the propriety of redeeming campaign pledges in regard to revenue reform—all such recalcitrants in at least twelve States were compelled to cast votes of confidence against which even Northern Democrats revolted. Stamping out a fair ballot and rigorously suppressing internal discord the Southern leaders saved a Democratic majority in the Lower House, and thus the responsibility for the acts of a spoils-grabbing, incapable, wrangling, pig-headed mob of Congressional Bourbons remains fixed on the Democratic party. There are compensations in the votes cast by the "Solid South" when that section keeps the Democratic party loaded with the responsibility for its marvelous blunders and incapacity.

GEORGEISM IN NEW YORK POLITICS.

There are two forces which always exert more or less influence in politics—namely: sentiment and ignorance. When acting in combination they sometimes produce extraordinary results. An illustration of this may be found in the Mayoralty election in New York City, which has exhibited the most remarkable of sentimental cases, allied with crass ignorance, ever known in American politics. The spectacle of 67,000 apparently intelligent men, drawn out of their secret, oath-bound labor lodges and going to the polls with blind devotion, as a matter purely of sentiment, to vote for Henry George, may well challenge comparison.

Henry George has written a book, in which he poses as a worker, sorrowing and lamenting over the condition of the poor and the laborer. Through five or six hundred pages he bemoans their wrongs. Every leaf is bedewed with his tears. In these same pages he most bitterly assaults the employer, the capitalist, and the owner of property, and misrepresents them in a shocking manner. He stigmatizes them as tyrants, and taskmasters, and robbers. He characterizes their alleged victims as serfs and slaves and weeps over their alleged abject condition. The workingmen have not read this book, or, if they have, their action shows that they have not understood it. They have blindly jumped to the conclusion that Georgeism is not only the panacea for all their troubles, but that if it could be put into practice they would not have to work any more, but would have elegant homes, gay equipages, and fine clothes, and live in idleness when he became Mayor of New York.

And yet what is this manna for which they are looking? What is the specific for poverty which Henry George prescribes? It consists of two remedies, and it is hardly necessary to do more than state them to show that instead of cures they would prove to be curses to every workingman in the country. One is the confiscation of land. He would remove the ownership of realty out from under every freeholder by the "rent" process. He would tax the poor man's twenty-five-foot lot the same as the lot of his rich neighbor, with its costly building and elegant furniture. He would tax alike the lots, not the buildings, of the workingman and the millionaire, until the laboring man's land would be confiscated by this devouring "rent" scheme of his and confiscated by the State. Under George's land-confiscation folly it would only be a question of time how soon the workingman now owning his home would be a houseless tramp. This part of his program would leave the artisan in the condition of the serf. Yet 67,000 voters supported its author for Mayor of New York.

The second dose of medicine for poor men is free trade. He does not contemplate tariff reform, or modification, or reduction, or the admission of free raw material, but the total abolition of all tariff duties and the wiping out of all custom-houses and the opening of the gates for free admission of foreign products. He would invite the foreign manufacturers with their half-paid laborers to compete unrestricted with ours for the supply of the American market. He would place American workingmen on the same basis of hours and wages that is the standard in European countries. He would force them to accept the European scale of hours and wages or starve. Instead of ten or twelve hours' pay for eight hours' work, it would be eight hours' pay for twelve hours' work, and even much less. And yet 67,000 madmen rushed to the New York polls houting for Georgeism and voted for the advocate of this cut-throat, starvation scheme! Was there ever such folly and fatuity?

These are the remedies which George has actually invented to cure poverty and which he has washed down the throats of workingmen, bedewed and besalted with his crocodile tears. Ignorant of their real nature, he has made them believe that all their wrongs will be cured by free trade and confiscation of land by rent. If it were possible for George to have been elected and to have carried out his two measures of free trade and land confiscation, the very workingmen who elected him would have been the first to discover that he was their deadliest enemy, and would have turned upon him and rended him from top to toe in their wild indignation. And yet out of pure sentimental gushing and devotion to this weeping, howling Jeremiah, 67,000 of them voted for him for the highest municipal office of the metropolitan city!

HAVING no Legislature to elect this year, the Iowa Republicans escaped the full force of the Prohibition disaffection and increased their majority about 5,000 or 6,000 over 1885. There is a gain of one Republican Congressman, but to offset that gain two of the most vigorous advocates of the Hennepin-Canal scheme are left at home and replaced by men who have made very indefinit pledges in regard to that project and apparently care very little about it. In fact, Hayes, who succeeds Murphy from the Davenport district, is said to be opposed to the Hennepin-Rock Island scheme and in favor of the Meredosia route so far as he has any opinions at all about the matter. The Hennepin-Canal project seems to have excited very little interest and still less enthusiasm in the Iowa canvass. One of the surprises is the election of Anderson over Hepburn in the Eighth, the so-called "Granger district" in the southwestern part of the State. Both candidates were Republicans and differed mainly in regard to railroad regulation, Anderson for some inscrutable reason championing the Reagan and Hepburn the Cullom bill. The question must have been ill considered or else the result is attributable to local complications. Certainly on a full and clear understanding no Iowa district would declare for the Reagan bill, a measure opposed at every point to the interests of that State. It remains to be seen whether Anderson, who has been a Republican heretofore, but who was elected by Democrats and bolting Republicans, will follow Weaver into the Democratic camp. Weaver is reëlected by a small majority, and counting Anderson as a Republican the Iowa delegation will stand nine Republicans to two Democrats.

What the Votes Mean.

The so-called *Arbeiter-Zeitung* maintains that the votes cast for the United Labor party were protests against the verdict in the Anarchists' case, and the condemned men express the same opinion. The *Arbeiter-Zeitung* has not made this point during the campaign, but if the vote of last Tuesday shall be considered as a people's verdict for or against the execution of the condemned Anarchists, then it is evident that the people of Cook County have decided by an overwhelming majority *that Spies & Co. must hang.* The editors of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and the condemned Anarchists make asses of themselves by such an interpretation of last Tuesday's vote. Supposing we accept this explanation of the vote?—*Freie Presse.*

Not only the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* boasts that the United Labor vote was cast as a protest against punishing the Anarchists, but the fellows themselves make the same claim. A reporter had a talk with three of them after the result of the election was known, and reports:

"Well, did you hear something drop?" said Parsons, through his teeth, to the *Journal* reporter. "You are surprised at the vote, are you? Well, it is no surprise to any one else aside from the hired liars of the Chicago press."

"Do you think many voters of the Labor ticket had the late trial on their minds in voting?"

"Yes, and on their hearts, too! That vote was a response to all those who have said that laborers have no grievances. It was a response to those who declared that we were red-handed brutes. Yes, the vote of yesterday is a rebuke of the verdict against us and against those we represent, the laboring men. I tell you we all had good appetites this morning."

And Spies disposed of the matter by saying: "The people are with us, and if I am surprised at all it is that the Socialist vote was not still larger. They may imprison us, but the ideas we advocated have been adopted by the bone and muscle of the people and they will be heard from."

The slim and usually sad-looking Fischer had on a smile, and said: "That vote is an answer to the verdict against us!"

The *Freie Press* takes a correct view of the matter. If the United Labor vote means what the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* and the condemned Anarchists claim, and is a demand for immunity and a condemnation of the verdict, then also the vote cast by the Democrats and Republicans means that the verdict should stand, for it is a very poor rule that don't work both ways. Let us see how the plébiscite on the hanging issue foots up:

For hanging the Anarchists—Republican votes	41,973
Democrats for hanging them	26,920
Prohibitionists for hanging them	1,200
For fixing them	70,093
For letting them off	24,897
Majority for suspending them	45,196

We suppose the fact to be that half of the Labor voters want the Anarchists punished, some by the rope and others by imprisonment for life; while some Republicans and Democrats would be satisfied with their incarceration in the State's prison for the residue of their worthless lives. Any pressure that may be brought to bear on the Supreme Court by claiming the Labor vote as opposed to punishment is overwhelmingly offset and downed by the 70,000 votes cast against letting them off.

Groans of the Bourbons in Louisville.

> The end has come. Louisville, the metropolis of the grand old Commonwealth—the gate city of the new South—is scourged with the burning shame of Republicanism. The city is in mourning. The Democratic party has had its proud banners trampled in the dirt; its standard-bearer has been defeated in his own house. Why is this?
>
> Aye, there's the question. Every man emerging from his home this morning is asking each neighbor he meets: Why is this? Wives, catching an echo of the excitement, come to their husbands with the same query: Why is this? Sons just coming into manhood, just realizing the responsibilities of citizenship, just learning the shorter catechism of Democracy, ask their sires: Why is this?—*Louisville Post* (*Dem.*).

You don't know! Well, we will tell you. Willis, your late member of Congress, recommended to President Cleveland Mrs. Thompson, the Union Postmistress of Louisville, for reappointment, and be retained her services. Thereupon the ex-Rebel Bourbon barbarians and Union-haters slaughtered Willis at the primaries and in the convention and nominated a man of their own contemptible ilk—one Caruth. But the Union Democrats, those at least who have some lingering affection for the American Union, and who were indignant at the brutal treatment received by Willis for doing his decent duty, voted for the Republican candidate, Wilson (who was a former law partner of that stanch old Unionist, Judge Harlan), and himself an ardent, outspoken Union man, and almost elected him in a district that gives 4,000 Bourbon majority. Hence those tears, and these lamentations and threats of the *Courier-Journal*, which echoes the execrations of the *Post* and threatens the independent voters with vengeance hereafter:

> The political glory of Louisville has departed. A Republican candidate standing on a Republican platform, echoing the hate and the maledictions of the bitterest of the Republican leaders, carries this city against one who received the Democratic nomination by a majority which was one-third of the whole vote cast by his opponent.
>
> The indications at this writing are that the County of Jefferson has redeemed the district, and that in spite of the city's desertion the Democratic nominee has been elected by a majority of nearly 200.
>
> This is the disgrace which the City of Louisville endures today. The Democratic party has been betrayed in the house of its friends. Treachery of the most unpardonable kind has at a critical moment cast the city's vote against the Democratic nominee, and its full consummation has been prevented only by the strong loyalty of Jefferson County.
>
> There will be yet a day of reckoning for these men. Defeat in the open field one can accept philosophically, but defeat due to party treason, due to broken pledges, due to personal perfidy, calls for party discipline and for a thorough party reorganization.
>
> It is difficult to understand what the City of Louisville is to make commercially or politically by such a display of political dishonor. She has joined the crusade against the South, in obedience to the commands of a few upstarts and a few renegades, who owe all the political influence they possess to the tolerance of the *Courier-Journal* and the good-will of the Democratic party. Men who lack every manly instinct, who did not have the courage even to bolt a nomination, sneaked up to the ballot-box with a folded ticket to betray the party they professed to have served.
>
> A very large number of young, eager, and ambitious politicians yesterday dug their own graves.

THE practical working of mugwumpery is well illustrated by the result in the Second Senatorial District, which consists of the greater part of the Fourth Ward, Hyde Park, and Lake. The Republicans have a clear majority, and could as easily have elected both their nominees, Dr. Patterson of the Fourth Ward and Mr. Chase of Lake, as a few years ago they elected Messrs. Harper and Parker; but a few hundred soreheads in Lake, disgruntled by the nomination of Chase, set about defeating him. Instead of plumping for Patterson they concentrated all their votes on Hollett, the Prohibitionist. This drove the especial friends of Chase into plumping for him, and the result was that Dr. Patterson, whose friends throughout the district divided their votes evenly between him and Chase, was defeated, while Chase was elected, and with him both the Democratic and Labor candidates, Hollett having less than half the vote of the lowest of the other four candidates. All this was the inevitable outcome of the bolt, and THE TRIBUNE warned those miniature mugwumps how it would terminate. The defeat of so able and honorable a man as Dr. T. H. Patterson is a serious loss to the General Assembly, and the kickers should now apply the boot vigorously to themselves.

WHILE Republicans generally will express no poignant regret at the defeat of Elijah Haines by those whom he served occasionally, yet it is only well to remember him kindly for one good deed he did in the closing days of the last Legislature. The Chicago Election bill had passed the Senate and was buried under a pile of bills having parliamentary precedence, and seventy-five Democratic members were sitting on the pile to hold down the Election bill under them and prevent it from being reached before the adjournment. Haines at heart felt that it should be passed to save Chicago from the crying evil of corrupt elections. By some adroit ruling he managed to slip that bill and two or three other important bills out from under the pile and place them on the top of it where they could be reached. Then he was suddenly attacked by vertigo, neuralgia, or something disabling him not only from pairing but from occupying the chair and constraining him to turn over the Speaker's gavel to Fuller of Boone, the best Republican parliamentarian in the House, who pushed things while he held the chair. In the few hours that Haines was ill Fuller put the Chicago Election bill on its final passage, and it went thro by just the requisit vote, and the bill amending the General Election law in important particulars, and Campbell's little Election bill, and the farmers' big Drainage bill were also passed—a splendid day's work. About the time everything had passed and was on the way to the Governor for signature Elijah was restored to health and resumed the functions of the Speakership. The Chicago Republicans who have witnessed two elections under this new law, and who have seen how admirably it works, cannot help, under all the circumstances, expressing passing regret over Haines' defeat. However badly they may think of him in general, for this particular action they owe him a debt of gratitude.

NO MAN in the district is entitled to more credit for the defeat of Hildreth than Mr. J. J. Curran, who is himself a Democrat. He spent his time and money freely and effectively to prevent the disgrace of having his district represented by the whisky crook in the State Senate. He acted in this matter from purely patriotic motives and is entitled to the fullest recognition. Mr. Curran also tried and came very near beating Hildreth's old associate Lawler. These good services will be remembered for him.

HARRISON and Prendergast are likely to disagree now. They may be rival candidates for the Mayoralty (next spring) nomination at the hands of the "Reds."

THE returns from the Eighth Senatorial District fully justify THE TRIBUNE's advice to the Republicans of that stronghold of the party to nominate a third candidate for Representative, after it was settled that the Democratic vote would be divided between Waite and Haines. Each of the three counties forming the district (Lake, McHenry, and Boone) is overwhelmingly Republican, the Prohibitionists cutting no figure. Instead of profiting by the unhealable division of the Democrats between Haines and Waite and running three candidates and electing them all, they got excited over the Democratic dog-fight—betting on the result, then plumping for one or the other to help him win, and foolishly feeling no apprehension for the defeat of their own nominees. McHenry gave Haines and Waite each more votes than it did Fuller or Partridge, although really Republican by 1,600 majority; Lake County, which is Republican by over 1,000 majority, gave Fuller only 861 votes, while it gave Waite, Democrat, 3,637 and Haines 2,423. The little County of Boone alone makes a good showing, having given Haines and Waite combined less than a thousand votes to 3,573 to Fuller and 1,380 to Partridge. If that county had not done some plumping for its own local candidate, Mr. Fuller would have been defeated and both Haines and Waite would have been elected! Such a result would have been just punishment upon the district, but rough on the State.

"MCSTAB, this electioneering business is a regular bore."

"Corkins, it's the meanest work a man ever did. I put in the whole day Tuesday working in my ward for the regular ticket, and I was so blamed tired last night I couldn't stand up."

"Exactly my fix. I was so confused and worn out after my day's work that I lost my way home."

"Corkins, you're a durned old humbug. You know you were blind drunk."

"McStab, you're an infernal hypocrit. You haven't drawn a sober breath for two weeks until today, and you know it."

"Corkins, shake! There's nothing wrong with your intellect this morning."

"Put 'er there, McStab! I like to meet a man that's got some sense."

SENATOR CANTWELL, who was elected in the strong Republican Fourth District of Cook two years ago, on account of the Republican bolt against Chris Mamer, will be the solitary Democratic member of the State Senate from this county. He will enjoy his seat only for another session. He will be replaced two years hence by a good Republican. The Cook County delegation in the Senate will be solidly Republican when the United States Senator comes to be elected in 1889.

ONE of the first things that the Republican majority in the new County Board should insist on doing is to abolish the corrupt Van Pelt method of letting contracts in committee and all the vicious practices surrounding that vicious system. The bids should be opened in public by the Clerk of the Board. Supplies should be bought in quantity from the lowest bidders, invited by advertisement, and provision should be made to insure their delivery in quantity and quality as contracted for. The plan of passing on bills under a suspension of the rules ought to be done away with also. It leads to grave abuses. All "extras" ought to be tabooed. The County Clerk-elect, Mr. Wulff, can assist very materially in reform of the board by appointing to the office of Acting Clerk of the Commissioners some bright, keen, level-headed, honest man who will keep account of the condition of appropriations and the extent and character of expenditures. An officer of the kind described would be as potent for reform as half a dozen Commissioners. Mr. Wulff can make a good beginning by selecting the right kind of man for that office.

"THE trouble with the Democracy of this district," sagely observes a New York paper, "is that it continues as of old to be afflicted with a kind of moral atrophy." Beloved, this is a mistake. Atrophy means a wasting away, and implies the existence of something that can be wasted. It would be easy to go on and demonstrate the absurdity of such a phrase when applied to the Democratic party, but it is obviously unnecessary to do more than simply to point it out. Carelessness in the use of terms leads to confusion of ideas. The student who wishes to investigate a hopeless case of moral atrophy should hunt up the nearest accessible mugwump. Notwithstanding his present fallen estate the mugwump was once a useful and happy being.

THE British Liberals do not show much disposition to surrender to the mugwump Unionists. They are as loyal to Gladstone as the American Republicans appear to be to Blaine. The Unionists will have yet to creep under the umbrella or go over to the Tory camp in order to get out of the wet.

ONE important result likely to arise from the growth of the labor movement in Chicago is the retirement into the obscurity which they deserve of most of the boodle Aldermen. The fate which overtook Hildreth, "Ed" Burke, and George E. White in the Senatorial contests of last Tuesday awaits all the boodlers now in the Council from the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards. The retirement of the two Sheridans, Doerner, Mahoney, Revere, Lyke, Schack, Eisfeldt, and Severin next spring is a moral certainty. Socialistic candidates will probably be elected in their stead in some of these wards and Republicans in the others. The change will be a great improvement. The four Socialists who were in the Council before generally voted in the interest of honesty and economy. They never can be numerous enough to control municipal legislation, and it would be a calamity if they ever should be, but they will have a restraining conservative influence, particularly in matters of bribe-taking and levying blackmail on corporations. They will generally act in such matters with the honest Republicans who represent the business and professional constituencies, like the Third, Fourth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Eighteenth Wards. The only danger which their presence in the Council in large numbers would threaten is that they might try to impair the usefulness of the police force. This is a danger to be considered and guarded against.

HURD to Morrison—Sir: I kept myself corked up, according to your suggestion, so far as the tariff was concerned. Look at the result! Sir, without wishing to say anything personally disrespectful to you, I consider you a horizontal old ass.

THE TRIBUNE stated a few days ago that only eighty packages of whisky had been shipped for export from the distilleries in Congressman Worthington's district during the month of October, and that during the same length of time the distillers had paid taxes to the amount of over a quarter of a million dollars on manufactured whisky. The inference drawn from these two facts was that the Democrats in that district had been making a most active canvass. Those who found the figures hard to believe will be shocked and grieved to learn that the taxes really paid by the distillers in that district for the month of October, instead of being simply "over a quarter of a million dollars," as stated inadvertently by THE TRIBUNE, amounted to more than $1,250,000, and yet Post has a plurality!

FOR sale—One pair of overalls, somewhat worn, but good enough for electioneering purposes (in some other district); also one old buggy, ditto, ditto. Address Bill Neece, Macomb, Ill.

THE new Election law has been adopted by overwhelming majorities in the Towns of Cicero, Jefferson, Lake View, and Hyde Park. As was anticipated, all the Republicans and all the "Knights" voted in favor of it. The more respectable Democrats did so, too. The Town of Lake having adopted the law last year, the city is now cordoned with towns where the law will prevail, and where the polls will close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. This will of course insure against any fraudulent overflow vote from the city, as it was feared would be attempted in Hyde Park and Jefferson last Tuesday. It is not probable that many of the other towns in the county will adopt the law for some years to come. The old law provides facilities to check fraud in the other towns, where every resident knows his neighbor, and who is or is not a voter. In Jefferson the new law will probably check some pauper voting. But the bulk of that vote is probably cast in the Town of Norwood Park. There will be a new Republican Warden at the poor-house by the time the next county election comes around, and the paupers will not vote very extensively then. The law denies them the privilege to vote at the poor-house.

A NATURAL disappointment will be felt if another week pass without some enterprising journalist in Opelika, Ala., or Mattawamkeag, Me., finding an error of half a cent in some one of Mr. Blaine's statistical statements, and frantically announcing the discovery to the world in a double-column article set in two-line pica poster black.

ELECTIONS being now over, and the public mind comparatively free from undue agitation, we trust there will be no falling off in the matter of contributing recipes for the easy and certain removal of warts. Several have been already published, but there are few subjects upon which a thorough dissemination of knowledge is more imperatively demanded by the people of this country than that of curing warts. Let the discussion, therefore, be calm and dispassionate, but resolute and exhaustive. Let no guilty wart escape.

THERE are many bitterly disappointed Democrats besides Hildreth in the Fifth Senatorial District. The defeat of the Seventh Ward Demosthenes has blasted the hopes of many of them. He had promised, it is reported, not less than four persons his assistance in the Aldermanic contest next spring. All of them. "Honest" John Reardon, "Jim" Crowe, Dudley Solon, and George P. Bunker had been assured privately of Hildreth's undivided support. That support now is not worth a glass of the stale beer of the pre-election kegs which Hildreth set up in the district when he wooed the suffrages of thirsty Democrats. No Democrat can be elected in the Seventh Ward next spring. And Hildreth's support of any candidate would be as fatal as that of Hesing was to Schweisthal. The era of boodle Aldermen as far as Chicago is concerned seems to be drawing to a close. It is only to be regretted that Hildreth does not come up for reëlection next spring. His lavish use of drink and money would not save him then any more than it saved him last Tuesday. The liberal promises he made, and the liberal gift to one of those whom he "counted out" of the Aldermanship in 1877, and the desperate efforts of the 150 City-Hall employés for whom he secured places would not avail. Hildreth is as politically dead as Carter Harrison or little Van Pelt.

IN the returns published yesterday for the Fifth Commissioner's District the votes for Aldrich, Republican, and Murphy (not Hummel), Democrat, were transposed in the Towns of Calumet, Thornton, and Worth. Instead of a plurality of 893 Mr. Aldrich really had a plurality of 2,081 and an actual majority over both the Democratic and the Labor candidates of 622, receiving a much larger vote than even Mr. Matson in the district—a deserved compliment. The vote stood:

Towns.	Aldrich, Rep.	Murphy, Dem.	Dean, U. L.
Calumet	365	37	19
Hyde Park	2,586	1,074	1,434
Thornton	253	94	6
Worth	189	107	....
Total	3,393	1,322	1,459

IN the Lake-Hyde Park Senatorial District the Republicans who bolted Chase for intangible reasons and supported the St. John Prohibitionist have not achieved even the poor satisfaction of revenge by downing him, but have bit off their own noses by defeating Patterson, a perfectly unexceptionable candidate and whom they esteemed, and who would have made one of the very best and most useful members in the Legislature. But in their blind animosity towards Chase they p three votes each for the St. Johnny their friend Patterson in the lurch, Farley, Democrat, while Chase got there For political ass-tuteness those smart A take the teapot.

A CORRESPONDENT questions the accu of THE TRIBUNE's statement that last fal Democrats and only one Republican were ed County Commissioners, he thinking th Republicans were elected—viz.: Oliver Hemmelgarn. It is true that Oliver wa posed to be a Republican, but he took a ous way of showing it in voting to keep Democratic gangsters in power an Mike McDonald will hardly call him a lican.

MORRISON to Baker—Come out of hole? Never, sir! I'm a free man. I wi be smoked out on the tariff issue, and I you to drown me out.

P. S.—He was drowned in.

CURRENT NOTES.

After all Adam was a fortunate Eve never observed to him: "O, I forgot you, mother's coming to pay us a visit next —*New Haven News.*

If you would be popular in society son, you must possess something that needs. See how the whole coop runs after hen with a fat worm in her beak.—*Boston cript.*

The Rev. Highflyer—I delivered that mon off-hand. I hadn't given it a thought. How did you like it? Frank can't say. You see, I didn't give it thought either.—*Harper's Bazar.*

"We can't all be President of the States, Bobby," said the minister. "I Bobby replied, and his clear, honest eye with lofty ambition, "an' I don't want I'm goin' to be a drum major."—*New York*

Jawkin—That was a rather sudden of old Skinflint's. What was the matter him? Hawkin—Economy. The two underta are running each other, and funerals are down in price. Old Skinflint never missed gain in his life.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Needy man—Yes, sir, if you'll give chance in your store I'll do two men's I've been out of employment many month I'm willing to work for starvation wages. chant—Now, about how much do you think could starve on a week?—*Tid-Bits.*

Before introducing a gentleman to a get her permission. If you can't get it, make some plausible lie to tell the gentleman. impertinent to question a servant about matters when visiting. Get hold of one of host's children and pump him.—*Norris Herald.*

De Baggs—Here's another case of eating four watermelons at one sitting. I believe in these gastronomic feats. De Kagg Don't eh? What would you say if I brought a man who had eaten a peck of onions meal? De Baggs—I wouldn't say anything run away.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Parson Spire—I understand, deacon, the church carpet is being ruined by the from dripping umbrellas. Deacon Goods so, parson, and something has got to be "Why not have a rack in the vestibule and the umbrellas there instead of carrying the the seats." "I am afraid it would spoil solemnity of the benediction." "You think "Yes; everybody would want to be first out as to get the best ones."—*Omaha World.*

"Yes, Bobby," said the minister, who dining with the family, "everything in this has its use, although we may not know what is. Now, there is the fly, for instance. wouldn't think that flies were good for anything yet——" "O, yes. I would," interrupt Bobby. "I know what flies are good for." "What, Bobby?" "Pa says that they are the only thing what keeps him awake when you preaching."—*Life.*

Grain Merchant—Excuse me, but are busy this morning, Derrick? Mr. D.—Not par ularly so. G. M.—Well, would you have time come with me and give me figures on the cost moving a building? Mr. D.—Certainly. kind of a building is it? G. M.—It is a warehouse You see, I want to raise a little money, and house receipts have lately fallen into such pute that I shall have to have the building its contents moved down to the bank for a minutes.—*Rambler.*

PERSONALS.

"Liberty's" mouth is just a yard yet she has never been known to howl right to vote.

Joseph Pulitzer's profits this year as prietor of the New York *World*, it is said, reach $600,000.

Ex-President Arthur was too ill to go the polls Tuesday. This is the first time that has failed since he was old enough to vote.

Abram S. Hewitt is 64 years old and six four inches high. But since last Tuesday he that he is a bigger man than old Cleveland.

The King of Portugal recently bestow upon the King of Spain three military orders his Royal Babyhood was so delighted that tried his best to swallow them.

Dr. Joseph Burnett, father of Mr. Edw Burnett, who is a son-in-law of James Lowell, declares that the report of the ment of Mr. Lowell to an English widow terly without foundation.

Mrs. Cleveland intends giving a series four dancing parties during the coming to which only her personal friends will be vited. They are expected to rival in interest not in excitement, the merry dance which husband has been leading his party.

Mrs. Parnell has arrived at the old home stead in Wicklow, Ireland, near the Vale Avoca, immortalized by Moore in the "Meeting of the Waters." She has been received filial tenderness by her illustrious son and daughter, Miss Anna Parnell, who has been tress of the homestead since Mrs. Parnell left America, many years ago.

Senator Jones still lingers at Detroit, will probably stay there as long as he continues to draw his salary as United States Senator. cording to the Detroit *Tribune* he is credited the State of Florida, although there are who think he ought to be credited to the State Imbecility. He is still called "the love-sick Senator." Whatever may be his ailment evident that he is "treating" himself— often.

Mrs. Harriet Tubman Davis is now ing friends in Boston. Herself a fugitive, ed many other negroes to escape from the South was actively interested in John Brown's tions, and did valuable service as a Union during the War. She was an honored Fortress Monroe when Jeff Davis was there a captured traitor. She is now more 60 years old, but shows few signs of age.

The late William H. Vanderbilt, for years after he inherited his great fortune, no taxes on his personal estate. He "swore off" his taxation on personalty. That is to say, maintained, when applied to for an inventory that his debts exceeded the value of his personal estate. This became such a scandal that in he confessed to owning personal property excess of his debts to the value of $1,000,000, on that amount he paid taxes each year until his death, and on that amount only. It is now known that he left at least $33,000,000 in taxable securities, of which all but $8,000,000 has escaped taxation.

SLINGS AND ARROWS.

The next great event of National importance will be the hanging of the condemned Anarchists at Chicago.—*Peoria Transcript.*

The Administration at Washington is doubt this morning as to whether it has been dorsed or hit with a sand-bag.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Bogus butter has to be stamped nowadays. What a pity the country can't have similar tection against bogus statesmanship!—*Philadelphia Press.*

A Know-Nothing revival is reported from Chicago. Is somebody discussing the tariff there, or is Carter Harrison talking again?—*Baltimore American.*

Proud of her Statue of Liberty though she may be, New York must not forget that passed around the hat for money to build the foundation.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Secretary Bayard says that the "Marseillaise" "strikes him with an inexpressible ness." And "Rule, Britannia" strikes him an inexpressible sympathy.—*Boston Record.*

Had the Republicans of New York thought more of their political principles and less of money bags, Roosevelt would today be the Mayor elect of New York and New York State for a Republican majority of 50,000 in 1888.—*burg Commercial Gazette.*

If the President's pretty wife has more cousins by all means let them have a too: but if the reform theories are to be allowed to fall into innocuous desuetude why not let the rest of the Democratic party have the benefit of it?—*Philadelphia North American.*

AMUSEMENTS.

The Hess Benefit.

Central Music-Hall was darkened last night and a large placard announced to the few who sought the doorway that owing to the illness of Sig. Spigaroli, the tenor of the Minnie Hauk concert company, the Hess' benefit would be indefinitly postponed. Among those who attended the performance at the Columbia last night were the gray-haired pianist, Chevalier de Kontski and Sig. Spigaroli. The latter disclaimed any knowledge of his illness, and had not even learned the reason for the postponement of the concerts. The management of the "Hess benefits" might have treated the public with a little more frankness. At all events it was hardly fair to make the robust tenor bear the responsibility of the failure. The number of tickets sold was so small that it was not worth while opening the doors.

The Chicago Conservatory Entertainment.

A large audience witnessed the first entertainment of the season given by the Chicago Conservatory yesterday at the Chicago Opera-House. The first part was made up of musical selections, which were rendered by teachers as well as pupils. Interest centered in the comedietta that closed the program, "The Broken-Hearted Club," in which those who participated were before the footlights for the first time. There was hardly enough action in the sketch as written to afford them the best of opportunities, but they all acquitted themselves with creditable composure and tact. Miss Catherine Alvord and Mr. Charles Frazer had the most prominent rôles. The personal grace of Miss Alice Hood won her much regard, and Miss Edith Fassette also came in for a share of friendly encouragement.

The Thalia Opera Company.

"The Beggar Student" attracted a fair audience to the Columbia last evening. The well-known melodies were warmly applauded, and when interest in the opera flagged, as it could but do now and again, there were pretty stage-pictures to catch the attention. Miss Kronald, Miss Meffert, Mr. Schuetz, and Mr. Lube were often recalled during the evening. The presentation, while by no means the most pleasing of the week, was of even excellence. In fact it is hardly possible that Milloecker's somewhat monotone sketch could be intrusted to better hands.

THE BEGLEY MURDER.

Two More Arrests of Men Charged with Committing It.

Frank Joy, the Pinkerton operative who commanded the squad which fired on the strikers at the Stock-Yards and killed Terence Begley, a teamster, was arrested Wednesday night at No. 327 State street. The warrant was sworn out by a brother of the deceased, and the charge is murder. Joy was present at the inquest and testified that he was on the front platform, and when he heard the shooting went inside the car and ordered the men to stop. Some evidence implicating him must have been discovered, as three or four days ago State's-Attorney Grinnell wanted him but could not find him. So he employed Mooney & Boland to get him. They ascertained that Joy did not live at No. 327 State street, as he swore at the inquest, but had lived at No. 331, whence he had moved to No. 3454 South Halsted street, where his brother-in-law lives. An operative found at No. 321 State street a huge mass of correspondence which had been torn up. Some of it was put together and turned over to Mr. Grinnell. From these letters Joy's relatives were discovered, and operatives were sent out to trace him, as he had left the city Saturday night. Mr. William Pinkerton, it will be remembered, testified that he had sent him off on business, but would not state where, as it might interfere with the case. Joy returned to Chicago Wednesday morning, and was followed to the Pinkerton agency, thence to No. 327 State street, where he was arrested by Col. Jenks of the Mooney & Boland agency. He was put in a carriage and taken to the Town of Lake and thence to Englewood for safe-keeping, the fact of the arrest being kept a secret. He was arraigned before Justice Tearney at the Stock-Yards yesterday morning, and held "without bail" for a hearing at 10 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Furthmann of the State's Attorney's office, Dan Munn, Capt. McRay, William Finn, and one or two others were there. Joy was at one time a telegraph operator in the employ of the Western Union, but quit the Knights of Labor, so he says, because he was "sold out" during the last strike. He was afterwards in the express business in Cleveland, O., having an office at No. 151 Detroit street. Recently he has been an operative for Pinkerton.

Neither State's-Attorney Grinnell nor Col. Jenks would say anything last night about the evidence against Joy. It is surmised, however, that one of the guards who was in jail did some talking, and that the State's Attorney has testimony tending to show that Joy was in the car and fired a shot. It is believed that the State's Attorney also had the names of others who are said to have fired, and that more arrests are likely to be made as soon as the guards who disappeared can be found.

Joy was released from the County Jail early in the evening on $5,000 bail furnished by A. S. Trude and Mike McDonald. He had scarcely left Cell No. 103 when another Pinkerton man named Edward M. Lance was assigned to the same cell, having been arrested upon the same charge. He is one of the guards who disappeared after the shooting. The warrant for his arrest was sworn out before Justice John C. Barker, and was served on him at his home, No. 173 North Western avenue, by two constables early in the evening. Lance stated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he was in the forward end of the rear coach at the time of the shooting and that he did not fire at all. He insists that the load was still in his gun when the squad was arrested by the Twenty-second street police officers. Lance remained in jail over night. He will have a hearing before Justice Barker this morning.

William Pinkerton was asked last night what he knew about the case. He said that he sent Joy and Johnson, the witness in the Anarchist case, to St. Louis to do some work, and Joy came home Wednesday morning. Joy had testified that he was on the platform, and ordered the firing stopped. Whether he shot Mr. Pinkerton didn't know. He couldn't tell why Joy was arrested. He understood Joy was to have a private examination before Justice Tearney, but when a lawyer—Col. Munn—appeared to defend him his accusers were not ready to go on and put the case over.

Guy Stivers, Merritt E. Shaw, Richard E. Labes, and Robert J. Bartram, the four Pinkerton men held by the Coroner's jury for the killing of Begley, were released yesterday in bonds of $5,000 each, to await the action of the grand jury. Their bondsmen were A. S. Trude, the criminal lawyer, and Michael C. McDonald. Between them they swore that they were worth a million and a half and were on no other bonds.

MERLATTI'S FEAT OF FASTING.

He Is Troubled with Bad Dreams and Is Losing His Flesh.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—[Copyrighted, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Although the committee of medical men who were selected to have the supervision of the trial of the Italian, Merlatti, to outdo Succi's feat of fasting, have examined him regularly and have certified that there is no present danger of his collapse, he fails to show the amount of strength which was displayed by Succi at the same period of his fast. Yesterday he was very gloomy and seemed utterly disheartened, so far as his appearance was concerned. His nights are troubled by dreams which disturb his rest and prevent him obtaining as much repose as his health requires. These do not keep him awake, however, but on the contrary, he lies in an almost unbroken sleep, or rather unconciousness, the disturbances of his dreams resulting in a condition nearly approaching delirium. He holds that these symptoms are of little account and says himself that he always manifests them during the first few days of abstinence. At present he has been fasting eight days, and has lost six and a half pounds in weight.

St. Andrew's Society Session.

The annual session of the Illinois St. Andrew's Society was held at the Sherman House last night. The receipts for the year were $1,567; expenditures, $1,263; leaving a balance, including United States bond, of $2,864. The membership is 327, nineteen having joined during the year and four died. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Robert Clark; Vice-Presidents, T. C. MacMillan, Prof. Lewis Stewart; Secretary, D. J. MacKellar; Treasurer, William M. Dale.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

AN EXCEEDINGLY CRITICAL SITUATION IN THE EAST.

Decisive Action by the Great Powers Daily Expected—Conservatives Said to Be Satisfied with the Result of Wednesday's Liberal Conference at Leeds—Affairs in Ireland—German and Austrian News—Cable Chat.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The situation is critical. The Budapest delegations met today at 1 o'clock. Smolka, the President, said: "The Emperor's wisdom has kept the peace for us till now under the most difficult circumstances. [Sensation.] He has kept the peace so peculiarly necessary to our economical development. But whether the peace can be kept in the near future is a question demanding our special consideration, which, because of the difficulties arising in our foreign relations, is calculated to cause great uneasiness." [Applause.]

SOPHIA, Nov. 4.—M. Mutkuroff and M. Stambuloff have asked M. Zankoff if he would be willing to enter the Cabinet. He replied that he was willing to serve his country, but the present Government must first resign.

Zankoff has had the effrontery to demand that the Regents' Government resign.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—One of the Bulgarian Ministers has written to the London *Times* correspondent at Vienna, appealing to Mr. Gladstone, through the correspondent, to again raise his voice in behalf of the independence of Bulgaria.

A state of siege has been proclaimed at Philippopolis for the purpose of suppressing the bands of brigands who are infesting the environs of the city and who are incited by Russian agents to deeds of violence.

TIRNOVA, Nov. 4.—At a private sitting of the Deputies today it was resolved to maintain the strongest opposition to concessions to the Russian party.

The meeting of the Deputies was called to hear the Government's explanation of its negotiations with Zankoff. M. Stambuloff made a statement which elicited a violent protest, all sections, even the Zankoffites, repudiating the conditions imposed by Zankoff.

One of the Bulgarian conspirators against Prince Alexander, who escaped to Russia, has returned here. He says that the Czar received him and openly declared his intention to put an end to English intrigues in Bulgaria.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.—In the Austrian and Hungarian delegations today Prime Minister von Tisza and Herr Smolka declared that the interests of Eastern Europe should be defended with the sword.

PESTH, Nov. 4.—In the Austrian delegation today President Smolka said that in view of the fact that it was found necessary to ask increased credits for the army it seemed likely that the House would be required to decide a weighty matter. The Emperor had thus far succeeded in maintaining peace, but whether it would be possible to do so in the immediate future was a question which caused serious disquietude. Faithful to old traditions, the delegation would leave nothing undone to make clearly understood the fact that the nation is firmly resolved to maintain the status of the Empire in the councils of the Great Powers and to defend it if necessary even with an ultima ratio.

Count Kalnoky gave notice that the Emperor would receive the members of the delegation Saturday next.

In the Hungarian delegation Prime Minister Tisza said the members had a double duty to perform. First, they must endeavor to obtain a clear idea of the country's foreign relations, whether the policy of the Government was a policy befitting the monarchy and whether everything was being done to make its policy felt; second, they must make sure that the national forces were equal to those of other Powers not only in patriotism and devotion but in strength and equipment. The people of the monarchy, especially Hungarian citizens in the East, must not be abandoned, even to avoid an armed collision. In conclusion he expressed the hope that the Government would succeed in guarding the interests of the monarchy and maintaining peace.

IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Political Outlook.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Conservative party is greatly satisfied with the result of the conference of the Liberal Federation at Leeds yesterday. There had been active rumors just previous to the assembling of the conference, based on the meeting of the Liberal leaders at Hawarden, that Mr. Gladstone would issue a manifesto yesterday, to be presented at Leeds, announcing his final retirement from the leadership of the party. This would have virtually taken from the Gladstonites their strong rallying point, the support of the Gladstone Home-Rule bill intact, and would have resulted in concessions to the Unionist-Liberals and efforts to win them back to the vast majority of the party. The conference dispelled all such rumors, much to the satisfaction of the Tories, who are now more certain than ever to retain the support of the Hartington-Chamberlain party.

John Bright writes to the papers refusing to accept the principle of political clubs and associations that wherever the leader of a party goes the whole party is bound to follow. He says:

> We (the Liberals) have not yet had an infallible leader, and until he appears I must preserve my liberty of judgment. The Liberal party will not be destroyed. It will be instructed and become more competent for future work. The reunion of the party will not come until a change comes which I may hope for, but at present discover no signs of it. Smooth platform talk will not bridge the chasm in our ranks.

At the beginning of the coming session of Parliament the Government will be ready to submit three bills. The first, which has been prepared by Mr. Long, Secretary of the Local Government Board, will deal with the allotments; the second is in charge of Mr. Ritchie, and will deal with the extension of local government; the third, bearing on the payment of tithes, will probably be introduced in the House of Lords by Premier Salisbury.

Interesting Gossip.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—[Copyright, 1886, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The sixth elopement in as many weeks is reported from a village a few miles from Warwick. A lady about 30 years of age, very wealthy, and connected by birth with a noble family, has for some time been the ruling spirit of the Baptist Sunday-school. A few days ago she left her home for an inland watering-place and was joined upon her arrival by a cowboy of the same village, about 18 years of age and anything but intelligent or prepossessing. They were married that afternoon and then disappeared. Yesterday a letter was received from the cowboy in which he stated that his bride had given him £1,000 and that they were about to cross the water to America on a wedding trip. The lady's family is terribly broken up over the mésalliance.

The latest novelty in the way of scenic effects was introduced at the Standard Theatre last night in the shape of a scene on the Henley regatta, with every description of river craft, the Thames course being represented by a tank on the stage containing 220 tons of water. The scene "brought down" the pit and gallery. It occurs in the new play entitled "The Dark Secret."

Salisbury and the Socialists.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Lord Salisbury, replying to a Socialist request to receive a deputation of unemployed workmen, writes that the Government is deeply sensible of the sufferings of the poor in winter and will consider attentively any ascertained facts laid before it; but, in view of recent events, he does not think any public advantage would result from his receiving a deputation. Lord Randolph Churchill, in reply to a similar request, refers them to Lord Salisbury.

The Socialist Federation has issued a long manifesto, saying:

> We will not take the responsibility for leading unarmed and defenseless people against a powerful body of armed men who are obliged to obey orders which they detest. We therefore call upon citizens who are obliged to submit to force in the city to assert their right of public meeting and petition in Trafalgar Square at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Lord Mayor's day. We appeal to you not to injure the great cause by riot or disorder. Finally, we pledge ourselves to continue the agitation until we obtain for unemployed workingmen that recognition of their labor which they have a right to demand.

Irish News.

DUBLIN, Nov. 4.—There has been a marked decrease of crime in Kerry, owing partly to landlords' reductions and partly to Gen. Buller's system of closely watching suspects instead of guarding persons liable to attack. The new system has been so effective that the demolition of the police protection huts has been commenced.

The Rev. Mr. Kane and Barrister Smith, who have just returned from a trip to America in behalf of the Irish Loyalist cause, arrived yesterday at Armagh. They were welcomed by large crowds of people, accompanied by bands of music. Mr. Smith, in a speech, said he was sure, judging from their meetings in America, that if money were wanted for the Loyalist cause in Ireland large sums would be sent across the Atlantic.

At Belfast today a silver salver and a purse of £500 were presented to the primate in appreciation of his long services as Bishop of Down.

Three arrests have been made in connection with the robbery by moonlighters eight months ago of £180 from a man named Carmody in Kerry. An informer alleges that a priest coerced him to confess.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Judge Monroe of Dublin has intimated, in connection with proposed ejectments, that applicants for writs must prove the solvency of tenants.

Six Persons Killed and Thirty Injured.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—The boiler of the steamer Cartago Nova, at Newcastle, exploded today while the vessel was being unloaded. Six persons were killed and thirty injured. The force of the explosion carried a body to the top of a lofty warehouse.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

Interesting Miscellany Concerning the Two Empires.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—Under-Secretary Jacobi has been appointed Secretary of State for the Imperial Treasury.

Completed statistics show that the year's increase in the value of German exports to America is $17,000,000, including $4,000,000 worth of sugar. Compared with the exports in 1876 the increase amounts to $50,000,000. The total exports for the year are placed at 3,000,000,000 marks, of which 10 per cent went to America.

The Frankfort *Zeitung* announces that Prince Bismarck, despite the objections of the Berlin City Council, intends to promise German support to the Paris Exposition, regarding it as a guarantee of peace.

At a conference of National Liberals today it was resolved to nominate a candidate for the Reichstag in the First Berlin Electoral District, made vacant by the death of Loewe.

One thousand students of the Halle University today held a meeting to express sympathy with German-speaking students in Austria-Hungary. A number of professors attended the meeting. All the speakers were students. They denounced the organized efforts to crush the German element, especially in Bohemia. It was agreed to organize a movement in the German universities to oppose the persecution of German students at Prague and other cities, and a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to the Government to authorize Germans studying at Austrian universities to pursue courses of study that will qualify them for a degree in Germany. Other universities are ready to support the memorial.

Prince Bismarck will not return to Berlin until the middle of December. His wife is ailing.

The oldest citizen in Germany, Marcus Jordan, a resident of Bielefeld, celebrated Tuesday the 107th anniversary of his birth. His health is good and mind clear.

Advices have been received from Constantinople that Prof. Wetrim of the Pharmaceutic Academy there, who was recently appointed by the Sultan, has disappeared. The police have made a thorough search, but have found no trace of him. It is known that he drew a large sum of money the day he disappeared. It is supposed that he was murdered.

Gen. von Dannenberg, commander of the Second Army Corps, has resigned his post, owing to eye disease. He will probably be succeeded by Prince Henry of Hesse.

The French Government has again seized a number of wood-cuts insulting to Germany, published by the *Revanche.*

The Preussian, the first subsidized steamer constructed solely of German materials, sailed from Bremerhafen today for Sydney, Australia.

A sensation has been caused here by the stealing of a new repeating rifle from the fortress at Wesel. Treachery is suspected.

GENERAL FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Spain's Republican Bugbear.

MADRID, Nov. 4.—Inquiries have elicited the information that three-fourth of the sergeants recently dismissed from the army were members of secret Republican societies. The Zorillas admit that the dismissal of the sergeants was a serious blow, but they boast that there are still 10,000 men in the army in their confidence, and that they could at any moment cause one important garrison to declare for a Republic.

The Egyptian Muddle.

CAIRO, Nov. 4.—France has failed to secure allies in its Egyptian policy.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—M. John Lemoinne, the political writer and Life Senator, writes to the *Matin* that France would be foolish to summon England to evacuate Egypt, and that it would be an error to attempt to make the Egyptian question a European one. The European concert, he says, no longer exists except against France.

News Notes by Cable.

M. Milaud succeeds M. Baihaut as French Minister of Public Works.

It is rumored that Osman Digma, with a large force, is marching to relieve Tokar.

Four men were killed by falling brick-work at the Albion Colliery at Pontypridd, Wales.

Gen. Boulanger opened the Military Orphanage at Rambouillet, founded by Heriot. The War Minister made a martial speech.

The Prince of Wales has requested a number of the most prominent public men to form a committee to frame a scheme for the proposed Imperial Institute.

A Hamburg correspondent hears that a scheme is far advanced for a second Suez canal, to be exclusively English, and that there is an enormous amount of capital at the disposal of the projectors.

Dispatches from Cabul, Afghanistan, say that the Ghilzais have surprised and annihilated a regiment of Durangis, who were going to Cabul. The scene of the massacre was Mukhur, seventy miles south of Ghuzni. The insurrection started by the Ghilzai tribe continues to spread.

OBITUARY.

Col. O. C. Johnson Shipnes.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Col. O. C. Johnson Shipnes, a well-known veteran soldier and honored citizen of Wisconsin, died this morning in the forty-ninth year of his age, of a stomach disease which it is thought originated while he was a prisoner in Libby Prison.

He was Colonel of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Infantry, the noted Scandinavian regiment, and succeeded Col. Heg, who was killed in battle. He was a member of the firm of John Thompson & Co., agricultural implement manufacturers of this city, from 1870 to 1880. From 1871 to 1873 he was Commissioner of Foreign Emigration for this State, and was Mayor of this city for two years. Col. Shipnes was an ardent Republican.

In 1880 he changed his name from Johnson to Shipnes. J. A. Johnson of Madison, late candidate for Treasurer on the Democratic ticket, was his brother. His funeral will be very quietly observed.

The Late Mr. George Chandler.

Brief funeral services over the remains of the late George Chandler, prior to the removal of the body to Concord, N. H., where the final services will occur, were held at his late residence, No. 263 Ontario street, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Sixty members of the Illinois Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Mr. Chandler was a member, attended the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Duane S. Phillips of Kankakee, a relative of the family. The casket was enshrouded with an American flag, and at its foot was a beautiful floral pillow from the Loyal Legion. Among those attending were Bishop McLaren, Prof. Swing, W. C. Goudy, Gen. I. N. Stiles, Gen. Joseph E. Stockton, Maj. Wickersham, Mr. Keith, and Mr. Hutchins.

Apache Children Taken to the Carlisle School.

CARLISLE, Pa., Nov. 4.—Thirty-seven Apache Indian children arrived at the Indian training-school at this place today. They were brought here from Fort Marion, Fla., and are part of the Apache band captured by Gen. Miles in the Far West several months ago. They will remain at the school until they have completed the full courses.

Old Parents.

Methuselah could not have been prouder of his last child than are a pair of St. Joseph, Mo. The mother is 65 years old, the father 71, the boy 1 week.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Florence Millet et al. vs. William M. Ford; Posey C. C.; reversed. Houk, J.

Margaret H. Deegan et al. vs. The State, for the use of Stoddard, Commissioner of Drainage; Porter C. C.; affirmed. Mitchell, J.

A VERY GRAVE MISTAKE.

THE STOCK-YARDS STRIKERS REALIZE THEIR FOOLISHNESS.

They Find the Packing-House Proprietors Can Get Along Without Them and that Many May Remain Out of Work Permanently—Strong Probability that the Strike Will Be Ended Today—Decreased Wages to Be the Rule in the Houses Hereafter.

It is generally believed in the Town of Lake that the strike of the beef-butchers at the Stock-Yards was a foolish thing and a great mistake. The eight-hour system was a failure. They were offered an advance of 50 cents per day if they worked ten hours, but now, even if they should return, it is doubtful if they could get that advance. It is only a question of a few days before their places will be filled by experienced hands from New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and other Eastern States. The beef-houses run by Swift and Morris give employment to some 6,000 men when running fully. Both are building new houses with a view to extending the business. During the last two days the firms have shipped large quantities of live cattle East to be slaughtered. The local trade does not amount to anything, and 200 or 300 men can do the work of either firm for the Chicago market.

The strikers' committee, contrary to the rules of the Knights of Labor, has not approached any of the employers yet, and from what the latter say it would seem that they do not care to see any committee. They have advertised for men and are receiving plenty of answers. Armour's men and the other men are well satisfied, and it is believed they will not go out if the strikers call them. Yesterday was pay-day at Swift and Morris'. At the former nearly all the men were paid off in the forenoon and quietly dispersed. At Morris' a large crowd gathered at 1 o'clock and assaulted a deaf and dumb man. David Levy, nephew of Nels Morris, who was brutally assaulted Wednesday night, is dangerously sick at his home.

Swift had about 250 men at work yesterday and Morris 200. On Swift's house notices were conspicuously posted offering laborers 20 cents per hour, skilled butchers 20 to 45 cents per hour, and beef-loaders 28 cents per hour. Yesterday fifteen car-loads of live cattle were sent to Boston, two to Albany, two to Springfield, two to Troy, four to Newark, and fifteen to Providence. Telegrams were received from Newburg, New York, Washington, Plainfield, New Brunswick and Paterson, N. J., and other Eastern points, stating their readiness to kill cattle. Men were applying for work at the houses, and it is expected twice the number will be at work today as was employed yesterday. Over a dozen cars of dressed beef were loaded yesterday morning. A large gang of butchers is now en route from Boston, Buffalo, and different points in New England. All the men who do not live near the yards, or who do not care to go out, are taken care of at the houses.

A representative of Swift & Co. and Mr. Nels Morris said no call had yet been issued for special or Pinkerton police. The Town of Lake police had done well so far. Mr. Morris said: "I am going to do a good part of my business, as I used to—shipping live cattle East. Kansas City and Omaha are getting a good deal of benefit out of this strike and the business here has become very uncertain."

The Stock-Yards employés held meetings last night at which an order from Master-Workman Butler was read to the effect that Armour's beef men are to join the ranks of the strikers this morning. His order, he says, must be obeyed or the assembly will be discarded, but it is most probable that they will not come out. A little scheme leaked out last night that Armour's men will refuse to go out and Swift and Morris' men will be immediately ordered back, the appeal to Armour's men, it is said, serving as an excuse for the return of the strikers. The reporter's informant said he hoped the Armour men would not come out, as he was tired of the way things are going on. Swift and Morris made an agreement with their men the Wednesday before the strike, but it was not signed, and before the culmination of the agreement took place the men struck. The agreement was in regard to the 50 cents advance in wages. The beef butchers were getting $24 per week and they were offered $27 to work ten hours. They struck, and Mr. Swift now declares that he will have no more steady time, but will work his men by the hour at 45 cents per hour. A large number of the men, if they return, will not make nearly as much as they received while they worked but eight hours.

The coopers at Swift's went back yesterday at 25 cents an hour.

Milwaukee Switchmen Ask More Pay.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—General Manager Miller has referred to Assistant General Superintendent Earling the demand for an increase in pay made by the yardmen and switchmen employed in this city by the St. Paul Railway Company. Mr. Earling said today that no answer had been returned, and that the request is still under consideration. It is expected that a compromise will be offered, which, it is thought, the men will agree to.

WEATHER INDICATIONS FOR TODAY.

Fair Skies and Cool Winds for the Lake Regions—Conditions Yesterday.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5—1 a. m.—Indications: For Indiana and Illinois, fair weather, cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly.

For Eastern Michigan, fair weather in the southern portion, local rains in the northern portion, cooler, westerly shifting to northwesterly winds.

For Western Michigan, local rains or snow, followed by fair weather, cooler, northwestly winds.

Cautionary signals continue at lake stations.

The following were the general observations throughout the country yesterday, taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named, being 9 p. m. Chicago time:

Place of observation.	*Hight of barometer...*	*Thermometer...*	*Direction of wind...*	*State of weather...*	*Rain'f'll last 8 hours...*
New York	30.21	48	W.	Clear	....
Washington	30.22	41	N. E.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	30.14	65	S.	Clear	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.14	44	S. E.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.11	43	S.	Clear	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.13	37	S.	Clear	....
Rochester, N. Y.	30.13	39	S.	Fair	....
Erie, Pa.	30.10	45	S.	Cloudy	....
Cleveland, O	30.07	45	S.	Cloudy	....
Sandusky, O.	30.07	46	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Toledo, O.	30.04	48	S.	Cloudy	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.02	52	S. W.	Cloudy	....
Alpena, Mich.	29.76	46	S. W.	Fair	....
Escanaba, Mich.	29.55	50	S. W.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.81	54	S.	Fair	....
Mackinaw City, Mich.	29.51	50	S.	Clear	....
Marquette, Mich.	29.50	45	S. W.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.07	46	S. E.	Fair	....
Chicago, Ill.	29.93	51	S.	Cloudy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.78	53	S. W.	Clear	....
Duluth, Minn		44	S. W.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.78	43	W.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.82	53	W.	Clear	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.88	54	S. W.	Clear	....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.95	57	N.	Clear	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.90	56	S.	Clear	....
Cairo, Ill.	30.10	54	W.	Clear	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.01	51	S.	Clear	....
St. Louis, Mo.	30.01	60	S.	Clear	....
Lamar, Mo.	30.01	54	S. W.	Clear	....
Leavenworth, Kas.	29.97	56	N. W.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	30.06	55	N.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	30.29	57	N. W.	Clear	....
Yankton, Dak.	30.11	54	N. W.	Cloudy	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.03	29	N. W.	Clear	*—
St. Vincent, Minn.					....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.23	31	N.	Cloudy	....
Fort Buford, Dak.	30.34	30	N. W.	Lt. snow	*—
Helena, Mont.	30.31	27	N.	Lt. snow	*—
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.16	30	N. E.	Clear	....
Denver, Colo.	30.03	48	S. W.	Fair	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.02	52		Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.09	58	W.	Fair	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.22	43	S. E.	Clear	....
Fort Garry	29.90	26	N.	Cloudy	.03
Minnedosa	30.14	..	N. W.	Clear	.03
Medicine Hat	30.37	54	N. W.	Cloudy	....

*Too small to measure.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

BREMEN, Nov. 4.—Arrived, steamer Rhein, from New York.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 4.—Arrived, steamer Saale, from New York for Bremen.

HAMBURG, Nov. 4.—Arrived, steamer Rhaetia, from New York.

LONDON, Nov. 4.—Arrived, steamer Grecian Monarch, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—Arrived, steamer Caspian, from Baltimore.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Flames in Southampton, Ont., Cause Distress—Property Destroyed Elsewhere.

SOUTHAMPTON, Ont., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—This morning about 3:45 o'clock it was discovered that the row of buildings known as the Rossin Block was on fire. A gale was blowing from the southwest at the time, and in a minute the whole block was one mass of flames. Owing to the town possessing no fire apparatus the flames continued to spread rapidly, and in less than four hours' time the whole street was swept for two and one-half blocks. There were over fifty buildings burned.

Thirty families are rendered homeless and some entirely destitute, and unless assistance is given at once the people will be in distress. The total loss is about $50,000; insurance, about, $12,000. Among the buildings burned were the Busby House and the Episcopal church.

WINNIPEG, Man., Nov. 4.—A dispatch from Battleford reports that that town is on fire, but that the flames are under the control of the Mounted Police. The Tower Hall, the American News establishment, and McDonald's and Baker's stores were burned. The Hudson's Bay store was saved.

CAMPBELLTON, N. B., Nov. 4.—A destructive fire occurred at Dalhousie, a town on the Restigouche River, last night. The best portion of the business part of the town is in ashes, twenty-two buildings being consumed. The fire is said to have originated in the tenement over the post-office. The loss is heavy.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The Chickasaw Cooperage Company's works on Front street, just north of the county jail, were burned today at noon and are a total loss. The factory was established about four years ago, and was making money. A force of ninety men were employed in it, and large orders from all the oil mills of the Mississippi Valley for barrels were in course of being filled, which makes the loss a severe one to the stockholders. The cooperage works were on a most extensive scale, and were provided with the latest improved machinery, which only recently had been placed in operation. The loss is estimated at about $60,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000, placed principally in foreign and domestic companies. The average loss of each company will not exceed $1,500, as the risk was considered hazardous owing to the inflammable material used in the manufacture of barrels. The fire originated in the inspecting-room, just over the boilers.

It is the purpose of the stockholders to rebuild at once, and machinery has already been telegraphed for. The works were in the neighborhood of several planing mills, but fortunately the wind was favorable and they escaped without damage.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The *Commercial Bulletin* of Nov. 5 estimates the loss by fire in the United States and Canada for October at $12,000,000, which is 50 per cent more than the average of October fire losses during the last ten years. This makes $95,000,000 as the fire waste for the ten months of 1886. Obviously there will be more than the traditional figure of $100,000,000 to be charged against 1886.

Shot in a Political Quarrel.

SALINA, Kas., Nov. 4.—Adam Head was shot dead by Wat Chilson last night in a political quarrel. Both were prominent farmers and politicians. Head was a relative of Governor Foraker and a native of Ohio.

DEATHS.

PALMER—Bernard Palmer, Nov. 4, aged 49 years, at the residence of his brother, James Palmer, Kinzie-st., near Lincoln.

Funeral Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, at St. Columbkill's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

You'll Come Out Ahead on Quality and Low Price.

We take a new departure. Aren't you fully informed of our policy? *Fair past the common.*

That's our starting point. Let us make your insight as clear into our qualities and prices.

We forego no opportunity of gathering a good quality into our stock, and driving a close bargain to give you a big money's worth.

But we must know it through and through. What is it? Is it all-wool, or part-cotton—part-wool? Is the color in to stay? Will it turn shabby? Will it wear just and true? Is it going to satisfy a customer, and make his good will to us solid as a granite?

That's the length we go! If we find these out on the right side, we'll take all a mill produces, if needs be, to get the price down low.

Our notion of prices is to be always *lowest.*

Search where you may our clothing bears comparison on these points, and you'll come out ahead when you buy for getting long and satisfying wear besides the dollars you save.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Nos. 79 and 81 State Street,
Chicago, Ill.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

REMNANT DAY!
AND THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR
SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Exceptional Attractions Today in Every Department.

REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS
HALF PRICE AND LESS.

State and Madison-sts.

DOWN TO ZERO!

NOT THE TEMPERATURE,
BUT OUR PRICES

'Going to Armstrong's'

YOU HEAR On Every Street Car.
On Every Train.
On Every Street.

What Is the Attraction?

59-Cent Sale!

Special for Bargain Friday.

CAST YOUR EYE ON THESE PRICES:

Take Your Choice FOR 59c

Colored Ottoman Silk, worth $1.50 yard.
All-Wool Bannockburn Suiting, worth 90c yard.
Black Russian Hare Muffs, worth $1.00.
Ladies' All-Wool Scarlet Pants and Vests, worth $1.00.
Children's Embroidered Muslin Dresses, worth $2.00.
Light Cloth Jackets, worth $5.
7 yards Heavy Canton Flannel, worth $1.05.
10 yards Good White Muslin, worth 75c.
5 yards Good Quality Sheeting, worth $1.00.
Wool Felt Hats, new shapes, worth $1.00.
Ladies' 7-Hook Foster Kid Gloves, opera shades, worth $1.25.
Ladies' Pebble Goat Button Worked Button-Hole Shoes, worth $1.50.
Lace Curtains, worth $1.50.
10 yards Scrim, worth $1.00.
3 Curtain Poles, worth 75c.
Extra Large Willow Clothes Baskets, worth $1.00.
1 Large Tub and Washboard, worth $1.25.
1 Large Copper Rim Coffee Pot and Large Oval Waiter, worth $1.00.
1 Chamber Pail and Broom, worth 85c.
1 Handsome Ash Folding Table for Children, worth $1.00.

Crowds Participating in Our Astounding Bargains.

Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 and 140 State-st.,
"Popular and Reliable Dry-Goods House of Chicago."

PALACE HOTEL OF BOSTON.
THE VENDOME.
Corner Commonwealth-av. and Dartmouth-st.

This is one of the largest and most elegant hotel structures in this country. Conveniently situated, delightfully surrounded, and in every way desirable for transient visitors and tourists. It is also peculiarly attractive as a residence for ladies and families. Commonwealth-av. (extending from the Public Garden to the new Park), upon which the Vendome has its main front, is acknowledged to be the finest boulevard in America, and facing it on either side are the most costly and beautiful residences in the city.

C. H. GREENLEAF & CO., Proprietors.
C. H. GREENLEAF, of Profile House, White Mountains;
BARNES & DUNKLEE, of Hotel Burnswick, Boston.

AREND'S KUMYSS,

The wonderful medicinal food. A cure for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headaches, Nervousness, etc. When the stomach rejects all else, Kumyss is retained and assimilated, affording rich nutrition and comfort. The best food in all fevers, summer complaint, marasmus, etc.

Nothing else makes flesh and blood and strength so fast. Send for treatise on Kumyss. Beware of imitations.

A. AREND, Chemist, Chicago.

100,000 SOLD IN ONE DAY IN NEW YORK CITY.
Official Medal "Liberty Enlightening the World." Statue one side, Bartholdi Medallion on the reverse; finest Medal ever sold. Size of SILVER DOLLAR. Patented by American Committee and M. Bartholdi. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.
AGENTS WANTED, schoolboys and others.
STATUE OF LIBERTY MFG. CO.,
30 Beekman-st., New York.

MME. DA SILVA'S SCHOOL,
Formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's,
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 24 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will reopen September the 30th. Application by letter or personally as above.

SOFA LOUNGE and BED
SUPREME Yeoman's Pat. back & seat of w. wire, upholstered handsomely. Ask your dealer, or call at 248 Wabash

SITUATIONS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FEMALE help furnished at Employment Agency, 111 South Green-st.

TO CIDER MAKERS.
1,000 first-class liquor barrels for sale.
P. C. HANFORD OIL CO.,
No. 1 Wabash-av.

WHEELER SEWING MACHINE & WILSON
HAVE REMOVED
Their SEWING MACHINE Establishment to
185 & 187 Wabash

"Parisian Suit Co."

ALASKA
Seal Garments,
INCLUDING
Sacques,
Jackets,
Ulsters,
AND
Short Wraps.

As the purchase of a Seal Garment is an event of considerable importance, we expressly invite you to examine our styles and qualities before making your selection, as we are confident that a close inspection and comparison will bear out our claim as to the quality and prices of our goods. Every Garment warranted by us.

Notwithstanding the fact that real skins advanced twenty-five per cent at the recent London sale, and manufacturers are now asking the increase, we will adhere to our original price list as given below, as long as our present stock holds out.

SEAL SACQUES.

	QUALITY I.	X.	XX.
Length 40 inches	$125	$150	$175
Every additional inch in length	$5.00	$6.00	$7.50

ULSTERS.

Length 54 inches	$225	$250	$275

JACKETS.

Length 28 inches	$100	$110	$125

SEAL WRAPS.
Trimmed With Beaver, Fox, Marten, and Lynx, from $75 to $150

Our XX Seal is the most salable quality. We do a larger business in this quality than in No. 1, X, and XXX combined. Our XXX Seals are made to order for special Garments.

☞ We keep nothing but Alaska Seal, London dye.

Inspection and Comparison Solicited.

"Parisian Suit Co."
Corner State and Monroe-sts.,
UNDER PALMER HOUSE.

GOLDEN BELT
CIGARETTES
BLACKWELLS DURHAM TOBACCO CO.
DURHAM, N.C. U.S.A.

SMOKE GOLDEN BELT CIGARETTES;
Save the empty wrappers, and you can get 2c for each empty wrapper of a 10c package, and 1c for each empty wrapper of a 5c package, in any quantity if presented (with stamps destroyed) before Dec. 31 at the office of Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., 8 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.; or you can get a handsome Cabinet Photograph, without advertising on it, for five empty 10c or 10 empty 5c wrappers.

STREETER BROS
$5 ALL STYLES
STATE AND MADISON
Streeter's Easy-Wearing Shoes for business-men. All late styles. Average a year's wear.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

DAVIS BROS.,
TAILORS,
48 South Clark Street.
We Do Fine Tailoring at Low Prices.
We make a First-Class Business Suit for $25.
A First-Class Dress Suit for $35.
Fine Overcoats for $25.
We Have Hundreds of Styles to Select From.

NEW SOFA BED
Call and examine it.
C. H. Hildreth & Co.
221 & 223 State-St.

MEMBER CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE AND STOCK EXCHANGE.
H. H. DENNIS,
Brokerage and Commission.
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, AND STOCKS.
103 and 104 Royal Insurance Building.
Correspondence solicited.

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved city property at current rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

POSITION WANTED.
I would like to take charge of a branch office in this or some other city for a good commission house. Best of references. Address or call on C. M. L. WALKER, Room 49, No. 6 Sherman-st.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 4.	Oct. 28.
New York	$147,838,869	$100,020,833
Boston	17,775,571	12,159,624
Chicago	12,321,000	7,757,000
Philadelphia	9,343,582	8,327,693
St. Louis	3,604,945	1,936,885
Baltimore	2,962,122	1,827,675
New Orleans	1,223,849	1,321,994

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50@60c discount; Boston, 5@10c discount; St. Louis, 50@75c discount.

The offerings of paper at the Chicago banks yesterday were large and the opportunities for lending money all that the bankers could desire. They reported that, while they could supply their regular customers with about all they required—at round rates—there were a good many outsiders to whom they could not loan all that was desired. The bank quotations are about as heretofore—6 to 6½ per cent for call and thirty-day money and 6, 7, and 8 for time, with a large proportion of the time money going at 7. The tendency of rates in other markets seems to be upward. Call loans were quoted in New York at 8 to 10 per cent a considerable part of the day, and there was less evidence of manipulation than on many recent days. The directors of the Bank of England at their weekly meeting made no change in the rate of discount, which is 4 per cent. The bank's proportion of reserve to deposit liability was reduced during the week from 41½ per cent below 39. Not only the Bank of England but the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany report a decrease in the holdings of gold. A million dollars of gold was shipped from Paris for New York.

The country orders for currency received in this city were moderate and came mainly from the spring-wheat belt. Eastern bills sold at 60c and 80c discount, and it is said that some trades were made at 40c. The supply of exchange is fair. Foreign bills were quiet, without change in quotations.

There were very few transactions in securities and the market was without feature.

Chicago stock speculators did little but look on. Considerable disappointment at the course of the market was visible. It had been expected that after the defeat of George the list would move up with a good deal of vigor, but large holders appeared to take the occasion for unloading. This was specially true of the foreign element, who sold stocks all day. It is claimed that Cammack had much influence on the foreigners, representing to them that the large vote for George was very significant and that his movement would give capitalists further trouble. The sales by operators in this city were not heavy. Many of the best ones had bought with the intention of disregarding ordinary fluctuations, and they were just as confident at the close of the day that they were right as they had ever been. Some of them, indeed, increased their lines. The closing dispatches from New York, while admitting the probability of a small further decline, were generally bullish for the long run.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Road decreased $33,000 the fourth week of October and $171,000 during the month. Wabash reports a decrease of $15,000 the fourth week and Canada Pacific an increase of $26,000. The St. Louis & San Francisco gained $8,200 the fourth week and $51,400 for the month; the Mexican Central $34,298 for the week and $99,414 for the month. The Milwaukee & Northern gained $1,724 the fourth week and $58,062 from January 1 to the close of October.

The decrease in National-bank notes outstanding last month was $1,978,332, making the total decrease in the last twelve months $14,229,079, and the amount now outstanding is only $301,233,820. This is a falling off of about $50,000,000 since the beginning of 1875. Of the $346,681,016 of legal-tenders now in existence $81,523,165 is on deposit with the United States Treasurer to redeem notes of insolvent and liquidating banks and banks retiring circulation. There has been an increase in these deposits of $42,364,455 since Nov. 1, 1885, of which $12,998,748 has accrued since the 1st of October, 1886.

The London *Economist* says of the recent advance in the Bank of England rate: "It was quite evident that the time had come for the directors to protect their reserve. That now stands at only £10,750,000, and it will be considerably less in the course of a week or so through the withdrawal by the Scotch banks of the gold they need to hold as a cover for the 'term' increase in their note circulation. To permit it to be further curtailed by an efflux of gold for abroad would be to court trouble, and some measure of precaution was therefore imperative. The only question now is whether the present advance will be sufficient or whether a further upward movement will have to be made. And the answer to that will depend less upon the bank than upon the open market. The difficulty of maintaining an adequate reserve is not a passing difficulty. It has existed for months past, and, so far as at present can be seen, is likely to exist for some time to come."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—A much quieter condition of affairs prevailed today, and the movements in the specialties really made the market. The general list experienced such slight fluctuation that it can be called neither firm nor positively weak. Still there were indications that the market has been fed quite liberally with long stock and moreover that the leading operators are at the moment disposed to favor a spell of quiet if not of reaction. The trunk line meeting yesterday, which resulted in an agreement to maintain rates and also to abide by the compact entered into by the Presidents last November, was of course regarded favorably, and was a sustaining element, but against this there were light money and rumors from Chicago of a further strike among the Stock-Yard men tomorrow. The bears did a good deal of hammering, and one of their main arguments was the prospect of labor troubles at the West. There was considerable talk about transcontinental affairs, and another conference was held today. The program seems to be changed somewhat, and it is now understood that efforts will be made to settle the differences between the Pacific Mail and the Transcontinental Roads before moving in the direction of an adjustment between the Steamship Company and the Panama Road. It is proposed to get all the transcontinental roads together and again discuss the situation. The presence here of Charles Francis Adams Jr. gave encouragement to those interesting themselves in the settlement. The Canadian Pacific has become a factor since the present war has been going on, and no permanent adjustment can be made until that company is brought in.

London sold St. Paul, Lake Shore, and some other stocks, and late in the day Chicago was selling. Of the usually active and prominent shares it need only be said that after a firm and higher opening they gradually weakened. Louisville yielded a little over a point, but, generally speaking, the decline was less important and in many cases merely fractional. Oregon Transcontinental, Reading, and Jersey Central displayed a good deal of strength at intervals, having received a better support than other stocks. There is a bull pool in Oregon Transcontinental which was buying, and both Reading and Jersey Central were taken on favorable reports about reorganization. Notwithstanding the halting character of the general market bull points continue plentiful on the specialties, and some of them responded handsomely today. The St. Louis & San Francisco, especially the preferred, were strong on increased dealings. The rise was due to the official announcement that the earnings for the fourth week and month of October were the largest in the history of the road. Consolidated Gas rose 2¾ points, the manipulators having forced a short interest into covering. Ohio Southern made a further rise, and considerably higher figures are talked of on buying in the Corbin interest. New England was down on the denial of the report about the New York City & Northern contract. The directors met today, but consolidation was not discussed.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Nov. 4.	Closing Nov. 3.
Atlantic & Pacific	4,210	11¼	10¾	11⅛	11¼
Alt. & Ter. H.	700	40	40	40	39½
Canadian Pacific	1,410	70¾	70½	70¾	70¾
Canada Southern	13,575	65⅝	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Central Pacific	1,216	47¾	47⅛	47⅜	....
Central Iowa	400	15	15	15	....
Ches. & Ohio	100	10	10	10	....
Do 1st pfd	700	20	19⅞	19⅞	20
Do 2d pfd	205	14½	14½	14½	....
C., B. & Q.	400	138⅞	138⅝	138⅝	139
C., C., C. & I.	1,100	74¾	72¾	72¾	73¾
Con. Gas	20,425	87¾	85¼	86⅛	85¼
Col. Coal & Iron	1,860	34	33⅝	33⅝	34
Cameron Coal	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
C., St. L. & P.	500	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	....
Do pfd	512	34¼	33¾	34	....
C., W. & Baltimore	140	6½	6	6½	6½
Cedar Falls	600	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¾
Den. & Rio G.	2,150	33	32⅝	32⅝	33¼
Del. & Hudson	1,855	107	106⅝	106⅞	107
D., L. & W.	8,100	142¼	141⅜	141⅝	141⅞
Erie	14,650	36⅝	35⅝	35⅝	36⅝
Do pfd	600	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
Do seconds	....	101¾	101¾	101¾	102⅛
E. Tenn. 1st pfd	200	74¼	74	74	74¼
Do 2d pfd	3,488	31⅝	31¼	31¼	31
E. T. & G. (new)	1,280	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅝
Ft. W. & D.	1,405	25¼	25	25¼	25
Hocking Valley	5,550	29¾	28	28⅝	29⅜
I. B. & W.	....	20⅞	20¼	20¾	20¼
Illinois Central	100	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Jersey Central	14,780	50⅜	49½	50⅛	49⅞
K. & Texas	2,300	35⅞	35⅜	35⅝	36⅛
L. E. & W.	1,400	21	21	21	....
Lake Shore	16,276	96¼	95⅝	95⅞	96⅛
Louis. & Nashville	14,640	57⅛	56⅜	56⅝	57⅛
L., N. A. & C.	200	66	65	65	67½
Manhattan Con.	1,800	170⅛	169⅛	169⅛	170⅜
M., L. S. & W.	100	59	59	59	59
Do pfd	150	99⅝	99	99⅝	91⅛
Mich. Central	2,310	96⅞	96	96	97
Minn. & St. L.	305	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
Do pfd	100	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅛
Missouri Pacific	600	118⅛	117⅞	117⅞	118
Mob. & Ohio	900	20	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
Mem. & Chas.	5,800	45⅛	45	45⅛	44⅞
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
Do pfd	322	23	23	23	22⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	12,310	65¾	63⅛	63⅝	65
N. Y., C. & St. L.	2,606	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	15⅛
Do pfd	300	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	27⅜
N. Y. Central	555	113⅛	113	113⅛	113⅛
Nor. & W.	310	18⅜	18	18	18
Do pref	3,300	47⅝	47	47	47⅜
Nor. Pacific	2,565	29	28⅝	28⅝	29
Do pfd	2,843	63⅛	62⅝	62⅝	63⅛
Northwestern	2,230	118⅛	117⅞	117⅞	118⅛
Do pfd	50	142	142	142	141⅝
Nash. & Chatt.	1,304	73⅞	73	73	74
[illegible] & Miss.	2,800	29⅝	28⅛	28⅝	29
O. Ry. & N. Co.	1,000	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
O. Transcon	11,258	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛	34⅞
Ohio Southern	5,050	22¾	20⅝	21⅞	20⅞
Ogn. Imp.	1,280	33	32	32⅞	....
Pacific Mail	5,600	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	56⅛
P. P.-C. Co.	100	144	144	144	144
Peo., D. & E.	2,725	33	32⅛	32⅝	33⅛
Reading	29,800	37	36⅛	36⅞	36⅞
Rock Island	2,100	128⅛	128	128	128⅛
R. & W. P. T.	13,488	44⅛	41	42	42
St. L. & S. F.	1,100	35⅞	33⅞	34⅞	....
Do pfd	7,270	70⅞	68⅝	70⅝	68⅝
Do 1st pfd	410	116⅛	116	116	....
St. Paul	16,250	94⅞	94	94⅛	94⅞
Do pref	657	121	121	121	121⅜
St. Paul & Duluth	1,200	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞	64⅛
Do pfd	100	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
St. Paul & Omaha	2,750	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝	50⅞
Do pref	400	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
St. Paul, M. & M.	470	119⅛	119	119⅛	119
South Carolina	490	15⅞	15	15⅝	16
Texas Pacific	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19¼
Tennessee Coal	1,975	81	79⅞	81	78⅞
Tex. P. tr. rcts.	1,450	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21⅛
Tol. & O. Cen.	100	31	31	31	34⅛
Union Pacific	4,010	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	61⅛
Wabash	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
Do pfd	310	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜
Western Union	16,065	79⅛	78⅝	78⅞	79⅛
Va. Midland	1,400	33¾	31	33	....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	142	Fargo	127
American	108½	United States	60

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

United States 3s	100¾	M. K. & T. gen. 6s	102
U. S. 4s coupons	128⅞	Northern Pac. firsts	116⅝
U. S. 4½s coupons	111⅝	Northern Pac. 2ds	103
Pacific 6s of 1895	126⅛	Northwestern consols	139¼
Louisiana stamped 4s	79¾	N. W'n deb. 5s	107¼
Missouri 6s	101	St. L. & S. F. gen. m.	109⅛
Tenn. 6s settlements	104	St. Paul consols	132
Tenn. 5s settlements	102	St. P., C. & P. firsts	120
Tenn. 3s settlements	76¾	Tex. Pac. land grants	55
Central Pacific firsts	116	T. P. R. G. ex coup.	71⅛
Den. & R. G. 1sts, ex int.	118¾	Union Pacific firsts	116
Den. & R. G. W. firsts	77½	West Shore	101⅛
Erie seconds	101⅝		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

10000 La cns 4s....79¾	1000 M&S SP S 1st....132¾
10000 Va 6s dfd trs a20 13	3000 M K & T g 5s....92@92¼
20000 do....13@13¼	15000 M K & T g6s....101⅜
1000 AmD & I 5s....99	2000 M K & T c 7s....110⅝
3000 A & P inc csh....28¼	2000 M & E 7s 1871....125
5000 do....28¼	1000 M & E 1st gtd....115
20000 A&TH Dv bd 39¼@41	3000 Met El 1st. 117¾@118
1000 B & O 5s....111	2000 Met E 2d....109⅝@110
24000 C & O cur....33@33¼	1000 Mahoning C'l 5s....104
10000 C&O 6s 1911....97⅞@98	50000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn. ex cp....102¾
5000 C B & Q 7s....134⅛	1000 NYC&S L 1st....97⅛
10000 CB&Q deb 5s....105¼	1000 N Y Ont & W 1st. 108
86000 Can So 2d....94¼@94⅝	7000 NYC&N g m tr rec....73⅜@73⅝
1000 C C C & I 1st....123	5000 N Y El 1st....124
5000 C C C & I g m....108	2000 N Y C 1s cp....137
6000 C & E Ill con 114⅛@115	9000 N O Pac 1s tr....80⅛
1000 C R I F & N 5s....103	1000 N P term 1st....104
20000 D M&M l g....47⅞@48	1000 N P 1st cop....116⅝
3000 D& RGW 1st ast....74⅜	2000 N Pac 2d cp....103
5000 D & H rg '91....113	1000 N J C 1st 1890....107¼
35000 E Tenn cn gld 5s....97⅛	16000 N J C conv....108
61000 Ft W & D 1st....91@91⅛	5000 N&W Imp 6s....98
6000 G C & S F 1st....124⅛	60000 Ohio S inc....49@49¼
8000 GC&SF g6s 103⅝@103⅞	3000 O & M 2d....117¼
5000 H&T1st-ML ecp....110⅛	6000 O & T 6s....100⅝
1000 H&TCl-WDex c....101⅞	3000 Or S L 6s....106⅛
2700 Int cp 6s....92¾@93	5000 O Imp Co 1st....96
2000 I B & W 2d....81	3000 P D & E inc....80
5000 ID&S 2 inc tr....37	1000 StJ&G I 1st....107¼
1000 K & Des M 1s....109	10000 Shend V 1st....104⅛
1000 L S cp 1st....130	10000 St J&C 1st. 116⅝@117
2000 L S cp 2d....125⅛	24000 T P Rio trst. 71⅞@72
3000 M U 6s....84⅛	14000 U Pac s f....117⅛@117⅜
3000 M&SP1-C&P W5s....107¼@107⅜	12000 Va Mid inc....93@93⅛
2000 M&SP1st—S M D 117	4000 WStL&P—Chi D. 89⅛
5000 M&SP1st—W&M. 107¼	
2000 M & St P con....132	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s reg....128⅝	5000 Mo P 1st con....113
1000 N Car spl tax....10½	3000 M & O 2d deb....37⅛
20000 Va 6s defd tr ret....13⅛@13¼	2000 Mil &N1st 1910ML 106
35000 A & P inc....28¼	10000 N YC&SL 1s tst....97⅛
1000 B & O 5s....111	14000 NYC&N g m tr rct....73@73⅛
1500 BCR&N1st....108⅛	10000 N P 2d cp(s '90)....103
50000 C P gold bds....116⅛	43000 do....103@103⅛
2000 Col C & I 6s....98	7000 NYL&W const m 108⅜
7000 C & O 1st—SB e c. 77⅛	10000 N M 1st....119⅛
10000 C & O cur....32⅝	10000 N O P 1st tr....80⅛@80⅜
5000 C & E Ill cns....114⅛	10000 N J C 1st en....107
30000 DM & M l g....47⅛@48	10000 Ohio So inc....48⅞@49
15000 E T cn gd 5s....97⅛	10000 O So 1st csh....106⅛
5000 Ft W & D 1st....91	5000 Or Im Co 1st....96
1000 H&TC1st M Le cp 110⅛	3000 P D & E inc....80
3000 H&TC1s-WDex c. 101⅝	19000 Pa Co 4½s cp....107
10000 I B&W en inc....31	3000 R W & O cn....99⅛@99⅜
5000 I B&W 1st—E D....93	1000 R&A 1s tr rc....75⅛
1000 Intl coup 6s....93⅝	1000 R&D db ast....108⅝
15000 K P 1 con....106⅛	1500 SL&SF 2d-Class B....112@113
1000 L S 2d cp....126	1000 St J & G I 1s....107¼
2000 L N A & C 1st....111	1000 SLKC&N(KE&R)7s 110
11000 L&N g m 6s....109⅛	5000 SLKC&N-ODis tr 96¼
10000 L & N—NO&M 1st 105⅛	10000 So Car inc....2⅛
4000 L & N tr 6s....105	4000 St L&I M 5s....97@97⅛
3000 L Island cn 5s....112	10000 Shend V 1st....84
3000 L Dock 7s....116	6000 TP&W 1st tr rcts. 104
1000 M&SP1st—La CD. 121	7000 T P R inc 1 g 55⅛@56
1000 M&SP1s-Trm 5s. (cash)....104⅛	21000 T P Rio tst....71⅞@72
2000 do....104⅛	15000 T & W 1st....111⅛
15000 M&SP1-C&PW5s. 107¾	1000 Tol & W 1st-SLD. 107
10000 M&SP1st-MnPD. 106⅝	1000 U Pac 1st....116
1000 Met Ele 2d....110	10 Ger Am Bk....110
5000 MK&Tg6s....101⅛@101⅛	37 Met Bnk....35
15000 MK&T c7s....110⅝	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

90000 Va 6s dfd tr rcts....13⅛@13¼	5000 Met E 2d....109⅝
10000 A & P inc....28⅛	7000 M & O 2d deb....37⅛
3000 AmD & I 5s....99	1000 MLS&W—Mch D 114⅛
10000 C&O cur....33⅛	10000 NYLE&Wn 2d cn. e cp....101⅛
1000 CRI&P 6s....138	2000 N Y C deb....109
10000 C C C & I 1st....124	4000 N Y Ont & W 1st....105⅛
7000 CCC&I g m....108⅛	5000 N Pac 1st cp....116⅛
1000 C So 1st gtd....107⅛	20000 N P 2d cp....103
2000 Can So 2d....94⅝	3000 NJ C cons....107
15000 D&R G W 1st astd....73⅝@74	10000 Ore Im Co 1s....96
10000 D&RG 1st en tr....112⅛	3000 Ogn S L 6s....106⅛
15000 E T cn gd 5s....97⅛	5000 O & M 2d....117⅛
1000 FtW&D 1st....91	30000 O So inc....48⅛
1000 GC&SF 1st....124	1000 P D & E inc....80
6650 H&TC1—ML ex cp....110⅛@110⅛	18000 R W & O inc 98⅛@100
3000 H & T C g m....64	6000 Shen Val 1st....84@84⅛
2000 M&StP1 C&PW5s 107⅝	2000 T & O Cent 1st....99
4000 M & S P 8s 1s....135⅛	3000 T P Rio trs....71⅝
63000 MK&Tgn6s 101⅛@102	3000 Tol&Wabl—S LD 107
30000 do (s 15)....101⅛	25000 W S 4s gtd. 101⅝@101⅛
	3000 WSt L&P—ChiD. 89⅛

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sale.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
N. Y. & N. E.	3,800	63⅝	65⅛	63⅝	63⅝
Do pref	158	145	145	145	145
Atchison	1,148	92⅞	93	92⅝	92⅞
A. & Pac	1,555	10⅝	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
Union Pacific	550	60⅞	61⅛	60⅝	60⅞
Mexican Central	2,688	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
Flint & P. M.	1,775	32⅞	34⅛	32⅞	33⅞
Do pref	915	98	100	98	99
Boston & Albany	15	196¾	196¾	196¾	196¾
M., H. & O.	1,000	37⅛	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛
Do pfd	50	106	106	106	106
Wis. Central	1,200	23	23⅛	23	23⅛
O Trans	50	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
C. B. & No.	275	88	88	88	88
C. B. & Q.	490	138⅝	139	138⅝	139
Col & S. C.	110	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
Sandusky	10	23	23	23	23
Ogn. Short Line	180	35	35⅛	35	35⅛
Eastern	640	112⅛	121⅛	112⅛	121⅛
K. C. S. & M.	25	72	72	72	72
Boston Water	250	4⅞	5	5	5
Boston Land	250	9	9	9	9
Allouez Mining	1,000	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
Bell Telephone	445	201	207	201	207
New Eng. Tel	10	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
Calumet & Hecla	18	224	224	224	224

Bond sales and quotations:

105000 Mexican 4s....46⅛@47	1000 N. Y. & N. E. 6s....117¾
5000 do 7s....50	2000 Orgn S L 6s....105

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The market closed unsettled: Pennsylvania, 57⅛@57¼; Lehigh Valley, 56¾@57; Lehigh Navigation, 52@52⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 4—4 p. m.—Consols, 101⅛ for money and 101 5-16 for the December account. United States bonds, 4s, 132⅛; do 4½s, 114⅛. Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 52⅛; do seconds, 45⅛; Canadian Pacific, 72⅞; Erie, 37⅛; do seconds, 105⅛; Illinois Central, 138⅛; St. Paul, common, 97⅛; New York Central, 117; Pennsylvania, 60⅝; Reading, 19¼. Bar silver, 46 1-16d per ounce. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £17,000 sterling during the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is now 38 11-16 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 4.—Three per cent rentes, 82f 62½c for the account. The statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 7,675,000f gold and 950,000f silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Mining shares firmly held. Sales: Sierra Nevada, $1.30; Savage, $2.75.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, $1.00; Bulwer, $2.50; Best & Belcher, $1.62½; Bodie Consolidated, $2.50; Chollar, $1.50; Consolidated California & Virginia, $9.25; Eureka Consolidated, $4.25; Gould & Curry, $1.50; Hale & Norcross, $1.00; Mexican, $1.25; Mono, $2.37½; Navajo, 85c; Ophir, $4.37½; Potosi, 85c; Savage, $2.87½; Sierra Nevada, $1.37½; Union Consolidated, 80c; Utah, $1.25; Yellow Jacket, $1.75.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—Closing prices: Allouez Min. Co. (new), 2⅛c; Calumet & Hecla, $224; Franklin, 14½c; Huron, 2c; Osceola, 20c; Pewabic (new), 2⅛c.

MARKETS.

It would be difficult to refer back to a duller, flatter time in produce circles in this city than was witnessed yesterday. There was no animation in any department and very little business on outside account. The local scalpers had it nearly all to themselves, and what they did was mostly in reference to the privileges traded in the previous evening.

Provisions were stronger, in sympathy with hogs. The strength at the Stock-Yards and the fear that packing operations may be slow during a large part of this month caused a little buying of pork early, under which it advanced to $10.37½ for January, being 10c above the latest price of Wednesday, and it then fell off to $10.17½, closing at $10.15 bid, with November at 85c discount. Lard was strengthened by the report of small stocks here, and the report undoubtedly caused Liverpool to be quoted 6d higher, but there was not much demand for it here. It sold up 7½c to $6.10 for January, but closed at $6.02½ bid, with November at 15c discount. Ribs sold 5c higher, at $5.30 for January, but closed at $5.20, with no price named for present delivery except on fully cured lots. Cash sales were reported of 100 brls family pork at $12.00; 600 tcs lard at $5.97½; 65,000 lbs green hams at 7¼c for 16-lb averages; 25,000 lbs green rough sides at 5c; 25,000 lbs partly cured shoulders at 4¾c; 50 boxes do at $5.10; 200 tcs sweet pickled do at 5⅛c; 250 tcs do (California hams) at 5⅛c; 75,000 lbs short ribs at 6c for fully cured; 350 boxes smoked meats for future delivery on private terms.

Flour was in moderate local demand, with very little inquiry for shipment. The market was nominally unchanged, but the tone was undoubtedly easy in sympathy with wheat. Sales were reported of 925 brls and 940 sacks, equal to a total of about 1,565 brls, at $1.75 for low grades and the rest on private terms.

Wheat was heavy most of the day. It was simply a dragging market, with few features, but a preponderance of would-be sellers, because of dull cables, a light export demand, and the understanding that the movement in the Northwest continues to be very free, with little chance of a let-up till the snow flies. Milmine sold about 300,000 bu early. Toward noon the news of a better cable was supposed to have led Lindblom to buy 150,000 bu, but he soon let it go again, and later the feeling was heavy on the belief that Field-Lindley had sold out a big lot on Eastern account. The rest was mostly trading against puts and calls. December opened ⅛c lower, at 74⅞c, declined to 74⅝c, improved to 74⅞c on the news that five boat-loads had been taken in New York for export, and closed at 74⅝c, with May at 6⅝c premium. Cash lots of spring in store sold at 73c for No. 2 and 66c for North Side receipts of No. 3. Free-on-board lots sold at 74c for No. 2, and 64@68c for No. 3, with 53@62c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 61,000 bu.

On the curb in the afternoon December wheat was quoted down again to 74⅛c.

Red winter wheat was dull and easier, at 79⅛c for No. 2 and 70⅝c for No. 3, with 71⅛c for No. 2 Turkish, all in store. Free-on-board lots sold at 75c for No. 2 and 71⅛@71⅛c for No. 3. Total about 31 cars.

Corn was tame all the way through, and sagged slowly in sympathy with wheat. There was very little speculative demand, and some selling for cribbers, chiefly those in Illinois, which made the offerings exceed the demand. There was a fair inquiry for samples by shippers, chiefly the lower grades, but the market ruled ¼@⅜c lower, with the promise of fair receipts today. May opened ⅛c lower, at 42⅜c, and receded to 42c at the close, with November at 6¼c discount and January at 5c discount. Cash lots in store sold at 36@36⅛c for No. 2 yellow, 35@35⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 35⅛c for No. 2, and 34@34⅛c for No. 3, with 33⅛@33⅛c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 36⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 34⅛@36c for No. 3, and 33@35⅛c for No. 4. Total cash sales about 228,000 bu.

Oats declined about ⅜c in sympathy with the "break" in wheat. Trading was very light. December sold at 26⅞@26⅞c, and closed at 26⅝c. November 1c discount, and January ⅛c and May 3⅝c premium. No. 2 cash, fresh receipts, sold at 25⅛@26⅛c, outside early. No. 2 sold to go to store at 26⅛c, receipts dated today. The sample market was steady early, but closed easy, the offerings being liberal and the demand falling off. Free on board lots sold at 25@27c for No. 3, 26⅛@28⅛c for No. 3 white, 26⅛@27⅛c for No. 2, 28⅛@30c for No. 2 white. Total cash sales about 160,000 bu.

Rye ruled firm, No. 2 cash, fresh receipts, selling at 51c, and No. 3 at 42c. November was salable at 50⅛c. December sold at 52c and January at 52⅛c. May was offered at 58⅛c, with 58c bid. Offerings by sample light and all taken readily. Sales were: A car of No. 3, on track, at 47c, and 3 cars No. 2, free on board, at 52⅛@53c.

Barley "broke" fully 1½c, owing to 50,000 bu for December being thrown on the market. No. 2 in store sold down from 52⅛c to 51⅛c. November opened at 52c and was offered at 51⅛c at the close. December sold at 52@52⅛c and closed at 52⅛c bid. Samples were fairly steady, with light offerings and a moderate demand. Free on board lots sold at 37@39c for No. 4, 43@55c for No. 3, 55@58⅛c for No. 2. Total cash sales about 70,000 bu.

Millstuffs continued steady. Demand fair and offerings moderate. Sales were: 5 cars bran at $10.25@@10.62½; 7 cars middlings at $9.75@10.25; 1 car wheat screenings at $8.00.

Timothy weakened fully 1c, to $1.64@1.66 for prime cash seed. Offerings and demand light. The sales footed up about 865 bags at $1.64@1.68 for prime to choice seed. Futures were neglected and nominal. Clover was quiet and steady at $4.30@4.35 for medium prime spot seed, with sales of 177 bags at $3.85@4.40. Flaxseed advanced ⅜c. No. 1 cash selling at 97@97⅛c, and closing at 97⅛c bid for fresh receipts. Arrivals, 81 cars. Sales were: In store, to go to store, and on track—57 cars No. 1 at 97@97⅛c; 1 car choice at 98c; 12 cars rejected at 95@95⅛c; 1 car no grade at 94c. December delivery sold at 99c and 99⅛c was bid for January. A car of choice new buckwheat sold at 60c.

The exports of clover-seed for nine months ending Sept. 30, 1886, were 35,761 bu, against 45,063 bu for the same period in 1885. The exports of timothy seed for same period were 70,655 bu, against 52,271 bu in 1885.

No change of importance was noted in the situation on the street markets other than that apples are advancing owing to the scarcity, with an enormous supply of live poultry. It is seldom that the sidewalks have been so piled up with them. There was a noticeable increase in the volume of orders in the dry-goods market, especially for seasonable goods, owing to cooler weather, and a good business for the month is anticipated, as buyers have held off from these particular lines of fabrics by reason of an unusually warm autumn.

Oct. 4, a month ago yesterday, November wheat closed in this market at 74⅞c. Yesterday December wheat closed at precisely the same figure. The carrying charges for one month have been borne by the longs, as usual, and were absorbed between the carrying charges and the men who act from principle on the bear side. There used to be a time when it was axiomatic that "the man who sells what isn't his'n, must either pay or go to prison." Now the rule of the trade is that the man who buys property in the shape of produce must pay for the privilege of holding it, and thank Providence if an unusually strong turn in the market enables him to get out without loss.

No cargoes off coast at the date of the last previous report from the United Kingdom. Yesterday it was reported that one had arrived, two been sold, and three remained on sale.

Parties in the trade say there is some mistake about that reported 72,000 tcs lard in Milwaukee. It is more likely to be 7,500, and certainly not more than twice that much. Also the receipts of wheat at reported points in this country for the week of last year corresponding to this footed up 4,160,000 bu, instead of the smaller quantity reported yesterday.

One cribber sold his lot of corn on this market last Wednesday at a net profit of 6c per bu. He must have been able to buy it at a very low figure, as the price that can be now obtained is not high enough to attract shippers at points west of the Missouri.

It is stated that in no former year have the Chicago packers had so few contracts for meats for future delivery outstanding at this date as now. They have not tried to sell, seeing that the labor question was in abeyance, and there has been little demand. The product of the packing this season has yet to be sold, and it now looks as if the marketing of it by the packers will be largely of the character of British wheat-buying, namely: "hand to mouth."

The following table shows the range of prices:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
November	$ 9.32½	$ 9.30 @ 9.45	$ 9.37½
December	9.30	9.30 @ 9.42½	9.25
January	10.25	10.15 @ 10.3..	10.15
February	10.45	10.45 @10.47½	10.25
LARD—PER 100 POUNDS.			
November	$ 5.92½	$ ....@ 5.95	$ 5.95
December	5.92½	....@	5.95
January	6.02½	6.02½@ 6.10	6.02½
February	6.12½	....@ 6.12½	6.12½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 5.27½	$ 5.20 @ 5.30	$ 5.17½
February	5.30	5.20 @ 5.30	5.20
WHEAT.			
November	73⅝	73 @ 73⅝	73
December	75	74⅛@ 74⅞	74⅛
January	75⅞	75 @ 75⅛	75⅛
May	81⅞	81⅛@ 81⅝	81⅛
CORN.			
November	36⅛	35⅞@ 36	35⅛
December	37	36⅛@ 37⅛	36⅝
January	37⅝	37 @ 37⅛	37
May	42⅝	42 @ 42⅝	42
OATS.			
November	26	....@ 26	25⅞
December	27	26⅛@ 26⅞	26⅛
January	27⅛	....@ 27	26⅞
May	30⅝	30⅛@ 30⅝	30⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	November.	December.	January.
No. 2 spring	$ 87	$ 88⅛	$ 89⅛
No. 2 corn	40⅛	....	36¾
No. 2 oats	26⅛	26⅛	....
Pork	8.32½	8.42½	9.32½
Lard	5.95	5.97½	6.05
Short ribs	4.67½	....	4.70

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in the city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1886.	Receipts 1885.	Shipments 1886.	Shipments 1885.
Flour, brls	17,223	22,741	25,725	7,930
Wheat, bu	60,831	67,721	20,569	47,078
Corn, bu	79,987	70,664	101,574	85,083
Oats, bu	71,053	54,249	101,397	69,708
Rye, bu	1,592	6,250	1,150	6,637
Barley, bu	34,622	50,507	89,011	38,961
Grass-seed, lbs	196,820	114,507	123,904	32,760
Flaxseed, bu	49,138	55,718	23,686	146,852
Broom-corn, lbs	137,890	350,870	60,710	85,740
Cured meats, lbs	187,320	289,200	1,805,300	3,131,422
Canned meats, cases			1,115	1,825
Dressed beef, lbs	4,600		1,586,341	1,165,274
Beef, tcs			95	58
Beef, brls			327	1,102
Pork, brls	101	80	2,290	1,955
Lard, lbs	200,000	654,000	1,320,465	947,676
Cheese, lbs	141,817	162,875	233,822	116,955
Butter, lbs	291,811	255,883	249,608	179,366
Dressed hogs		12	780	15
Live hogs, No	29,839	26,987	13,525	7,061
Cattle, No	6,688	10,719	2,340	2,335
Sheep, No	4,264	4,667	507	208
Hides, lbs	274,007	352,960	481,800	169,710
Wool, lbs	94,349	63,325	87,744	61,969
Coal, tons	11,014	14,194	2,617	5,851
Lumber, m feet	3,736	7,080	3,841	3,329
Shingles, m	697	2,067	264	247
Salt, brls	1,634	4,133	2,081	1,988

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	27	19	1	47
Spring wheat	228	69	14	311
Corn	163	297	47	507
Oats	135	69	....	204
Rye	4	4	....	8
Barley	47	43	10	100
Total	604	501	72	1,177

Total about 725,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,248 bu wheat, 37,685 bu corn, and 16,236 bu oats. The estimated receipts for today are 182 cars wheat, 323 cars corn, and 130 cars oats.

Railroad freights continued steady, with a moderate demand for cars, on the basis of 25c for flour, grain, and feed, and 30c for provisions per 100 lbs to New York.

Lake freights were easier, at 4@4¼c for corn and 4¼@4½c for wheat to Buffalo. Offerings of vessel-room and inquiry moderate. Charters were made for 54,000 bu corn and 40,000 bu flaxseed at 4¼c for the former to Buffalo and on private terms for the latter to Erie.

Erie Canal freights were firmer at 5c for corn, 5⅛c flaxseed, and 5⅛@5⅛c wheat, Buffalo to New York.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	Receipts, bu. Nov. 4	Receipts, bu. Nov. 3	Receipts, bu. Nov. 1	Shipments, bu. Nov. 4	Shipments, bu. Nov. 3	Shipments, bu. Nov. 1
Chicago	61,000	284,000	82,500	20,500	53,000	54,000
Milwaukee	24,000	102,000	57,000	600	5,500	1,000
St. Louis	28,000	30,000	73,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
Toledo	35,500	81,500	30,500	3,000	29,500	15,500
Detroit	68,500	46,000	19,500	34,000	69,500	122,500
Kansas City	10,000	28,000	25,000	7,500	17,600	35,000
Minneap'lis	193,000	396,500	385,000	47,000	78,000	17,000
Duluth	137,000	422,000	155,000	95,000	298,000	....
Total	557,000	1,389,000	771,500	209,500	554,000	246,000

The stocks of flour and grain in London on the dates named were as follows:

	Nov. 1, 1886	Oct. 1, 1886	Nov. 1, 1885
Flour, sacks	180,000	315,000	330,000
Wheat, bu	3,985,000	4,146,000	5,006,000
Corn, bu	521,400	685,700	600,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—An increased activity was noted in this market, some outside orders coming in and the butterine men are continuing to buy small lots of 5@10 tubs at a time. Fancy selections of creamery ranged at 24@25c per lb, although a sale was reported of an extra fine lot at 26½c. Choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and similar makes of creameries sold at 21@22c, and the best dairies at 20@21c, as to quality. Fair to good grades were quoted at 13@18c and common stocks at 7@10c per lb.

CHEESE—Trading continued good, a fair number of large orders coming in from country points, and a very firm feeling prevailed, owing to small stocks and light arrivals. Choice full cream cheddars, flats (2 in a box) and Young Americas ranged at 11½@12c per lb, outside for late made goods.

EGGS—Steady and in fair request at 17½@18c per doz for guaranteed fresh stocks. Receipts continue moderate. Cold storage eggs 16@16½c and pickled do 10@12½c per doz.

GAME—Very plentiful and most of the arrivals were in bad order. The demand was light and choice fresh birds were easy at former quotations.

GREEN FRUITS—In good request, especially for shipment. Eastern winter apples $2.00@2.25 and Michigan do $1.60@1.85 per brl in car-lots. Eating apples from store $1.75@3.00, outside for choice Canada Spitzenburgs, and $1.25@1.75 per brl for cooking do. Grapes were higher at 4@5c per lb for Concords and 5@6c for Catawbas. Other fruits unchanged.

HAY—Steady with choice upland prairie and timothy in good demand, a number of shipping orders coming in from Lake Superior points for No. 1 timothy. Receipts were light and the heavy accumulations of a week ago are beginning to show marked signs of decreasing. Sales were: On track—1 car No. 1 timothy at 10.50; 5 cars upland prairie at $8.00@9.00. Free on board and switched—3 cars No. 1 timothy at $10.75; 1 car Iowa upland prairie at $8.75. Receipts, 420 tons; shipments, 10 tons.

POTATOES—About 1c lower, although the supply of choice stocks was not more than sufficient to meet the demand, which continued good for both local consumption and shipment. Fine ripe Early Rose, Beauty of Hebron, and White Elephant, 40@42c per bu on track. Choice to fancy Burbanks, 42@46c. Poor to fair stocks were plentiful at 35@38c. Lots from store 10c higher all round.

POULTRY—This market was completely glutted, with very little inquiry. Prices ruled easy. Live hens and chickens were offered at 6@6½c per lb; roosters, 4c; young ducks, 7@7½c; old do, 6c; spring turkeys, 7c; gobblers, 6c. Plucked geese $4.00@4.50 and fine, full feathered do, $6.50@7.50 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Trading on local account was very dull, while the volume of shipping orders was fair. Supply ample and prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and quotably $1.18.

WOOL—Quiet, and the sales reported of small lots and of a miscellaneous character. Medium and coarse wools are very scarce. Former prices are well maintained, as it is generally considered that the small stocks on hand must go to the manufacturers before long, and dealers can therefore afford to hold on.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra creamery, 25c; extra firsts, 22c; extra dairy, 18c; extra firsts, 16c; packing stock, 8½c.

CHEESE—Full cream cheddars, 11⅛c; do flats, 11⅛c; do Young America, 12c; choice skim flats, 7c; common skim cheddars, 5⅛c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 18c; do October, 18⅛c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Nov. 1	9,592	458	28,503	6,178
Tuesday, Nov. 2	2,944	131	32,338	2,539
Wednesday, Nov. 3	6,688	217	29,838	4,264
Thursday, Nov. 4	6,900	160	28,000	3,500
Total	26,129	966	118,680	16,481
Same time last week	38,670	830	104,555	23,221
Shipments—				
Monday, Nov. 1	1,918	57	11,509	2,236
Tuesday, Nov. 2	2,744	....	10,929	1,340
Wednesday, Nov. 3	2,340	55	13,028	507
Thursday, Nov. 4	3,500	....	13,000	600
Total	10,502	112	49,050	4,683
Same time last week	9,400	457	43,084	6,010

Best grades of native cattle met with a good demand yesterday at slightly advanced prices. Sheep ruled weak at the recent sharp decline. Several car-loads of prime 1,530@1,735-lb cattle sold to New York and Alleghany butchers at $5.05@5.30.

A train-load of Dakota oxen belonging to the Northwestern Express Stage & Transportation Company sold here yesterday to a local establishment at $2.85@3.35. About 230 head averaging 1,450 lbs. There were some tough specimens among them. Some "old stagers" in the lot averaged about 1,800 lbs each, being almost old enough to vote.

Friday, Oct. 29, receipts at Chicago were: Cattle, 8,917; hogs, 26,544; sheep, 4,318. Today's arrivals are estimated at 7,500 cattle, 33,000 hogs, and 5,000 sheep.

Twelve Chicago packers purchased 17,329 hogs yesterday. Armour & Co. took 3,000, the Anglo-American Packing Company 4,015, and the C. P. & P. Company 3,000. Eastern shippers took 13,000, and 9,000 common hogs remained unsold.

Several hundred 1,300@1,660-lb native steers of second quality sold yesterday at $3.65@4.40, which is the lowest they have been in several years past. Choice to prime beeves of the same weight sold at $4.65@5.30. Well matured cattle are worth about $1.00 per 100 lbs more than half-fat offerings. The supply of "good" cattle is short of the demand, while common qualities are in excessive supply.

The exports of live stock from Montreal this season are the largest in the history of the trade, being 59,206 head of cattle and 84,518 sheep. Canadian exports last week were 2,103 cattle, 6,551 sheep, against 1,479 cattle, 2,954 sheep the previous week.

Thursday's hog market opened strong and prices ruled 5@10c higher. Later, however, part of the advance was lost and the close was very weak. During November, 1885, prices for hogs fluctuated within 40c range. Heavy packing hogs opened at $3.15@3.65, advanced to $3.50@4.05, and closed at $3.45@3.95.

Wednesday 546 stock cattle, 55 calves, and 800 sheep were sent to the country by feeders. About 600 of the sheep mentioned were driven from the yards to La Porte, Ind.

Swift & Co. shipped live cattle East Thursday to supply their dressed-meat trade, as follows: Boston, Mass., 15 cars; Albany, N. Y., 2 cars; Springfield, Mass., 2 cars; Troy, N. Y., 2 cars. Nelson Morris shipped about 40 car-loads of cattle to New York.

CATTLE—Good to prime native cattle met with an active demand, and prices ruled about 5c higher for best grades. Poor to fair natives sold at former prices. Native butcher stock and other grades of cattle found ready sale at unchanged prices. A few very prime cattle sold to New York and Allegheny butchers at $5.00@5.30. Thirty head 1,710-lb steers sold at the outside price, and 15 head 1,735-lb steers sold at $5.25. A car-load of 1,581-lb steers sold at $5.15, and natives averaging 1,660 lbs sold at $4.35; some 1,576-lb natives sold at $4.30; some 1,398-lb steers at $4.00; some 1,333-lb cattle at $3.75, and 1,225-lb steers at $3.50. Handy Nebraska steers averaging only 1,088 lbs sold at $4.12½, and choice corn-fed Westerns averaging 1,342@1,344 lbs at $4.80. Shippers and dressed-beef men bought most of the native steers at $3.85@4.70. The supply of range cattle was quite large, and sales were made with fair activity at about former prices. Scalawag Texans sold at $1.50@1.85, and Texan cows at $2.20@2.25. A bunch of 286, averaging 849 lbs, sold at the outside price. Wintered Texans from Wyoming, Colorado, and Montana, averaging 890@1,110 lbs, sold at $2.60@3.15; cows at $2.25@2.60; tailings at $2.10; and Montana oxen, 1,445@1,450 lbs, at $2.85@3.35. Montana half-breeds, averaging 1,344 lbs, sold at $3.70. Native cows sold at $1.37½@2.75, with old scalawags as low as 1 cent per lb. Veal calves sold as high as $6.25; native bulls sold at $1.40@2.10; butchers' steers at $3.30@3.60. Stockers and feeders met with an active local and outside demand at unchanged prices. Poor to choice stockers sold at $2.00@2.60 and common to feeders at $2.50@3.35. A country dealer paid $3.35 for 16 head of 1,407-lb steers, but "handy" 900-lb feeders sold at $3.30. A car-load of yearling steers sold at $15.00 per head. The general market closed quiet. Revised quotations are as follows:

Prime steers, 1,500 to 1,650 lbs	$ 5.05@ 5.30
Choice to fancy, 1,350 to 1,550 lbs	4.30@ 5.00
Fair to choice, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs	3.90@ 4.45
Common to good, 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.30@ 3.75
Poor and medium 900 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@ 3.40
Northern rangers, 800 to 1,400 lbs	2.00@ 3.65
Wintered Texans, 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.60@ 3.20
Through Texans, 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.15@ 2.80
Fair to choice native cows	1.50@ 2.60
Inferior to medium cows	1.0 @ 1.65
Poor to fancy bulls, 900 to 1,800 lbs	1.40@ 2.75
Stockers, 500 to 900 lbs	1.75@ 2.60
Feeders, 900 to 1,200 lbs	2.55@ 3.40
Veal calves, 100 to 300 lbs	3.00@ 6.25
Milch cows, per head	18.00@45.00
Eastern calves, per head	7.00@13.00

HOGS—Packers, shippers, and speculators were in large attendance yesterday. Competition was rather lively and up to 10 o'clock sales showed 5@10c advance, but after that hour general weakness prevailed and part of the early advance was lost. Packers acted quite bearish toward the close and demanded greater concessions than salesmen were willing to grant. The market closed at $3.70@4.00 for fair to prime light and heavy weights. Common to choice mixed grades closed at $3.65@3.95. Early sales of extra fine heavy were made at $4.10, and selected light at $4.05. Most of the transactions were at $3.75@3.95. Choice 90@130 lb pigs sold at $3.25@3.50. Rough and tail-end lots sold at $3.50@3.60. Culls sold at $2.50@3.25.

SHEEP—Thursday's sheep market was quiet and without quotable change. Dressed-meat men were out of the market, and Eastern shippers took a nominal number. Country feeders bought several hundred, including 405 Montanas, averaging 101@113 lbs, at $3.05@3.50. A lot of 360 Texas sheep grazed in Illinois sold at $2.60. Poor to choice native sheep, 64@103 lbs, sold at $2.00@3.65; and lambs, 60@80 lbs, at $3.50@4.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 4.—BEEVES—Only 3 car-loads arrived and 15 car-loads were carried over yesterday. No market for beeves. Dressed beef ruled fairly steady at 6¼@8c for native sides and 5¼@6¼c for Texas and Colorado do. American refrigerator beef is quoted dull in Liverpool today at 7c per lb. Exports, 85 beeves, 70 sheep, and 720 qrs of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,400 head; steady for sheep and a shade stronger for lambs; extremes, $3.00 to 4.25 for sheep and $5.00@6.00 for lambs, with 1 car-load sold at $6.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600 head; firmer feeling, but no sales alive. Nominal value, $4.70@5.00.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 300. Market ruled active, quiet, clearances being made at strong figures; choice native steers, $3.30@4.80; medium to good shippers, $3.50@4.30; butcher steers, fair to choice, $3.10@4.15; feeders, fair to good, $2.50@3.25; stockers, fair to good, $2.10@2.80; Texan and Indians, fair to choice, $2.00@3.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,125; shipments, 2,000; butchers' and light grades active and stronger; packing grades dull and weak; choice heavy and butchers' selections, $3.90@4.10; packers', fair to best, $3.70@3.90; Yorkers, medium to extra choice, $3.75@4.00; pigs, common to good, $2.75@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,610; shipments, 500; bulk of receipts of inferior quality; common to prime, $2.00@4.05.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 815; shipments none. Good steady; others slow and weak; good to choice, $4.10@4.60; common to medium, $3.30@4.00; stockers, $2.25@2.75; feeding steers, $2.80@3.60; cows, $1.50@2.60; grass range steers, $2.25@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,013; shipments, 157. Market weak and 5@10c lower; good to choice, $3.85@4.00; common to medium, $3.60@3.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 156; shipments, none. Market quiet; good to choice, $2.50@3.00; common to medium, $1.50@2.25.

East Liberty, Pa., Nov. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 361; shipments, 485; market slow; unchanged from yesterday.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,340; shipments, 2,700; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.25@4.40; Yorkers, $4.00@4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 1,600; market very dull; nothing doing; feeling lower.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4.—CATTLE—Market slow and prices unchanged; receipts, 3,380 head; sales, 1,839 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,622 head; sheep, $2.00@4.25; lambs, $2.50@5.25.

LUMBER.

A good, active trade for both local consumption and shipment was reported at the yards, and the current price-list is well maintained:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2-inch	$42.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2-inch	30.00@40.00
Stock boards, A, B, and C, 12-inch	32.00@42.00
Box, A, B, and C	32.00@44.00
A and B 6-inch flooring	35.00@45.00
Siding, 1st and 2d clear, 12, 14, and 16 feet	21.50
A and B siding	19.00@20.00
Shingles, standard and extra cedar A	2.10@ 2.20
Shingles, choice A	2.20
Lath, dry	1.75

Half a dozen vessels were on the cargo market and the demand was fair at unchanged prices. The smallness of the offerings is attributed to the fact that a large fleet is wind-bound on the east shore of the lake:

Piece-stuff, short and green	$ 9.25@ 9.50
Piece-stuff, long and green	10.00@14.00
No. 2 boards and strips, green	10.00@11.50
No. 2 boards and strips, dry	10.0 @12.50
Medium boards and strips, green	12.00@15.00
No. 1 boards and strips, green	15.00@22.00
Shingles, extra A	1.90@ 2.10
Shingles, standard	1.70@ 1.80
Lath, green	1.25@ 1.45
Lath, dry	1.30@ 1.50

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; very little demand; supply good; winter, 6s 7d@6s 9d; spring, 6s 8d@6s 9d; club, 6s 10d@7s. Corn quiet; demand poor at 4s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 62s. Lard, 32s 6d. Long and short clears, 37s. Cumberlands, 38s. Long-cut hams, 51s. Lard, 32s.

CHEESE—57s 9d.

3 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair demand; prime mess, Eastern, 62s, steady; do Western, 60s; firm. Lard—Demand improving; spot, November, December, and January firm at 33s 6d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; dull; new No. 2 winter, 6s 8½d; spring, 6s 8d. Flour—Is in poor demand; steady at 8s 7d. Corn—Is in poor demand; dull; spot, November, and December, 4s 4d; January, 4s 3½d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4.—COTTON—In good demand; middling uplands, 5⅛d; middling Orleans, 5 5-16d; sales, 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export, and including 10,000 bales American.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; supply good; red Western spring, 6s 7d@6s 9d. Corn quiet, but steady and unchanged.

LARD—Prime Western 32s 6d per cwt.

CHEESE—American fine, 58s 6d per cwt.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Interest for both prompt and forward delivery was much less manifest, and under a revived pressure to sell and depressing accounts from Europe and the West prices here weakened perceptibly—in the instance of No. 2 red, in the future line, yielding for the day ⅝c a bu on an unusually tame and uninteresting speculation—while for early delivery the demand was on a limited scale, as well for shipment as on local milling and investment account, at easier and irregular figures, red wheat receding about ¼@½c a bu and closing dull. No. 2 red closed at 83⅞c asked; December at 84⅞c asked; January, 1887, at 85⅞c bid; February at 86⅞c; May at 92⅞c. Sales: No. 2 red, afloat, at 84¼@85c, for canal and railroad stock, closing for the latter at 85c; No. 2 red in elevator at 83⅞@84c, mainly at 83⅞c; closing at 83⅞c asked; No. 1 Northern spring delivered, at 88c.

CORN—On more liberal and urgent offerings for early delivery, gave way about ⅝@1c a bu, thus quickening business, which was quite active, largely for export, and in the future line, on a moderate speculative movement, prices receded for the day ⅝@⅞c a bu, and closed easy. Sales: No. 2, in elevator, 45⅛@46c, closing at 45⅞c, and delivered afloat at 46⅛@46⅝c, the bulk going to shippers, closing at 46⅝c bid; new No. 3, in elevator, 44c; and old No. 2 white at 46@46⅛c.

OATS—Dealt in to a fair extent for early delivery, but at a reduction of ¼@⅜c a bu as offered more freely, while in the future much less attention attracted and declining about ⅜c a bu. Sales: No. 1 white, in elevator, 38c; No. 2 white, in elevator, 36c, closing at 34c; No. 2, in elevator, 32⅞@32⅞c, closing at 32⅞c bid; white Western ungraded, 35@40c; mixed Western, 31@34⅛c; and in the futures line: No. 2 for November, 32⅞@32⅞c; do December, 33⅛@33⅛c; do January, 34⅛@34⅛c, and do May, 1887, 36⅛@36⅛c.

RYE AND BARLEY—Held to former prices, but inactive.

BARLEY MALT—In light request within our previous range.

PROVISIONS—Hog products have been fairly active but at irregular prices. Mess pork sold on the basis of $10.00 for old and $10.25@10.75 for new. Cut meats less active but steady; pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lbs, 7@7¼c. Bacon neglected and nominal. Less animation noted in Western steam lard for early delivery, with contract quoted at the close at $6.25.

BUTTER—Unchanged on a moderate inquiry.

CHEESE—In more urgent demand and stronger, with best Eastern factory up to 12@12⅛c for white and colored and Ohio flat, fine, to 11⅛@12c.

TALLOW—4⅛c.

SUGARS—Raw in rather more request, with fair refining muscovado steady at 4 9-16c and centrifugal, 96° test, 5 3-16c. Refined essentially unchanged on a slack demand.

FREIGHTS—Exhibited rather more animation on a generally firm basis as to rates, though in exceptional instances the advantage was with shippers. Of the contracts by the steam packets on berth the most important were for Liverpool, hence, corn, on relet room, 4d. London, hence, grain, 4⅛d. Newcastle, hence, grain 5d.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—COTTON—Steady; uplands, 9⅛c; Orleans, 9 5-16c; sales, 505 bales. Futures closed quiet and steady; November, 8.85c; December, 8.90c; January, 8.98c; February, 9.07c; March, 9.17c; April, 9.27c; May, 9.37c; June, 9.46c; July, 9.55c; August, 9.63c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 28,771 brls; exports, 7,364 brls, 5,610 sacks; heavy with a moderate trade reported; sales, 16,500 brls.

HOPS—Quiet.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot: fair Rio firm, 12⅞c; options lower and fairly active; sales, 49,500 bags; November, 10.75@10.90c; December, 10.75c; January, 10.70@10.75c; February, 10.70@10.75c; March, 10.70@10.75c; April, 10.70@10.8 c; May, 10.75@10.80c; June, 10.75. Molasses dull. Rice firm, quiet.

RESIN—Dull.

TURPENTINE—Dull; 37c.

EGGS—Stronger; demand fair; receipts, 3,280 pkgs; Western, 22@23c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 28,771 brls; wheat, 375,350 bu; corn, 183,500 bu; oats, 89,300 bu; barley, 30,350 bu; malt, 11,400 bu; corn-meal, 465 brls and 1,450 sacks; pork, 10,504 brls; beef, 2,659 pkgs; cut meats, 2,491 pkgs; lard, 5,096 pkgs.

EXPORTS—Flour, 7,364 brls and 5,610 sacks; wheat, 70,722 bu; corn, 36,229 bu; oats, 445 bu; corn-meal, 1,464 brls; pork, 655 brls; lard, 826,946 lbs; bacon, 175,404 lbs.

PETROLEUM—Opened at 66⅛c, remained steady till noon, advanced to 66⅛c, and closed at 66⅛c. Sales, 1,670,000 brls.

Oil City, Pa., Nov. 4.—Transit opened at 66c; highest, 66⅛c; lowest, 66c; closed, 66⅛c. Sales, 369,000 brls; clearances, 1,684,000 brls; charters, 13,492 brls; shipments, 95,416 brls.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Dull but firm; Transit opened at 66c; closed at 66⅛c; highest, 66⅛c; lowest, 66c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—WHEAT—The market today was some duller than yesterday; opened ⅛c lower; December at 75⅛@75⅛c; May, 82⅛c; December dropped off to 75⅛c; May to 82⅛c; November selling at 73⅛; cash wheat was in good demand and sold at 73⅛@73⅛c for No. 1 hard; No. 1 Northern, 70⅛@70⅛c; feeling at the close was easy; December, 75c; May, 82⅛c; little doing; receipts, 137,000 bu; shipments, 95,000 bu.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—WOOL—The total receipts at this port during the last week comprise 6,418 bags domestic and 1,592 bales foreign, against 7,673 bags domestic and 1,330 bales foreign for the same time last year. The total receipts since Jan. 1, 1886, comprise 462,908 bags domestic and 82,454 bales foreign, against 462,913 bags domestic and 58,112 bales foreign for the corresponding period of 1885. The sales for the week comprise 2,539,700 lbs of domestic fleece and pulled and 914,300 lbs of foreign, making the week's transactions foot up 3,454,000 lbs, against 1,920,000 and 3,166,500 lbs for the two previous weeks' transactions. The market has been more active, and sales aggregate 1,534,000 lbs more than a week ago.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 4. — WHISKY—Firm; $1.13; sales, 1,314 brls.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 4.—FLOUR—Almost neglected; prices nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; the market opened weak and ruled easy during most of the session, closing ⅛@⅝c lower than yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 74⅛c; November 74⅛@74⅛c, closing at 74⅛c asked; December 75⅛@76⅛@76⅛c, closing at 75⅛c; January 77⅛@78c, closing 77⅛c bid; May 84⅛@84⅛c, closing at 84⅛@84⅛c. Corn dull and very weak, closing ⅛@⅝c lower than yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34⅛@34⅛c; November, 34⅛c; December, 34⅛c; January, 35c; May 39@39⅛c, closing 39c. Oats very dull and weak, closing ⅛c lower than yesterday; No. 2 mixed, cash, 25⅛@26c; November, 25⅛c bid; December, 26⅛c bid; May, 30⅛c. Rye weak at 48⅛@49c. Barley quiet and firm but unchanged.

LEAD—Nominally unchanged.

HAY—Fairly active at unchanged prices: prairie, $7.50@9.50; timothy, $10.00@12.00.

BUTTER—Active and steady; creamery, 24@25c; dairy, 12@2 c.

EGGS—Strong at 16c.

FLAXSEED—Firm, 94c.

BRAN—Strong; 52c.

WOOL—Fairly active and steady; medium clothing, 22@26½c; combing, 25@25½c; low and coarse, 14@22c; fine light, 20@25c; heavy, 16@21c; black, 17@24c.

PROVISIONS—Active but irregular. Pork strong; $9.75@9.87½. Lard firm; $5.85@5.90. Bulk meats—Young loose lots weak; long clear and short ribs, $6.00; short clear, $6.30; boxed lots strong; long clear, $6.00@6.12½; short ribs, $6.30; short clear, $6.62½. Bacon strong; long clear, $7.25; short ribs, $7.65; short clear, $7.45@7.50. Hams—Steady; 9½@11½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 26,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 3,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 132,000 bu; oats, 43,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—Wheat—Futures ⅛@¼c higher. Corn ⅛@⅜c lower. Oats a shade easier.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 4.—FLOUR—Steady but quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red, November, 82⅞@83c; December, 84@84⅛c; January, 85⅛@85⅛c; February, 86⅞@87⅛c. Corn—Spot steady, with fair demand; old No. 3, mixed, elevator, 43⅛c; old steamer No. 2 mixed, track, 44c; old No. 2 mixed, track and grain depot, 44⅛c; futures dull and weaker; No. 2 mixed, November, 44⅛@44⅛c; December, 45⅛@45⅛c; January, 45⅛@45⅛c; February, 45⅛@46⅛c. Oats—Spot steady, with fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 33c; rejected white, 32⅛c; No. 3 white, 34@34⅛c; No. 2 white, 35@35⅛c; No. 1 white, 36@36⅛c; futures quiet but steady.

EGGS—Fairly active and firm; Western fresh, 22⅛@23c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 98,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

Milwaukee, Wis., Nov. 4.—FLOUR—Nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat weak; cash, 71⅛c; December, 72⅛c; January, 73⅛c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 35⅛c. Oats steady; No. 2, 26c. Rye steady; No. 1, 52c. Barley steadier; No. 2, 52⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Pork, November and December, $9.30. Lard, November, $5.95; December, $6.00.

BUTTER—Dull; dairy 15@18c.

EGGS—Steadier; 17½@18c.

CHEESE—Higher; cheddars, 11@12c.

RECEIPTS—Four, 19,418; wheat, 24,165; barley, 25,825.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 25,437; wheat, 405; barley, 12,085.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 4.—WHEAT—The market was weak and closed lower for futures; hard, cash, 72c; December, 73⅛c; January, 75c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 70c; December, 71⅛c; January, 73c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 68c; December, 69⅛c; January, 71c.

FLOUR—Market quiet but steady; patents, $4.10@4.25; bakers', $3.10@3.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 194,150 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 46,750 bu; flour, 28,800 brls.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western quiet and easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, 81⅛@81⅛c; December, 83⅛@83⅛c; January, 85@85⅛c. Corn—Western mixed, spot, 43⅛@44⅛c; November and December, 44⅛@45c; January, 45⅛@45⅛c. Oats steady; Western white, 33@35c; do mixed, 31@32c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,300 brls; wheat, 61,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 200 bu; rye 700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 12,800 brls; corn, 94,000 bu.

Detroit, Mich., Nov. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 75⅛c; cash Michigan red, 76⅛c; No. 2 red, 76⅛c cash; 76⅛c bid November; 77⅞c December; 85⅛c bid May; receipts 68,500 bu. Corn—No. 2, 38⅛c; receipts, 6,800 bu. Oats—No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 30⅛c; receipts, 4,000 bu. Clover seed—Cash, $4.35; December, $4.45; nominal.

Toledo, O., Nov. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet and easier; cash, 77c; December, 78⅛c; May, 85⅛c. Corn steady and dull; cash, 38c. Oats firm; cash, 27c bid.

CLOVER-SEED—Active and easier: cash, $4.37½; December, $4.42½; January, $4.50.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—GRAIN—No. 1 hard wheat closed at 83⅛c; winter wheat firm; No. 2 red, 80⅛c; No. 1 white, 79c. Corn unsettled; No. 3 offered at 42⅛c; 3,000 bu sold at 42⅛c; No. 2, 43c in store.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 4.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 74c bid. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 34⅛c bid. Oats firmer; No. 2 mixed, 26⅛c bid.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 4.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 34c.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Yes, Both Days.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please let me know if Gov. Oglesby was in Chicago the 23d or 24th of the present month.

T. B.

Dutiable Goods.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: R. B. Boak, 104 brls herring; J. S. Kirk & Co., 36 drums caustic soda; Pitkin & Brooks, 16 crates and 19 hogsheads earthenware; Muspratt & Bros., 159 kegs B. soda; Armour & Co., 560 barrels salt; J. H. Walker & Co., 1 case woolens; J. V. Farwell & Co., 2 cases woolens; Kelley, Maus & Co., 160 anvils; Mrs. Jno. Moxton, 14 cases personal effects; H. G. Griffith & Co., 1 case cottons; J. B. Inderrieden & Bros., 5 cases gelatine; F. Fabrici & Co., 142 boxes grapes; the Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company, 189 boxes tin-plate; Chapin & Gore, 10 oct. and 4 hogsheads wine; S. Paddon & Co., 2 cases personal effects; Burley & Tyrrell, 16 packages earthenware; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 15 packages earthenware; Elgin National Watch Company, 1 box diamonds; R. B. Boak, 290 barrels herring; John Schweyer, 69 barrels whisky. Collections, $10,439.

New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses of incorporation to the following stock companies:

The Western Gas & Mining Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, S. J. Lumbard, A. W. Martin, and W. T. Underwood.

The Lake Front Storage Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, Louis Danziger, Frank Foster, and E. C. Miles.

Articles of organization were issued to the Arion Musical Society of Lake View; not for profit; incorporators, A. P. Merrill, Otto Failmezger, and H. H. Breidt.

The Botsford Packing Company of Chicago filed a certificate of change of name to H. Botsford & Co.

"Now the Fair Goddess Fortune Falls deep in love" with those who use Pyle's Pearline.

INGERSOLL AND THE ANARCHISTS.

It Is Not Settled that He Will Plead for Them—A Lawyer's Duty.

"I cannot say that I have been asked to plead for the condemned Anarchists," said Col. R. G. Ingersoll in answer to the question of a reporter for an evening paper. "There has been some such talk, but nothing definit has been determined on. Of course these men, whether innocent or guilty, have the right to be defended—just as much right when guilty as when innocent.

"Whoever objects to their being defended is an Anarchist. Whoever wants these men executed without first being legally convicted is an Anarchist. A Judge who, being swayed by public prejudice or by his own fears, refuses a perfectly fair trial to such men throws a bomb himself.

"My idea is that a lawyer employed to defend should do his level best. It is none of his business about consequences. He has nothing to do with innocence or guilt. He must exert all his powers to secure an acquittal. He must be absolutely true to his client, as against the whole world, and the Judge before whom the trial takes place must be true to the law, paying no respect, not the slightest, to what the opinion of the public may be."

"Would it injure your practice for large corporations if you defended the Anarchists?"

"Corporations, like other litigants, want to win their suits. If they think that a lawyer can do that they do not care what other cases he may have won. I do not select my clients. I consider myself in good luck when they select me. I have but little patience with lawyers who try the case and pass judgment before the evidence is heard. I do not have a very high opinion of what might be called a 'mugwump' lawyer—one who defends only the innocent and loses every case with unfailing regularity."

Gen. Martin Beem, who was present, referred to the interview with Col. Ingersoll which went the rounds some time ago, in which he was quoted as having said that a lawyer was a kind of strumpet to be hired.

"O, that wasn't right," said the Colonel.

"Why didn't you deny it?"

"Deny nothing," he replied. "I don't deny anything. During that star-route trial—and, by the way, when that case was over I was the only man on trial, and it was no wonder all of us were acquitted—I was just catching h—l from some of the papers. A reporter came to me and asked me if I would deny what they were saying about me. 'Why, no, you d——d fool, no,' said I. 'It isn't so, is it?' asked he. 'That's the reason I don't deny it,' I told him. 'If I go round denying every lie about me, some of these days they may hit the truth, and then I'm gone if I try to deny it.'

"I did use that expression at a banquet at Saratoga, and a man was teasing the lawyers there about their taking cases when they knew their clients were guilty. 'Of course they do,' said I. 'That's the way we make our living.' And that's so. Here's my friend Beem, we'll say, on the other side of a case. I look over the case and say: 'He's got me, sure as gun.' But I find in the case of Scroggins vs. Blivens, 14 Arkansas, that some jay gave a decision that might squint my way. Well, when I get up to talk that old owl, according to me, is just about the smartest man that ever warmed a woolsack. I'm a kind of heavenly Swiss. I'll fight for any nation that will furnish me rations and a uniform. Ain't that so, Beem? There's no use adding lying about our business to the long list of our other crimes."

The only sure method to cure an obstinate cough—use Dr. Bull's cough syrup. 25 cents.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL S. S. CO.
American Passenger Line from New York.
For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, with connections for Santos, Montevideo, and the principal ports in Southern Brazil.
S. S. FINANCE, Saturday, Nov. 20.
From Newport News, Va., three days later, 7 p. m.
For St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, and Ceara
S. S. BONAVISTA, Tuesday, Nov. 30.
PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., G. Agts., 84 Broad-st., N. Y.
B. V. JACKSON, Agt., 10 & 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage, $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates.
JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.
TIME TABLE.
For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee, etc., daily at.......*8 p m
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Green Bay ports Mon., Wed., & Fri. 8 p m
*Sunday excepted.
Office and dock foot of Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha, and Council Bluffs	§12:00 m §10:30 p m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m §12:00 m §10:30 p m	* 6:15 p m § 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	§12:00 m §10:30 p m * 8:30 a m	§ 2:15 p m § 6:50 a m * 6:15 p m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	*12:00 m * 3:45 p m * 4:15 p m * 5:15 p m	* 2:15 p m *11:00 a m *10:30 a m * 8:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m * 4:15 p m *11:30 p m	* 2:40 p m *10:30 a m *11:15 p m
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	* 5:50 p m
Rockford	* 9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit & Madison & Janesville	§ 2:45 p m §10:35 p m	§ 1:00 p m § 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis—Limited	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:55 a m
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and	§ 9:00 a m	§ 6:55 p m
Madison, Janesville & Beloit	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:20 a m	4:45 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	*10:25 a m
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Madison & Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m 4:00 p m 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m 7:00 p m
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	* 8:00 a m x 8:30 a m *11:30 a m * 3:00 p m * 5:00 p m	4:00 p m 4:00 p m 2:00 p m § 7:00 p m *10:30 a m
Milwaukee—Limited	§ 7:30 p m	* 9:00 p m
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	*11:30 a m § 9:05 p m	* 2:00 p m § 6:30 a m
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Sheboygan	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Central Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m * 3:15 p m * 4:15 p m	* 5:50 p m * 9:55 a m *10:30 a m

Reference marks: *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av., and Thirty-first st. and Stewart-av., State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av., and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumwa Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:00 p m
Peoria, Keokuk, & C. Bluffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park & Essex Accom	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:45 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.

NOTE—Wagner sleeping-cars and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman and Woodruff sleeping-cars for Peoria, Jacksonville, Springfield, Quincy, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Wisconsin Central Line.

Depot corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. City ticket offices, 205 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m
Waukesha	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Waukesha	b 8:45 a m	7:30 p m
Waukesha	a 2:55 p m	10:35 a m
Waukesha	c 8:30 a m	8:35 p m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	a10:30 p m	7:00 a m
Oshkosh, Fond du Lac & Neenah	b 8:45 a m	7:30 p m
Ashland, Lake Superior	a 4:00 p m	11:25 a m

a Daily. b Except Sunday. c Sunday only.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	8:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	*8:00 a m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 p m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 a m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 p m	* 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:35 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 4:15 p m	*10:50 a m
Cairo Through Car Line	* 4:15 p m	* 7:05 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For maps, time tables, sleeping-car berths, through tickets, apply at city offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	a 7:00 a m
Milwaukee	b11:30 a m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee	a 2:45 p m	a 1:00 p m
Milwaukee	b 5:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Limited	a 7:30 p m	a 7:55 a m
Milwaukee	a10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	d 7:00 a m
Waukesha	b11:30 a m	a 1:00 p m
Waukesha	a 2:45 p m	b 4:00 p m
Waukesha	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Waukesha	c10:30 p m	b 9:30 p m
Racine	b11:30 a m	a 1:00 p m
Racine, Limited	a 7:30 p m	b 9:30 p m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 2:45 p m	b 7:00 p m
Racine, Freeport & Burlington	b 5:00 p m	b 1:00 p m
Freeport & Burlington, Limited	b 7:30 p m	....
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:25 a m
Elgin & Rockford	a12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 6:45 p m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Elgin	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Elgin, Sunday only	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
Rockford	c10:40 p m	
La Crosse—Local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, Limited	a 7:30 p m	a 7:55 a m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fargo, Aberdeen	a 2:45 p m a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m a 1:00 p m
Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco	a12:05 p m a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m a 2:15 p m
Clinton & Dubuque	b12:05 p m	d 7:00 a m
Clinton & Dubuque	c10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m
Des Moines	a10:40 p m	a 7:10 a m
Madison, Beloit, Janesville & Mineral Point	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m b 4:00 p m
Madison & Janesville	b 2:45 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	c10:30 p m	d 7:00 a m
Green Bay & Iron Mountain	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh & Berlin	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
Mason City, Algona, Canton, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, Chamberlain, etc	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m c10:30 p m c10:40 p m	d 7:00 a m d 7:10 a m b 2:15 p m b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Wolsey, Aberdeen, etc	b11:30 a m b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m b 7:00 p m

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Daily except Monday.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 211 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:40 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 6:50 p m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Mexico Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	a 2:00 p m	a 7:05 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:20 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:50 p m	b10:25 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:50 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:50 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 p m	b10:45 p m
Downer's Grove Sunday Passenger	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Marshalltown Ex	c 9:15 p m	d 7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:00 p m	b 6:45 a m
Sioux City Express via Aurora	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Ex	a10:30 p m	a 9:30 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:40 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:40 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:40 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.

Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:40 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Ex	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
St. Joseph & Atchison Express	§12:05 p m	§ 2:20 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:00 p m	§ 6:45 p m
Peoria Express	* 1:00 p m	* 2:20 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City & Leavenworth Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
St. Joseph & Atchison Night Ex	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Kansas City & Colorado Fast Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:10 p m
St Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St Louis & Springfield Night Ex	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express, via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m §11:20 p m	* 7:10 p m § 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	*12:30 p m	* 2:10 p m
Joliet, Dwight & Streator Accom	* 5:00 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:30 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line), Nos. 4 & 11	* 6:50 a m	* 5:15 p m
Day Express, Nos. 2 & 3	* 9:00 a m	* 6:40 p m
New York—Limited, Nos. 6 & 5	* 3:30 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accom., Nos. 10 & 13	† 4:40 p m	†10:30 a m
Atlantic Express, Nos. 8 & 9	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Night Express, Nos. 12 & 7	* 9:55 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 5:15 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	† 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr	* 9:55 p m	* 7:45 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, Pan-Handle Route—Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, Fort Wayne Route.

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts., Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Union Passenger Station, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:30 a m	† 6:55 p m
Night Express	* 8:30 p m	7:05 a m
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:15 a m	† 6:45 p m
Fast Line	* 5:15 p m	* 9:30 p m
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	* 9:30 a m
Eastern Express	* 8:15 p m	* 6:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Wheeling & Pittsburg Express	8:10 a m	5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Wash'gton & Phil'delphia Limited	* 5:15 p m	* 8:55 a m
Baltimore & Phil'delp'a Express	*10:05 p m	* 5:40 a m

*Daily.

All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. Limited trains. The 5:15 p. m. train runs through to Washington in 24 hours.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket offices, 103 South Clark, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 8:05 a m	* 4:05 p m
Limited & Day Express	§ 3:25 p m	§ 6:25 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 p m	§ 8:10 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 p m	* 8:40 a m
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	* 6:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:00 a m
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Speci	§12:00 m	§ 3:35 p m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 105 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st. and Fourth-av., Archer-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	† 6:45 p m
New York & Philadelphia Exp	* 4:20 p m	* 9:30 p m
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	* 7:30 a m
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd, Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 7:45 p m * 4:20 p m	† 6:45 p m * 7:30 a m
Kouts Accommodation	† 6:00 a m	†11:10 a m
Hammond Accommodation	† 4:25 p m	† 7:05 p m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket offices under Sherman House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	* 8:00 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 8:50 a m	* 8:00 p m
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	§ 9:50 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 p m	* 6:30 a m
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	*11:00 a m
New York & Boston Fast Ex	....	§ 9:30 p m

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st., and Palmer House (State-st.), and at Depot. General office, 109 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:45 p m	§ 9:45 p m
Niagara Falls, New York & Boston Express	§ 8:45 p m	§ 7:30 a m

§Daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:50 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

THE DOMAIN OF JUSTICE.

THAT REFORM SCHOOL PROPERTY SALE BEFORE JUDGE SHEPARD.

Various Taxpayers Assert that It Was Simply a Job in the Interest of Some of the County Commissioners—What the Latter Have to Say About It and Their Defense—Troubles in the Case of Swartchild, the Jeweler.

The case of E. S. Pike and other taxpayers against the County Commissioners is now on hearing before Judge Shepard. This was a bill to prevent the County Board from selling the reform school property to Ira McCord for $51,000 on the ground that Augustus French had bid $55,000 for it and was entitled to the property, being the highest bidder. The complainants claimed McCord was only a figurehead for some of the Commissioners, and that the sale was railroaded through in their interest. The Commissioners contend the sale to McCord was fair and open and that French had not deposited a check with his bid as earnest of his good faith, and that his bid was not considered a bona fide one. Judge Smith and Wallace Heckman appear for the complainants and Judge Barnum and ex-County-Attorney Law for the defendants.

Samuel Swartchild's Affairs.

Several replevin suits were begun yesterday against Samuel Swartchild, the bankrupt jeweler, by creditors. Many creditors appeared before Judge Shepard and wanted Swartchild's safes opened so they could identify their goods and have them replevied. Coroner Hertz wanted to know what to do. He had a number of replevin writs. Receiver Samuel Glickauf had taken possession of the property. The Judge directed Hertz to make a formal levy under his writs, but not to take anything away until it was ascertained whether the writs were issued before the receiver was appointed. He refused to allow the safes to be opened, but said he would appoint some one to go through them and see if the property in the writs could be identified. Swartchild's attorney said his client was perfectly solvent, his troubles having arisen from his inability to attend to affairs because of sickness.

Items.

The will of John Campbell was proved yesterday and letters issued to Elizabeth and Colin C. Campbell. The property is put at $21,500. Letters on the will of Edward C. Weidenbaum were issued to John A. Weidenbaum, who gave bond in $28,000.

In the estate of Mary T. O'Hara, the widow of Daniel O'Hara, at one time Treasurer of Cook County, letters of conservatorship were issued yesterday to George G. Newbury. It was feared that Mary's drunken habits would result in the squandering of her property, which amounts to $30,000.

Judge Tuley yesterday morning decided the case of A. E. Fortin against the City of Chicago. Fortin was employed to do $13,200 worth of carpenter work on the City-Hall, and claimed extra pay because of alterations in the specifications. The city contended this was merely explanatory of his contract. The Judge held that the proposals as published were the basis on which Fortin made his bid. The city had gotten about $3,000 worth of extra work and it ought to pay for it.

William Ames and others of Providence, R. I., filed a singular bill in the Circuit Court. They set up that Lydia Dorr of Providence died in 1859 owning Chicago real estate which she left in trust for various purposes, her son, Sullivan Dorr, being the trustee. When Sullivan Dorr died in November, 1884, in entire disregard of the trust he devised this property, which is situated on Deering street, to some nephews. The bill is filed to compel these nephews to convey the shadow of a title they acquire under the will to some trustee, to be selected by the court, who will follow out the purposes of the original trust.

THE RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

106,157—Henry S. Barrows et al. vs. S. F. Hanchett and Samuel Swartchild. Replevin, $400. Moses, Newman & Reed, attys.

106,158—H. A. Robbins et al. vs. Same. Replevin, $800.

106,159—Mary McCann vs. John B. Legnard. Asst., $1,000. Byam & Weinschenk, attys.

106,160—William Ritchie et al. vs. Caroline Marwitz. Confession of judgment, $274. Plffs. pro se.

106,161—Frank D. Reynolds vs. John H. Bingham, The Phoenix Lithographing Co., Anna M. Bingham, S. H. Bingham, and B. H. Bingham. Creditor's bill, $4,317. J. D. Gill, solr.

106,162—J. B. Smith vs. Edward L. Barber. Scire facias to revive judgment for $190. Smith & Burgett, attys.

106,163—William Hughes vs. Bernhard Daniels. Capias, $800. Remy, Bashford & Tenney, attys.

106,164—Bill. Suppressed.

106,165—C. F. Holman vs. Jacob Kramer. Petition for mechanic's lien, $450. Runyan & Runyan, solrs.

106,166—W. H. Rhodes vs. Norman R. Douglass, the Iowa Barb-Wire Co., George S. Douglass, and Charles Douglass. Trespass, $30,000.

106,167—A. H. Mahler et al. vs. Moritz Gross. Attcht., $145. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

106,168—Julius Blum et al. vs. Same. Attcht., $75. Same attys.

106,169—A. J. Scott vs. Frank A. Crittenden and William H. Harvey. Asst., $2,500. Frank Baker and E. H. Morris and J. G. Miller, attys.

106,170—Herman Felsenthal et al. vs. Albert Goldston. Confession of judgment, $1,275. Hofheimer & Rosenberg, attys.

106,171—Adolph Lawin vs. Same. Same for $3,150. Same attys.

106,172—Sarah Assenheim vs. Same. Same for $1,575. Same attys.

106,173—Samuel Jacobson vs. Same. Same for $330. Same attys.

106,174—Fred Miller vs. S. F. Hanchett and William Taussig. Replevin, $1,000. M. A. De Lany, atty.

106,175—Nathan Mears et al. vs. T. H. Harvey. Confession of judgment, $205. Smith & Helmer, attys.

Suppressed Wednesday—106,126—Abigail Arnold vs. Annie Lazenby. Trespass, $10,000. W. B. Wilson, atty.

106,127—Same vs. Charles Eberly. Trespass, $10,000. Same atty.

106,128—Same vs. Affin G. Boardman. Trespass, $10,000. Same atty.

106,129—E. Rothschild & Bro. vs. Moritz Gross. Attachment, $215. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

106,130—Louis B. Heller, Lehman and Elias Aarons (Heller, Aarons & Co.) vs. Same. Attachment, $321. Same attys.

106,131—Louis Stein vs. Same. Attachment, $99. Same attys.

106,132—Albert W. Langley, John M. Law, and Girard M. Alexander (Langley, Law & Alexander) vs. Same. Attachment, $99. Same attys.

106,133—Hannah Fishill vs. Samuel Fishill. Bill for divorce for adultery. B. M. Schaffner, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—6,818—John C. Wilmerding et al. vs. Samuel Shirek. Judgment, $2,317. 6,807—Edward Otto vs. Gustav Manowsky. Judgment, $235. 7,207—Abner Mellen vs. Edwin M. Hulse. Judgment, $380. 7,095—John J. Townsend vs. Michael Ford. Judgment, $75. 7,011—Samuel B. Barker vs. Fred A. Oehme. Judgment, $464. 7,002—Marshall Field et al. vs. Samuel Shirek. Judgment, $6,943.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—7,121—Christian Bischoff vs. Charles Baltz. Judgment, $411. 7,123—Joseph Tonner vs. Same. Judgment, $318. 7,122—Benedict Liniger vs. Same. Judgment, $630.

JUDGE HAWES—7,164—Joseph H. Wilson, receiver, vs. Samuel T. Bach and Albert J. Bach. Judgment, $347. 7,161—Julius Blum et al. vs. Ignats Goldfinger. Judgment, $287. 7,192—F. H. Hill & Co. vs. Matthew Fleming. Judgment, $442. 6,797—John B. Fontonel vs. John H. McLean, James F. Winter, and Nora Winter. Judgment, $244.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—3,242—Wheeler vs. Luck. Decree. 2,083—Thacher et al. vs. Bates. Decree. 96,690—Hughes et al. vs. Hughes et al. Decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

58,621—Henry A. Rust vs. Friedrich Jaehnke. Appeal.

58,622—Mary A. Childs and Jerome A. Smith, copartners as S. D. Childs & Co., vs. Albert S. Gage, Eliphalet B. Gage and Martin Ryerson, copartners as A. S. Gage & Co. Asst., $500. Wilber, Eldridge & Smith, attys.

58,623—Dave Karlsberg and Max Karlsberg, copartners as Karlsberg Bros. vs. Emily Thompson. Appeal.

58,624—John Stock vs. Charles A. Crane, conservator of Frank P. Whipple. Bill for specific performance. J. D. Wallace, solr.

58,625—George R. Means vs. George Grove. Asst., $350. Thomas D. Knight, atty.

58,626—N. B. Boyden for use of William R. Wiebolst vs. William E. Montague and Robert R. Street. Asst., $2,000. Miller, Leman & Chase, attys.

58,627—Attachment. Suppressed.

58,628—John McGaffey vs. Ludike Brems. Asst., $1,000. John McGaffey, atty. pro se.

58,629—Rosa C. Owens vs. George W. Owens. Bill for divorce for adultery. Edward H. Morris, solr.

58,630—Nellie D. French vs. Willie R. French. Bill for divorce for adultery. W. A. Foster, solr.

58,631—E. M. Waterbury vs. F. M. Clark. Appeal.

58,632—Alice S. Tuecher vs. Charles C. Tuecher. Bill for divorce for desertion. Kimball Young, solr.

58,633—Abraham Shuman and Samuel Shuman, copartners as A. Shuman & Co. vs. Emanuel M. Levy and Isaac Michaels, copartners as Levy & Michaels. Asst., $700. B. J. Wertheimer, atty.

58,634—Dorothea Loebert vs. Adele Langenham, executrix, etc., of Hermann Langenham, and Adele Langenham in her own right. Bill to set aside will. Barnum, Rubens & Ames, solrs.

58,636—John Schweyer vs. Gustav A. May. Creditor's bill, $746. James Leddy, solr.

58,637—Amelia Allenhand vs. John Allenhand. Bill for divorce for cruelty. D. W. Manchester, solr.

58,638—Bill. Suppressed.

58,639—Gussie Hotchkiss vs. Henry M. Mahoney and Philip Dater. Asst., $1,000. J. D. Adan, atty.

58,640—Mary Woodley vs. James Woodley. Bill for divorce for cruelty. Lloyd G. Kirkland, solr.

58,641—E. J. Cooper and William Gurnsey vs. Rudolph Brennwald. Appeal.

58,642—John O'Toole vs. Ann O'Toole. Bill for divorce for adultery. D. C. Carmichael, solr.

58,643—William Ames, Anna I. C. Ames, Edward Carrington, and Edward Carrington Jr. vs. Henry C. Dorr, Allen Dorr, Hope Brown Russell, Samuel Ames, Mary D. Ames, Sullivan Dorr Ames Jr., and Susette Van Son Reed. Bill to compel conveyance. Peckham & Brown, solrs.

58,644—John Freeman vs. Charles Lunquest. Appeal.

58,645—George F. Victor, Thomas Achelis, John Achelis, and Carl Victor vs. Richard Preston. Attachment, $2,383. Saunders & Grant, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—58,625, George R. Means vs. George Grove. Judgment, $680.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—B. R. 304, Fischer vs. Thurman. Decree.

County Court—New Suits.

6,800—In the matter of the petition of Stephen B. Parker and Rosella E. J. Parker to adopt Lizzie Voll. F. E. Halligan, attorney.

The Call.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE GARY—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,843, 3,848, 4,004, 4,006, 4,007, 4,010, 4,012, 4,019, 4,022 and 4,023. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Argument in No. 3,712, Brighton Cotton Manufacturing Co. vs. American Fire Ins. Co.

JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,780, 3,786, 3,556, and 4,164. No. 3,573, Michaels vs. Wolf, on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 20, 22, 23, and 14. No. 21, Pike vs. Commissioners, on hearing.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 23, 25, 26 and 27. No. 9, Coburn vs. Shay, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 173 and 174. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 15, Wittshire vs. Wittshire on hearing.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Uncontested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—39, 48, 53, 57, 59.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Monday—Nos. 102, 107, 108, 111.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Fifteen decisions were filed by the Supreme Court this morning: Affirmed: Williams vs. Flood, People vs. Mason, Searles vs. Reed, Prentiss vs. Kent Furniture Manufacturing Company, Bronson vs. McGee, Oakley vs. Dunn, Barker vs. Vernon Township, Bourresseace vs. Detroit *Evening Journal*. Judge Morse dissenting. Daffie vs. Inif, Emerson vs. Walker Township. Reversed: Simpson vs. Waldby, People vs. Wadsworth, Walter A. Wood Mower & Reaper Company vs. Gaertner, Eaton vs. Monroe City, Shields vs. Riapelle.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Nov. 4:

CITY PROPERTY.	
Ashland av, 50 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 25x128 ft, dated Nov. 1 (J. H. Gill to John Le Messurier)	$ 4,000
Dashiel st, 176 ft n of Thirty-first, e f, 25x122 ft, dated Oct. 19 (Albert Crane to F. T. Vollman)	725
Flournoy st, 225 ft w of Sacramento av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 30 (W. H. Marks to A. D. Jones)	600
Willis court, 200 ft s of Thirteenth st, e f, 25x72 ft, dated July 20 (E. A. West to Annie Etchingham)	2,425
Millard av, s w cor Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 1 (E. D. Packard to H. S. Merrill)	950
Monroe st, 80 ft w of Wood, s f, 26¾x104½ ft, dated Oct. 30 (Celestin Salles to A. Mallen)	3,488
State st, 35 ft n of Banks, w f, 40x135 ft, dated Oct. 18 (J. D. Harvey to Emma A. Ayer)	10,000
Sacramento av, 75 ft s of Congress st, e f, 25x135 ft, dated Oct. 7 (Edson Keith to Peter McGinity)	650
The premises No. 471½ S. Clark st, dated Nov. 4 (Anna A. and W. W. Cheney to Rosa Foster)	9,800
Harrison st, 27 ft e of Albany av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 4 (P. W. Snowbank to Margaret Casey)	600
Girard st, 164 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 54x121 ft, dated Sept. 11 (M. L. and R. J. Holmes to Frank Anderson)	500
Haven st, 25½ ft w of Shields av, n f, 48x90 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Albert Crane to J. Lofquist	1,225
Harrison st, 225 ft e of Francisco, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (J. N. Vance to Joseph McMaster)	700
Carroll av, 171¼ ft e of Hoyne, s f, 25x128 ft, dated Nov. 2 (J. B. Waller to Phillip Dunn)	1,250
Quincy st, 112 ft w of Fifth av, n f, 45⅛x80 ft, dated Nov. 3 (Newsboys & Bootblacks' Association to Marshall Field)	50,000
Trumbull av, 186 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 125x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (J. L. Messurier to J. H. Gill)	1,500
Hastings st, 125 ft w of Centre av, n f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 26 (estate of Richard Meadowcroft to Catherine A. Brennan)	1,200
Elk Grove st, 240 ft n of Hervey, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (Edwin Maynard to L. Wunkoski)	325
Twentieth st, 150 ft w of Robey, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 19 (W. E. Peters to John Corbahn)	750
Huron st, 47 ft e of Robey, s f, 24x128 ft, dated Oct. 19 (S. T. King to Michael Doherty)	1,500
Margaret st, s w cor Fourteenth, e f, 49x103 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Edward Norris to Michael Cooney)	4,612
Hurlbut st, 125 ft s of Blackhawk, e f, 24x122 ft, dated July 29 (Johan Hessler to Elizabeth Loven et al.)	2,000
Harding st, 168 ft n of Ohio, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Oct. 10 (E. E. Merz to S. J. Wolfe)	1,000
Coblentz st, 360 ft e of Western av, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 3 (Joachim Lange to C. Michaelson)	1,225
Wilcox st, 198 ft e of Sacramento av, n f, 296x125 ft, dated July 19 (W. G. Jackson to Cornelius Barker)	8,000
Wilcox st, same as above, dated Nov. 1 (Cornelius Barker to W. R. Stirling)	8,000
Newberry av, 92 ft n of Fourteenth st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Jacob Huth to Doris Hachfeld)	2,485
Taylor st, s w cor of Lytle, e f, 41x100 ft, dated Aug. 18 (D. W. Potter to Lilly Wiltberger)	27,000
Hervey st, 96 ft e of Girard, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 2 (Edwin Maynard to Pioter Wnohel)	400
The premises No. 31 Wright st, dated Nov. 4 (Jacob Bechtel to W. Dayniewicz)	1,550
Twelfth st, 196 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 48x108 ft, also 24x119 ft in same block, dated Oct. 27 (J. Lewis Crozer to A. T. Ewing)	2,600
Twelfth st, 196 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 48x108 ft, dated Oct. 28 (A. T. Ewing to George Edwards)	3,200
Green st, 120 ft s of Washington boulevard, 90x126 ft, dated Oct. 30 (A. M. Hoffman to Brewer & Hoffman Brewing Company)	1,200
Fairfield av, s of Twelfth st, e f, 25x131 ft, dated Nov. 1 (John Oliver to John Newman)	600
Lyman st, 50 ft s e of Deering, n e f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Michael O'Gorman to Ignatz Knisam)	1,335
Hastings st, 120 ft w of Throop, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Patrick Gahren to J. E. Gahren)	7,000
Twenty-second st, 77 ft w of Michigan av, s f, 21x50 ft, dated Nov. 1 (J. W. Stewart to John Summerfield)	4,000
Samuel st, 206 ft s of Cornelia, e f, 50x130 ft, dated Oct. 8 (est of W. S. Johnston to A. Kolinski)	925
Parnell av, 148 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Oct. 21 (est of David Davis to M. J. Schiffmann)	2,400
Fifteenth st, 55½ ft e of Rockwell, s f, 27¾x132½ ft, dated Nov. 3 (Samuel Kerr to Robert Calladine)	3,100
Seventeenth st, 96 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (est of W. L. Newberry to Frank Petr)	550
Chatham st, 150 ft s of Elm, w f, 25x130 ft, dated July 14 (E. and A. Lawton to Julia Duggan)	1,600
Samuel st, 184 ft s of Division, w f, 24x128 ft, dated Sept. 28 (estate of W. S. Johnson to Martin Otto)	800
Lawndale av, s w cor Prince st, e f, 546x124 ft, also 196x124 ft in same block (Cyrus Newkirk to W. E. Young)	10,800
Indiana st, 120 ft w of Wood, n f, 24x95 ft, dated Aug. 5 (Eliza and L. Baurele to Boyd Woodman et al)	1,875
Poplar av, 550 ft s of Stearns st, n e f, 25x115 ft, dated Oct. 26 (Harriet L. Ayer to James Dillon)	500
Indiana st, 196 ft n of Leavitt, s f, 24x100 ft, dated July 13 (H. H. Hunnewell to E. A. McKean)	1,100
Wentworth av, 235 ft n of Thirty-seventh st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (Florence Murray et al. to H. L. Detwig)	1,750
Wentworth av, n and adjoining above, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 18 (same to same)	1,750
Leavitt st, 72 ft n of Parmelee, e f, 24x122 ft, dated Oct. 2 (G. R. Laughton to Louis Waunach)	650
Nineteenth st, s w cor Robey, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 4 (Katerina Vina to Josefa Heinabik)	1,900
Turner av, 150 ft s of Nineteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 29 (Celestia A. Covell to Estella A. Stephens)	9,600
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Horner av, 192 ft e of Sheldon av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 5 (S. E. Gross to Anton Zimmerle)	$ 385
Dempster place, 212 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 50x157 ft, dated Nov. 3 (Edward Munster to Adolph Kruse)	3,750
Orchard st, 200 ft n of Wrightwood av, w f, 25x135 ft, dated Oct. 30 (W. B. Snow to T. Reinhardt)	950
Commercial av, 242 ft s of Sunny Side, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (A. F. & L. C. Pitner to C. P. Litchfield)	4,200
Wellington st, 150 ft w of Lake View av, s f, 50x166 ft, dated Oct. 22 (J. B. Waller Jr. to C. A. Merrill)	4,000
School st, 158 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated May 22 (O. H. Sickel et al. to Charles Hoffman)	500
Halsted st, s e cor Melrose, w f, 55x150 ft, dated Oct. 11 (H. G. Haugan to P. and M. Funk)	2,100
Aldine st, 150 ft e of Evanston road, n f, 50x156 ft, dated Nov. 1 (R. B. Mason to G. W. Osgood)	2,150
Wolfram st, 298 ft e of Sheffield av, n f, 22x150 dated Nov. 4 (Elizabeth Huber to W. G. Brown)	1,400
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Evans av, 250 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 2 (Lyman Baird to M. G. Hyde)	$ 2,500
Atlantic st, about 450 ft s of Garfield boulevard, e f, 37½x127 ft (E. A. Beach to Ellen Kane)	825
Fortieth st, 289 ft e of Grand boulevard, n f, 25x112 ft, dated Nov. 1 (C. C. Lavat to A. M. Root)	3,700
Rast av, 256 ft w of South Park av, n f, 110x135 ft, dated Feb. 24 (J. B. Long to W. F. Thomas)	3,900
On st s of Garfield boulevard, 247 ft w of Bissell st, n f, 25x140 ft (Nellie M. Chittenden to M. S. Aiken)	450
Prairie av, 500 ft n of Fifty-third st, w f, 80x180 ft, dated Oct. 28 (H. G. Powers to J. D. Lawrence)	3,000
Forty-fourth st, 125 ft w of Evans av, n f, 31x150 ft, dated Sept. 30 (Metropolitan National Bank of New York to Henry Johnson	1,550
Evans av, 272 ft s of Forty-second st, w f, 24x120 ft, dated Nov. 1 (J. M. Dowling to O. B. Glimme)	1,000
Drexel boulevard, 133½ ft n of Forty-fourth st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 24 (P. W. Gates to G. D. Holton)	8,400
Fifty-eighth st, 360 ft w of State, n f, 40x155 ft, dated Nov. 4 (E. and C. Thibault to William Mueller)	2,000
Woodlawn av, 50 ft n of Fifty-second st, e f, 100x164 ft, dated Sept. 24 (M. P. M. Palmer to J. Hamburger)	7,000
Fifty-fifth st, 167 ft e of Wallace, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Oct. 8 (R. C. Holmes to Eliz Hale)	750
Halsted st, 112 ft n of Garfield boulevard, e f, 26x124 ft, dated Oct. 22 (David Quigg to M. M. Swan)	800
Fifty-fourth court, n e cor of Peoria st, s f, 54x115 ft, dated Oct. 22 (H. Hodgden to David Quigg)	800
Fifty-fourth court, 129 ft e of Peoria st, s f, 25x115 ft, dated Oct. 22 (M. M. Swan to H. Hodgden)	800
State st, s e cor of Forty-eighth, w f, 25x177 ft, dated Nov. 4 (John Cleaver to John Lawler)	5,400
Ashland av, 48 ft n of Fifty-third st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 27 (Michael Mahon to Thomas Elliott)	550
Prairie av, 190 ft n of Fortieth st, w f, 25x160 ft, dated June 21 (L. L. Ormsby to G. A. Springer)	1,750
Thirty-ninth st, 70 ft n e of Drexel boulevard, n w f, 35x70 ft, dated Oct. 30 (Rosetta T. Fisher to A. C. Huston)	27,000
WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Horner st, 178 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 25x125 ft (G. W. Cooper to E. A. Kuhns)	$ 2,200
Armitage av, 275 ft e of Washtenaw, n f, dated Oct. 11 (A. and J. H. Carwell to Mary A. Cox)	2,500
Heine st, 275 ft n of Bloomington, w f, 50x111 ft, dated Nov. 1 (Neils Jacobson to William Schick)	2,100

Building Permits.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Houghteling & Ryerson, two two-story dwellings, 74x50 feet, Nos. 27 and 31 Banks street, to cost $28,000.

A. A. Riegel, one-story cottage, 21x42 feet, No. 1043 Lawndale avenue, to cost $2,500.

L. C. Steeger, one-story chapel, 40x96 feet, Nos. 3837 and 3839 Butler street, to cost $5,000.

August Dursch, one-story dwelling, 20x36 feet, No. 267 Blackhawk street, to cost $600.

E. W. Evans, two-story dwelling, 20x50 feet, No. 1297 Wilcox avenue, to cost $3,500.

The finest carriages ever shown in this city, embracing landaus, coaches, broughams, etc., can be seen at the old store of Studebaker Bros., corner State and Jackson streets. They will move into their new building on Michigan avenue about Jan. 1, 1887.

HOKE ANXIOUS TO BE FREE.

He Will Spend All His Money to Fight the Bank—Waiting for Witnesses.

MONTREAL, Que., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—While John F. Hoke, the absconding bookkeeper of the Merchants' National Bank of Peoria, now under arrest here for forgery, appears to feel certain of making a settlement of some sort with the bank people, he is undoubtedly anxious to get away. To this end he has promised money right and left to detectives and lawyers if they will let him go, or find some means by which he can escape going back to Peoria. C. P. Davidson, Crown Prosecutor, was closeted with him for some time to-day, and something he told Hoke must have encouraged him, for he seemed unusually gay. Singularly enough the bank people have been very slow in acting, and this circumstance led Hoke to believe that they were afraid to come on and face the alleged revelations he would make about the bank. But about noon Detective Stanley received a message saying that Thad. C. Ely, assistant cashier of the bank, was on his way here with books and evidence necessary to show that the charge warrants the extradition of the prisoner. At the same time Hoke was told that his wife and his lawyer, Irwin, would be here tomorrow evening.

From Hoke's apparent willingness to spend money, his intimacy with the Crown Prosecutor, and various things that are coming to light it is not difficult to infer that there will be something of a fight over the case. Ely is not a stockholder in the bank, and cannot therefore be expected to have any authority to agree to terms of settlement. He will simply appear as a witness. Hoke, seeing all chance of agreement gone, will, if he keeps his word, spend every dollar of the $17,000 his wife has to retain his liberty on Canadian soil. The case will be called tomorrow morning and probably continued till Saturday to give the witness time to get here. Detective Stanley, who fears some trickery on the part of Hoke's lawyer, has engaged a good lawyer to look after his interests and those of the bank.

An Obstreperous Indian.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.—Mangus, head Chief of the Chiricahua Apaches, and thirteen bucks and squaws passed through here under guard today, en route to Fort Marion, Fla.

While the party were going through Colorado Mangus jumped through the car window and ran some distance before he was recaptured. Then he obtained a knife and stabbed himself in half a dozen places, inflicting serious wounds. This morning he attacked his interpreter, striking the man about the head with the shackles on his wrists. During the consequent uproar the train started, carrying off all the party except the interpreter, who was left behind and will follow tonight.

Poison and Antidote.

Story-tellers who have been annoyed by receiving their best yarns followed by a card from the listener saying, "I am somewhat of a liar myself," should get some of the new return cards which have the inscription, "So I'm told by those who know you."

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago. Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ALL WANTING LOANS ON FURNITURE, pianos, teams, etc., are requested to call before borrowing elsewhere; most assuredly to your interest every way; no iron-clad mortgages or lengthy papers. Illinois Loan Co., 89 East Madison-st., Rooms 7 and 8, or 70 La Salle-st., Room 5. Established 1871.

ADVANCES ON
FURNITURE,
PIANOS,
HORSES, Etc.,
BY THE
SECURITY LOAN & SAVINGS BANK,
127 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOW RATES ON furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without delay at 97 Clark-st., Room 9.

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, bonds, etc.; low rates; money can be paid back in installments; no publicity.
D. LAUNDER,
120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ADVANCES MADE AT LOW RATES ON watches, diamonds, and fine jewelry, which are stored in special vaults, at the Banking Rooms of the Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOANS money at current rates on commercial or secure notes, warehouse receipts, merchandise, and available collateral security of all kinds.

ILLINOIS FARM LOANS MADE PROMPTLY AT current rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO YEARS old, no assessment companies); same bought; send stamp; real estate bought and sold and loans on same; loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON security of any kind. | WHARTON, 164 Randolph-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at current rates.
D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON commercial paper, merchandise, warehouse receipts, chattel mortgages, and collateral security of all kinds. Rooms 19 and 20, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES ON improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

TO LOAN—SIX PER CENT; NO COMMISSIONS—Five to twenty thousand dollars on city property; principals only. Address O 81, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—I HAVE AMOUNTS TO SUIT FROM $500, $1,000 to $5,000, $6,000, $10,000 or $20,000 at 6 per cent. Money in hand and can close at once; will make the commission right.
D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

$500 $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO loan on improved real estate at 6 per cent. Good building loans. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner Fourth-av.—Low rates; advances made. Telephone 801.
CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875; for storage of household goods; private compartments.

GEORGE PARRY, 156 TO 160 WEST MONROE-st.—Storage for furniture, buggies, etc.; furniture moved, etc.; advances made. Estb. 1871. Tel. 4579.

STORAGE, TRANSFER, AND FORWARDING OF furniture, merchandise, etc., at Chicago F. S. Warehouse, 214 Randolph-st.; low rates; advances.

UNION STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 464 AND 466 West Madison-st., for furniture and general merchandise; elegant private apartments; inspection invited; advances made. A. F. WALCOTT, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY COUNTY IN this State; liberal pay. Mahoning Mutual Life Association, P.-O. Box 613, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL PERFORATED stamping patterns for fancy work. Mrs. J. M. ROUNDS, Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR MY BRAN new rubber undergarment; the only perfect one ever made in the world; no talking; sells itself; double your money; outfits free. Call or write. MRS. F. W. LITTLE, 37 Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill.

3 GOOD AGENTS WANTED TO INTRODUCE the Indiana Benevolent Sick and Burial Association here; pay every Saturday. Address O 52, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—1 PIECE OF 3-INCH SHAFT 7 FEET long.
1 pulley, 52-inch diameter, 14-inch face.
1 pulley, 35-inch diameter, 10-inch face.
15-horse power engine.
WM. HAYTHORN 200 East Washington-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—TO RENT—OR BUY CHEAPLY, OFfice table or desk and about two dozen chairs, and sofa or lounge. Address O 67, Tribune office.

WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

DOCTRESS MUELLER, 653 MONROE-ST.—HOME for ladies before and during confinement; skillful; confidential; terms reasonable. Adopt infants.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' cast-off clothing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Gelder. J. GELDER, 564 State-st.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR GENTS' CAST-off clothing. Send postal to A. SIMON, 369 South Clark-st.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—50 FEET ON DEARBORN-ST., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, for term of years. F. H. WATRISS, 99 Washington-st.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

ARCHER-AV., 2200, cor. Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3038, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Julius H. Hogey, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3501, cor. Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 3901, cor. Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
HALSTED-ST., South, 2603—C. L. Schaar, Druggist.
HALSTED-ST., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
INDIANA-AV., 2401, cor. Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
INDIANA-AV., 3037, cor. Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 361, cor. Harrison—Albert E. Reichel Druggist.
STATE-ST., 2724—F. List.
STATE-ST., 3160—H. J. Holthoefer, Druggist.
STATE-ST., 3640—Truman, Druggist and Chemist.
TWENTY-SECOND-ST., 123—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
THIRTY-FIRST-ST., 629, cor Wallace—Forsyth & Schmid, Druggists.
WENTWORTH-AV., 3100, southwest cor. Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
WABASH-AV., 517—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
WABASH-AV., 1734—Soren, Mathison & Co., Prescription Druggists.

WEST DIVISION.

HALSTED-ST., South, 134, cor. Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
HARRISON-ST., West, 395—Rice & Schaeller.
HARRISON-ST., West, 703, cor. Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
INDIANA-ST., West, 372, near Noble—John Ritter, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 628, northwest cor. Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
LAKE-ST., West, 724, northwest cor. Lincoln—Ambrecht Bros., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 180, southwest cor. Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
MADISON-ST., West, 276, cor. Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 490, cor. Loomis—Gazzalo & Wisshack, Druggists.
MADISON-ST., West, 572, cor. Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 641, cor. Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 826, cor. Hoyne-av.—Chas. J. True, Druggist.
MADISON-ST., West, 1008, cor. Western-av.—Rice & Tirrell, Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 206 and 208, cor. Halsted-st.—GEO. S. Miller & CO., Druggists.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 453, } Henry Schroeder, Druggist.
MILWAUKEE-AV., 883, }
MILWAUKEE-AV., 1218, corner Robey-st.—C. O. Sethness, Druggist.
OGDEN-AV., 581, Fred. D. Pierce, Druggist.
TWELFTH-ST., West, 422—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 525, cor. Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
VAN BUREN-ST., West, 744, cor. Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

CLARK-ST., North, 126, cor. Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
CLARK-ST., North, 445, cor. Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
CLARK-ST., North, 974, cor. Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
LINCOLN-AV., 224—Henry Schaller.
LINCOLN-AV., 420—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
LINCOLN-AV., 722,—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD—Cor. Wentworth-av. and Chestnut-st.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON—George W. Muir, Bookseller, Stationer and Newsdealer.
HYDE PARK—J. D. Sherman, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.
LAKE VIEW—Evanston-av., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Druggist.
Lincoln-av., 722.—John A. Braun, Druggist.
RAVENSWOOD—W. H. Bryan, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.
STATE-ST., 4101, corner of Forty-first—V. P. Cory & Co., Prescription Druggists.
UNION STOCK-YARDS—Halsted-st., South, 4341, cor. Gordon—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN SATURDAY EVENING AND Monday morning, little purse containing $30 in gold—keepsake money—and some change. Please return to 424 West Randolph-st., second flat. Liberal reward.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING SOME mining stock and other papers of no value except to the owner; any one finding it will receive a liberal reward by leaving the same at 174, 176, and 178 Adams-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY MORNING A WATERED ribbon. Please return to 2004 Calumet-av.

$5 REWARD—AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED; for the return to 39 Central Music-Hall of physician's stachel, of instruments and medicine cases; taken from buggy at corner Madison and Clark-sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—A PLEASANT FRONT suite on second floor; several other rooms; good board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE AND other desirable rooms, single or en suite, with board.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM furnished or unfurnished, with board. References.

1827 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD; IN each particular first-class.

2130 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT, WITH board, elegant alcove; also large side room, newly furnished.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV. — SUPERIOR BOARD; warm rooms; rates $5 to $9 per week; gentlemen preferred. Best references.

2946 PRAIRIE-AV.—AN ALCOVE AND SINgle room to rent very reasonably, with board.

3608 MICHIGAN-AV. — TO RENT, WITH board, several cheerful rooms; private family.

3619 LAKE-AV.—BOARD AND PLEASANT furnished rooms, one alcove room, and all convenient to steam and cable cars.

NORTH SIDE.

65 RUSH-ST. — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front and single rooms for families; single persons; day boarders; reasonable terms.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM. Day board.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—SOUTH FRONT ROOM; lady roommate; good board.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—ROOM, WITH BOARD; lady roommate wanted.

260 ONTARIO-ST.—TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS, with board, reasonable.

280 INDIANA-ST.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, with board; strictly first-class.

296 OHIO-ST., CORNER CASS—LARGE ALcove or square front rooms, newly furnished complete, with all modern conveniences, with best of board. Rooms suitable for two gentlemen or married couples with references only.

WEST SIDE.

10 NORTH THROOP-ST.—MAN AND WIFE OR two young men desiring a quiet place with home comforts, nice room, and good table.

596 WEST ADAMS-ST.—VERY PLEASANT sunny rooms, nicely-furnished, with or without board; homelike in every respect.

HOTELS.

NATIONAL HOTEL, 228 CLARK-ST., OPPOSITE Post-Office—Rooms, with board, $6 to $8. Transient, $1.50 to $2 per day.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, HALSTED AND WASHINGton-sts.—Rooms 50c to $1 a day, $2.50 to $4 a week. Those seeking desirable rooms for winter should call here. B. M. DAVENPORT, manager.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, HALSTED AND WASHINGton-sts.—Good winter rooms to nice people; $2.50 to $4 per week. Rates per day, 75c and $1.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator; the charges are moderate; Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD CAN WITHOUT charge be directed to strictly first-class houses. Minute description given of accommodations.
The Chicago Boarding and Employment Bureau (incorporated), Room 62, 157 and 159 La Salle-st.

TWO FINE LARGE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN an elegant new house; private family; suitable for a refined couple with quiet child. Address O 70, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE A FURnished room and board in private family, South Chicago or Kenwood. Address with particulars, P 92, Tribune office.

BOARD AND COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR GENtleman and wife, not farther than one mile from Palmer House; will pay $8 per week. Address P 20, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, COMPETENT TO manage a force of 15 men, having $2,000 in cash, can buy a half interest in an established printing business, having lucrative trade of the highest character. H 30, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 23-ROOM TRANSIENT HOTEL ON State-st., clearing $200 per month. Address O 99, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STOCK GENERAL MERCHANDISE and residence in good town 100 miles southwest of Chicago; stock clean and in splendid condition, and doing good cash business; residence 2-story, new; on account of ill-health parties must have a change of climate; price $10,000. Address N 96, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A PART OR ENTIRE INTEREST IN shirt factory, located in town near Chicago, employing several men on the road and in full operation. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing B. O., care of Chicago Tribune. Only responsible parties will receive attention.

FOR SALE—PROSPEROUS, LIVELY, SPECIALty weekly; reason, sickness of manager; net income $4,000 yearly; grand prospective increase; editorial staff would remain; price $5,000. O 49, Tribune.

FOR SALE—TAILOR STORE ON WEST MADIson-st., near Halsted; good reason for selling. Inquire of SHEA, 152 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A CRAYon portrait studio. O 69, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SALOON; BEST LOCATED AND furnished in the city; a bar game; cash and part time. HOFFMAN, 250 South State-st.

RESTAURANT CHEAP; $100 CASH OR PAYments. 170 La Salle-st., Room 74.

VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE—HORNbastel leveler and surfacer for floors, halls, turning lathes, printing presses, billiard-tables, and heavy machinery. Party owning patent has no means and cannot properly introduce it. D. RAGEN, Lock-Box 1054, Oskaloosa, Ia.

12 FURNISHED ROOMS; MUST BE SOLD AT once; any price. 412½ State-st.

$5,000 OR MORE TO INVEST IN A PAYING business; name business and amount required. N 64, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—I HAVE BUSINESS EXPERIENCE and a few thousand dollars; want interest in some good business. Reference exchanged. P 7, Tribune.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY RESPONSIBLE man with from $3,000 to $5,000 as partner with a man having special business interest and paying trade with first-class select customers. Address N 15, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGH EXPErienced, competent bookkeeper. References first-class. Address M. G. O., care Wineman's Sons & Co., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY RELIABLE, ACCUrate, and expert bookkeeper. Gilt-edge city references. P 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper. A1 references. Address P 89, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN from the East in wholesale grocery or provision house; seven years' experience. Address P 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS a clerk or bookkeeper. Address 483 Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG man (married) who is a good penman, wants employment of some kind; clerk, or any business; not afraid of work; well acquainted with the city. Reference if required. Address O 59, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SALESMAN WITH splendid connection amongst wholesale confectionery, drug, grocery, and liquor trade in principal Western cities; is desirous of making a change Jan. 1. First-class references. N 67, Tribune.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED—TAILOR CUTTER; FOUR years' experience; sober and industrious man. Address H 7, Tribune office.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; COMpetent in every respect; strictly temperate and steady habits. Best of city reference. P 5, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN CIVIL OR MECHANical engineer's office. Address O 96, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER. GOOD references. Address P 91, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE BY A young lady as correspondent, assistant bookkeeper, and to do office work; neat, accurate, and experienced. Address P 87, Tribune office.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COOK and laundress in private family. Call at 130 Throop-st., cor. Van Buren.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A WISCONSIN housekeeper; thoroughly competent in all branches of work. Call at 160 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COOK AND LAUNdress; small private family. Best references. Call at 173 West Emerson-av., near Indiana-st.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, also seamstress, engagements by the day. Guarantee perfect satisfaction. 338 West Madison-st.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS, OR to take charge of children; a person of experience from the East. Please call at 450 West Taylor-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse; speaks Danish and German. Call or address 561 South State-st., Flat 12.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED child's nurse in a respectable English family. Call at MISS KRAUSE, 77 Seminary-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL AS nurse and light second work; wages $3. 251 Thirty-first-st., in store.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING competent, reliable, and well-trained servants with good references, of all nationalities, for the West, North, and South Sides, can obtain such at the Throop-Street Employment Bureau, 10 Throop-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDING good German or Scandinavian help apply at DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — GENTRAL EMPLOYment Bureau, 80 West Adams-st. Female help of all kinds furnished on short notice.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—A LINEN MAN IN A LEADING REtail dry-goods house as second man; a promising position for a good smart active man. State experience and where. Address N 62, Tribune office.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER; none other need answer. State reference, experience, and salary wanted. O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GERMAN REGISTERED PHARmacist. Apply 2603 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER—State reference, experience, and salary wanted. Address P 21, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—A REAL-ESTATE SALESMAN WHO has had large experience in Chicago real estate; will pay both salary and commissions on all sales. Give name and reference. Address P 14, Tribune.

WANTED—CITY SALESMEN ON HARPER'S History of the Rebellion and other first-class books; salary to right man. McDONNELL BROS., 185 Dearborn-st.

BOYS.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years old, to work in down-town store. Address O 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; SANFORD MFG. CO., 221 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A WIDE-AWAKE, WELL-POSTED office boy, about 16 years old, that can write a neat, good hand; a permanent situation if satisfactory. Address, in own handwriting, stating wages expected, P 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO HELP IN THE office at KRANZ'S, 78 and 80 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY IN GENTS' FURNISHing business. 360 State-st.

TRADES.

WANTED—ABLE-BODIED BLACKSMITH ACcustomed to heavy railway work. Apply at once the works Ajax Forge Co., corner Hoyne and Blue Island-av.

WANTED—PANTS AND VESTS TRIMMER. HART, APT & MARX, 155 Market-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, SIX GOOD CARpenters on Leavitt-st., opposite horse-car stables, near Blue Island-av. Apply to E. W. WESCOTT, boss carpenter.

WANTED—ENGINEER AND PIPE-FITTER IN factory; South Side (Bridgeport); must be thoroughly competent and speak English. Address for three days O 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—TWELVE FIRST-class trimmers at Lake View, opposite Graceland Station; apply on the job. WM. JACKSON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SOLICIT advertisements for a commercial paper. Call at 175 Monroe-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN IN every town in the Union to sell an invention which will save $50 a year to any family and pay agents $70 a week profit. Send for papers. Address Merrill Mfg. Co., 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—40 GOOD MEN TO CARRY BEEF AT 28 cents per hour, at SWIFT & CO.'S beef slaughter-house, Packers-av. and 41st-st., Union S.-Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework in family of two. No. 2210 Wabash-av., flat 3.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR SECOND and general housework at 330 Michigan-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—A WORKING HOUSEKEEPER; CONstant employment. C. J. HULL, 31 South Ashland-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES TO WORK FOR US AT their own homes; $7 to $10 per week can be quietly made; no photo. painting; no canvassing. For full particulars please address at once, CRESCENT ART CO., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass., Box 5170.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES—
SHONINGER PIANOS.
Pianos to rent or exchanged.
B. SHONINGER CO., 215 State-st.

BEST PIANOS AND ORGANS IN THE MARKET at ESTEY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO AT A BARgain, cash or payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ESTABLISHED 1851, VOSE & SON'S PIANOS, new improved, the best piano made, prices low, payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—Rentals (part or all) applied on purchase.
ESTEY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted warerooms in the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

WANTED—UPRIGHT PIANO TOWARD HOUSE and lot; will give good deal if made at once. WHEELER CO., 130 La Salle-st.

$10 CASH, $6 MONTHLY BUYS A FINE UPright piano, fully warranted, prices lower than any house in city. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$50 BUYS A 5 OCT. KIMBALL ORGAN, 10 stops, sub-bass and coupler, massive walnut case (mouse-proof).
$100 buys a 7 oct. Grovesteen & Co. Piano (square), carved legs, case in good condition, and in perfect order throughout.
$75 buys a Haines square piano in good order, just the thing for practice piano.
Any of the above we will allow full price for in exchange for new instrument, at any time within two years.
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

$125 BUYS 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, cash or easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$250 BUYS A FINE NEW UPRIGHT PIANO. Reed's Temple of Music, 136 State-st., near Madison.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS— BARGAINS.
FURNITURE.
CARPETS. STOVES.

Grand Rapids chamber sets, bev. mirror, mahogany finish, $15 to $22.
Marble-top suits, $25, $28, $30.
Body Brussels carpet, 80c, 90c, $1.
Tapestry Brussels carpet, 50c, 60c, 75c.
Ingrain, 20c, 30c, 40c, 50c.
Heating stoves, $3.50, $4, $4.50, $5.
Base-burners, $13, $15, $18, $20.
Cook stoves, $9, $10, $12.
Ranges, $11, $13, $15, $18.
We also sell all the latest styles of the Garland stoves and ranges, cash or easy weekly or monthly payments; no interest on notes.
THE NEWBERRY FURNITURE & CARPET CO.,
Open evenings. 284-286-288 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED STONE front, 10-room house on Lake-av., near 35th-st., close to I. C. and cable cars; rent only $65. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., room 12.

TO RENT—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.:
2 Langley-terrace, marble front and modern 10-room house, $30.

TO RENT—$45 A MONTH—TEN-ROOM BRICK house, all conveniences, in the best of order. 2459 Prairie-av., corner of Twenty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL houses in the city, at a mere nominal price, till May next; every convenience which the most fastidious could desire; splendid neighborhood; near cars going in all directions; brick barn, furnace, chandeliers, etc. Call on Owner, 2813 Indiana-av. JOHN COVERT.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—108 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—NEW 8-room brick house, with all modern improvements, cheap. Apply at 116 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—508 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-STORY and basement brick and brick barn. H. C. HOYT, Room 9, 159 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—849 CONGRESS-ST.—NICE 7-ROOM 2-story brick in fine repair. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—849 CONGRESS-ST., NICE 7-ROOM 2-story brick, in fine repair. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—172 PARK-AV., 9-ROOM HOUSE, WITH barn; will rent at best price offered to good tenant. ANDREWS, BURHANS & COOPER, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.:
Third flat, 2220 Indiana-av., $30.
Third flat, 3203 Cottage Grove-av.
Flat No. 7 Camp Douglas Block, Thirty-second-court and Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—A NICE, PLEASANT, LIGHT, EAST front flat, Wabash-av. near 16th-st., six rooms besides bath-room, etc.; to families only; no room renting. Apply at 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4, for key.

TO RENT—HANDSOME FLAT OF 9 ROOMS, modern conveniences. Furniture for sale. Apply at Flat 7, 367 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 5-ROOM FLAT; BAY-window, bath, range, etc.; near I. C. R. R. Drexel-boulevard trains and cable-cars. Particulars at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF FOUR LARGE, WELL-lighted rooms, at 337 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 70, No. 161 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—FLATS.
245 Center-av., third floor, 6 rooms, $20.
352 W. Madison-st., second floor, 4 rooms, $30.
468 Ogden corner Polk-st., 5 rooms, $18.
3 and 7 Lexington-st., first floor, 6 rooms each, $22.50.
40 S. Halsted-st., third floor, 6 rooms, $30.
172 W. Washington-st., first floor 6 rooms, $30.
A number of 4-room flats $10 to $15.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., NEAR HOMAN, flats, 7 rooms, rent $25 and $30. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A FLAT OF 7 ROOMS; THE FURNIture will be sold very cheap. 377 Ogden-av.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST FLATS ON the West Side, 7 very large rooms, all latest improvements, large bay window, with light all around. 484 West Van Buren-st., 1st.
D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT 5-ROOM, FRONT, new flats in the new corner building, corner West Taylor and Cypress-sts., one block east of Ogden-av., at the extremely low price of $15 and $18 per month. Apply to TIDHOLM & REQUA, 149 La Salle-st., Room 17.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—
IN THE MENTONE,
One of the handsomest,
Best built,
Best finished,
Most accessible
Apartments in the city.
No. 148 Dearborn-av.; 7 rooms and bath; heated by steam; passenger and freight elevators; janitor service; range and refrigerator in apartments; rent low.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FLAT, 7 ROOMS, GOOD order, third floor. 218 Illinois-st. Apply to H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—549 LA SALLE-AV.—8-ROOM FLAT, first floor, modern improvements; will rent cheap to good tenant. Apply at 547, or PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FINE 5 AND 6 ROOM MODERN FLATS, 197 Ontario-st., $30 and $35. Also elegant 6-room warm modern flat, 1320 Indiana-av., only $35; worth $50. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT FLAT OF FIVE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with use of bath, 131 Fiftyfirst-st., corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS, FURNISHED PARlor and basement, within a block of Illinois Central and cable cars. 21 Thirty-fifth-st.

TO RENT—1424 WABASH-AV., NEWLY FURnished front rooms, with or without board.

TO RENT—IN THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE 1303 Michigan-av., elegantly furnished rooms heated by steam, with gas and bath.

TO RENT—CONNECTING PARLORS; HEAT, bath, and gas. 366½ Wabash-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite. Room 7, 91 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EIGHT ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, 21 Quincy-st., near Post-office. Inquire 70 Madison-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—SEVERAL DESIRABLE UNFURnished rooms in a private house and good neighborhood. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED large and small warm rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED FRONT ALcove room; cheap. 1410 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—219 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANTLY furnished front room; all modern improvements.

TO RENT—SUITE FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST floor, $3.50 per week; also basement suite $2.50; both furnished for housekeeping. 2 East Twelfth-st.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—ELEGANT ROOMS; STEAM HEAT, bath, elevator. The Albany, southwest corner Indiana and Clark-sts., Flat O.

TO RENT—A FEW FINELY-FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, single or en suite; private bath and modern conveniences. 251 East Ohio-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SINGLE FRONT ROOM; warm. 351 Indiana-st., third flat.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—769 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED alcove room and other rooms.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT and back rooms for gentlemen; reasonable; gas and heat. 418 West Adams-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—PLEASANT, SUNNY FRONT ROOMS, first floor; use of bath; moderate price. 131 Fifty-first-st., corner of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—6 NICE NEW STORES—THREE ON corner of West Taylor and Kendall-sts., east of Ogden-av., and three on Leavitt-st., opposite new horse-car barns, near Blue Island-av.; horse-cars will run soon on West Taylor and also on Leavitt-st. All the above stores are well adapted for any business, and will be rented cheap. Apply to TIDHOLM & REQUA, 149 La Salle-st., Room 17.

TO RENT—STORES—
1161 West Madison-st., and 12 rooms, $40.
466 Ogden-av., $25.
797 West Madison-st., new.
626 West Madison-st., and 6 rooms, $50.
115 West Lake-st., and 6 rooms, $60.
479 South Halsted, and 3 rooms, $40.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV. CORNER STORE, $20; West Side corner store, $18. S. E. GROSS & CO., corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—BY CHANDLER & CO., MORTGAGE Bankers, 110 Dearborn-st.:
3203 Cottage Grove-av., $25.

TO RENT—FINE BASEMENT, SUITABLE FOR office or store., 178 Washington-st. Apply at Room 80, 115 Dearborn-st.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—THE SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE first floor in the Royal Insurance Building, at present occupied by the Bank of British North America. Apply at bank.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—ROOM 50X100, WITH POWER, GOOD light, second floor. Apply to ROTH & McMAHON, corner Monroe and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO MAY 1—PREMISES 225 East Jackson-st., suitable for storage.
A. SCHONBECK,
Room 25, 107 Dearborn-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN AMERICAN PHYSIcian, speaking German, desires to locate in the neighborhood of a first-class drug store; has been practicing 18 years. Address Dr. L., 636 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, FURnished front room with grate; North Side. Address, giving location and price, O 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE or first floor flat of 6 to 8 rooms, immediate possession, on South Side. O 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT — NICELY-FURNISHED room for man and wife, east of Union Park and west of Halsted-st., handy to Madison-st. cars. Address O 51, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT — ROOM FURNISHED with or without board; convenient to P. O.; state price. Address O 60, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE UNFURNISHED flat, or would buy a nicely furnished one outright; must be on South Side; north of Harrison-st. preferred. Address B K 4, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSINESS, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths. Ladies specially invited. Letters answered. Diseases located and cured at once. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., near West Madison. Always at home.

"DR. PAUL," WORLD-RENOWNED ASTROLOger and clairvoyant. 427 West Madison-st., late of New York. Seventh son; 30 years' practice; all affairs. True life horoscopes, 50 cents.

MRS. BARBER, 206 WEST MADISON-ST., CAN be consulted personally or by mail on speculation of any kind, love, marriage, law suits, etc.

MRS. DE LACY, CARD AND PALM READER gives names, advice. 1913 Wabash-av.

MRS. L. PET ANDERSON, TRANCE MEDIUM, 49 Ann-st., near Madison, middle door, third floor.

MADAME AMIE, GENUINE CLAIRVOYANT, located at 296 State-st., first flat. Call.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.

SOUTH SIDE HOUSES.
$8,800—Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st.; modern 2-story and cellar pressed brick front, brown stone trimmings; all improvements.
$6,350—Thirty-third-st., near Vernon-av.; octagon 2-story and cellar pressed brick front.
$7,500—Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st.; elegant stone front, 4 rooms deep.
For further particulars apply to BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, A very desirable lot near Twenty-eighth-st; unimproved; 130 feet front; will sell 80 or 50 feet. D. G. HAMILTON, 94 Washington-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—
BUY A HOME NOW!
Perfect homes for sale on easy terms. Our houses are not built on stilts, but have good foundations, are well built, roomy, well ventilated.
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED HOMES.
Agent on the ground at all times.
Call and examine.
THE NEW CLAREMONT COTTAGES.
13th-st., near corner Ogden and Western-avs.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—197 ABERDEEN NEAR HARRISON-st., lot with 2-story building; lower floor, barn for 30 horses; second floor fitted up for two families, only $4,500. Vacant lot corner alley, 25 feet north of this can be had if desired.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SELE—A VALUABLE PIECE OF PROPerty on N. Halsted near Indiana-st.; a fine factory site, 80x201; also 100x100 corner Fulton and Carpenter-sts., near railroad. Call for particulars.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—$3,500; $420; TWO-STORY and basement brick; 10 rooms; paved street; near Union Park; price $3,500; rents $420. E. W. WESTFALL, 128 La Salle-st. (basement).

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN — A 10-ROOM BRICK house and lot, 470 Marshfield-av., near Taylor; only $3,750. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—60X120 FEET, THE southeast corner of Hurlbut-st. and Fullerton-av. For particulars inquire of W. S. HARBERT, Atty., 36 Major Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, IN 25-FOOT LOTS—The following property between Pierce and 43d-sts., just north of Storey's house:
10 lots on Grand-boulevard at $125 per foot.
8 lots on Vincennes-av. at $60 per foot.
12 lots on 43d-st. at $50 per foot.
13 lots on Pierce-st. at $40 per foot.
Terms, one-third cash, balance in one and two years with 6 per cent interest. Apply to
JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.
First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK—
We are just completing five new 9-room houses corner 57th-st. and Kimbark-av., four blocks west of depot at South Park, on Illinois Central Railroad; they have stone and brick basement, furnace, hot and cold water, speaking-tubes, electric bells; lot 35-foot front; price low; little cash, balance same as rent.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La Salle-st., Room 17, or 5737 Kimbark-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPerty, well located, that will command a good rent—My residence in Evanston; large corner lot, 150x198 feet; will give possession at once; any one wanting a fine home can get it here at a bargain. SIMEON FARWELL, 244 and 246 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—PRAIRIE-AV., 4 new houses; pressed brick fronts; Nos. 4031, 4033, 4035, and 4037; 10 rooms, laundry, reception hall, and parlor; hardwood stairway; deep lot to alley, fronting on street 100 feet wide; beautiful lawns in front; near boulevard train. Will sell on terms to suit or will take vacant lots well located.
O. M. WELLS & CO.,
162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY LOCAtion go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT,
Room 21 Otis Block, 152 La Salle-st.,
or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—WRIGHT-ST., NEWly paved, several fine corners; two 36 feet lots on Garfield boulevard, near Wright-st.; will build and sell on easy terms. C. C. LANDT & CO.
113 Adams-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES NEAR WAVERLY, Bremer County, Iowa, 240 acres under cultivation, 80 acres timber; finest section of the State; cheap for cash. Also 80 acres choice farm land near Lincoln, Nebraska, improved; price $1,600 cash. EDWARD C. KEMBLE, Room 6, 94 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS ON W. ADAMS, MONroe, Jackson and VanBuren-sts., west of railroad track; have cash customers who want to build. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Hasted.

TO EXCHANGE.

MERCHANTABLE GOODS WANTED IN EXchange for farms; fair trade. N 65, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—$3,000 CLEAN STOCK FANCY dry-goods and notions; want farm. A. J. MILLER, Hillisburg, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—TOP BUGGY TOWARDS UPright piano. WHEELER CO., 130 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $8,000 IN CITY property for suburban acres. V. H. SURGHNOR, Tribune Building.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE OVERCOAT, $10.00; seven different styles ordered for $20.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—NEW MARKET OVERCOAT $30.00, custom made imported Kersey, ordered for $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—CUSTOM MADE ALASKA BEAVER overcoat, $30.00; satin lined; worth $60.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WHO IS keeping house desires two young men as boarders; house in fine locality and nicely furnished. Address O 85, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—$22.50 BUYS A SATIN-LINED CUStom made overcoat (imported Shetland) ordered for $48.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$25.00 FOR A SCHNABLES CAMEL hair custom made overcoat, satin lined throughout, ordered for $50.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL — OVERCOAT, $9.00; ALL WOOL cassimere custom made ordered for $18.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$12.00 BUYS A FULL SILK ROLL all wool melton custom made overcoat, worth $25.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—OVERCOAT, $13.50; FOR A WIDE wale custom made overcoat, full satin roll, silk sleeve lining, made for $28.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

PERSONAL—$17.50 BUYS AN IMPORTED FUR beaver overcoat custom made, ordered for $35.00. Original Misfit Clothing Parlor, 232 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, opposite Post-Office, formerly 111 Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FINE CARRIAGES, consisting of landaus, 4 and 6 passenger rockaways, broughams, rockelets, T carts, dog-carts, wagonettes, buggies, extension tops, road wagons, sleighs, sulkies, etc.; all our own make, best material, and workmanship unsurpassed; fine painting and refining a specialty. JAS. A. WRIGHT & SONS, 461 and 463 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS, grocery, express wagons, and all kinds of light delivery wagons; wagons built to order; wagons to let by day or week; horses for sale; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; harness of all description; cutters and sleighs of all kinds. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, CARTS, wagons of all kinds, such as express, milk, laundry, grocery and light delivery wagons; wagons built to order; harness of all description; horses for sale; wagons let by day or week; cutters and sleighs of all kinds; money advanced. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE FOR LARGE horse—Two mares, one with foal; have also fine carriage horse and covered grocery wagon. 75 North May-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH COUPE HORSE; kind and gentle. Apply at 400 Dearborn-av.

FOR SALE—FINE KENTUCKY SADDLE MARE; might take one or two brood mares. WHEELER CO., 130 La Salle-st.

HORSES WINTERED OR GRAZED DURING fall, with my own, at my farm and residence, Downer's Grove; prime upland hay and grain, and well sheltered, blue-grass run of 300 acres.
Horses taken from and returned to the city by my own men.
Apply to ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Home Insurance Building, Chicago.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM—SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TOP, OPEN, EXPRESS, laundry, furniture, bakery, and trucks, buggies, Hansom cabs. Factory opposit 23d-st. depot, Archer-av.; show-room 2300 State-st. C. J. HULL.

WANTED—A SADDLE HORSE. MUST BE young and warranted sound. Address, with full particulars, W. L. RANDALL, 104 Lake-st.

15 HORSES FOR SALE—CHEAP—WELL BROKE to city. Apply 206 S. Clinton-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DETECTIVE AGENCY—EVIDENCE IN MATRImonial and all other cases. GEORGE W. WEEKS, Room 8, 128 South Clark-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. A thorough shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE STEEL HOT-AIR FURNACES, ALSO steel air-heaters, for hard or soft coal, to heat large rooms or small houses without expense of air pipes, registers, etc. Send for circulars to Chicago & Erie Stove Company, 173 Lake-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE, SULPHUR, VApor, lobster, ocean brine, plain, and medicated baths; polite and skilled attendants. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st. 9 to 8.

HARDWARE MEN WITH CAPITAL WILL DO well to examine the Colby keyhole and whip locks; just out. E. J. COLBY, 134 Madison-st.

PLUSH AND BROCADE WRAPS MADE TO ORder by experienced cloak tailors; elegant fit and workmanship; prices reasonable. ETTLINGER, Furrier, 109 State-st., 2d floor.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Judge J. B. Speed of Louisville is at the Palmer.

The Hon. William Windom of Minnesota is at the Leland.

The Hon. D. B. Henderson of Dubuque is at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

There have been no arrests made in the Muno murder case, and no new developments. The Evanston detectives are still looking for Goebel.

The old gas company's twenty-one-inch pipes, unlaid, have obstructed La Salle street, from Thirty-first to Thirty-third streets, since March.

The Chicago *Law Times*, Vol. 1, No. 1, has been received from C. V. Waite & Co., Mrs. C. V. Waite, editress. The frontispiece is a handsome portrait of the late Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase.

City-Attorney Washburne yesterday received a notification from United States District-Attorney Ewing that the question of the ownership of the Lake-Front property would be considered this week.

In noting yesterday, in the court items, the application of Mrs. Bradley for letters testamentary as executrix of the will of the late David C. Bradley of No. 265 Ashland avenue, it was stated that the deceased was the flour manufacturer. The latter is alive and well.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 40 deg.; 9 a. m. 44 deg.; 10 a. m., 45 deg.; 11 a. m., 47 deg.; 12 m., 48 deg.; 1 p. m., 50 deg.; 3 p. m., 53 deg.; 6 p. m., 53 deg.; barometer 8 a. m., 29.56; 6 p. m., 29.45.

The father, who lives at No. 325 South Halsted street, and the relatives of Alfred C. Papineau, who was killed in the fire at Knight & Leonard's building on Madison street last Sunday while performing his duty, wish to return thanks to all who took part in the funeral ceremony, including the insurance patrol, members of the fire companies, and the different societies to which he belonged.

Deputy-Sheriff Gleason yesterday arrested Bernhard Daniels on a capias issued by Judge Gary. Daniels was released on $1,000 bail. He was the furniture-dealer at No. 400 West Madison street who failed a few days ago, and it is charged by William Hughes of the wholesale carpet firm of William Hughes & Co. that Daniels received credit to the amount of over $700 in October last upon a false statement of his financial standing.

Three cases of insanity were tried before Judge Prendergast yesterday. Arthur Probert of No. 1423 West Jackson street was found to be violently insane. It appeared from the evidence of Francis E. Probert, his brother, that a week or ten days ago they were riding upon the rear platform of a West Side car, when Arthur and a conductor quarreled, and the latter, seizing the brake-handle, dealt Arthur Probert a severe blow upon the head. Three days later he was a madman.

A. Goldman of No. 122 Wells street, wholesale liquor dealer, was charged yesterday before Justice Kersten with retailing liquor without a license. He asked and obtained a continuance and outlined his defense upon the ground that a bottle-trade was in point of fact a wholesale trade and many liquor dealers thus sold goods without a retail license. His attorney said there was a test case now in the Supreme Court. The Chicago Retail Liquor Dealers' Association will prosecute the case.

At the inquest yesterday over the remains of James Thornton, stabbed last Sunday night, William Thornton, brother of the deceased, testified that the victim was fighting with a man named Hertzag, and that Ambrose Dinnan rushed up and without any provocation stabbed the deceased in the abdomen. "I asked him what he cut my brother for, and he replied that he would stab me too if I did not shut up." The jury agreed that Thornton came to his death from the effects of a knife wound inflicted by Dinnan.

The mortality report of the Health Department for October shows: Total deaths, 1,043: September, 1886, 1,145; October, 1884, 910; October, 1885, 869; 591 were males, 452 females, 1,033 white, and 10 colored. There were 473 deaths of children under 5 years, 240 under 1 year, 115 between 20 and 30 years, 9 between 80 and 90 years, 1 between 90 and 100 years, and 1 over 100 years. Cholera-infantum claimed 28 victims, infantile convulsions 75, diphtheria 105, typhoid-fever 66, consumption 92, bronchitis 25, pneumonia 50, inflammation of the stomach and bowels 51, killed by electricity 1, killed by violence 64, and died in public institutions 72. The Fourteenth Ward returns 193 deaths, the Fifth 118, the Sixth 130, the Seventh 46, Eighth 58, and the Fifteenth 64. There was only one death reported from the Second Ward. The annual rate per 1,000 inhabitants was 17.78.

George T. Comstock, aged 18, whose father is a wealthy lumber dealer of Barrington, went off some weeks ago with an old crook named R. D. Thaxton on a tour of the county fairs, selling bogus jewelry. A week ago the two reached Chicago, and Comstock went to Thorwart & Roehling's, Fifth avenue and Randolph street, and secured in the name of William Greanaugh, a tobacconist at Barrington, goods worth $68. At John A. Tallman's, Nos. 4, 6, and 8 Lake street, by forging his father's name he obtained 1,000 cigars. Visiting Marshall Field's he ordered $800 worth of carpet sent to his father, and secured an order upon Henry W. King, wholesale clothier, for a suit of clothes and an overcoat. He obtained of William White, wholesale grocer near the Rush street bridge, 1,000 cigars and meerschaum goods upon a forged order, and drew $300 from the Chicago National Bank upon his father's forged check. Thursday Comstock and Thaxton were arrested and locked up at the Central Station.

The Reorganization of the County Board.

The talk about organizing the new County Board has already commenced. One plan is to reduce Klehm to the ranks and put Murry Nelson in the chair. "With Nelson at the head and the old clique broken, the county can be redeemed from its present distressing condition," said a Commissioner yesterday. "It will be hard, careful work, but with good men presiding over the important committees, and a business life put into the board's work, a healthy treasury is sure to result. The gang is making desperate efforts to reorganize and pull in some of the milk-and-water men on the present board, but it is extremely doubtful if the requisite number to control things can be secured. One or two of the present board will hold back from the new reform deal, and it is at present a question which side will be in the majority."

The Man Who Was Clubbed by the Police.

Chief Ebersold has a report in hand from Lieut. Backus, his sergeant, and Officers O'Meara and McGraw of the Thirty-fifth Street Station, covering their version of the Wiltendorf clubbing case. They claim that when the boy was told to go home he reviled them, using obscene epithets and threats to kill. They say that he was searched, and claim that he was struck but once, and "that while both he and his parents were resisting his arrest in the house." The officers deny that they struck either Mr. or Mrs. Wiltendorf. In regard to the revolver, their story is that the youth drew it upon Officer McGraw as he stood in the doorway but was prevented from using it, and threw it behind the stove, where they found it. The Chief instructed Wiltendorf to come to headquarters yesterday forenoon and substantiate his complaint, but at 1 o'clock he had not appeared.

Still Meditating Over the Finances of the County Board.

Eight of the County Commissioners—Van Pelt, Fortune, Oliver, Casselman, Geils, Niesen, Hemmegarn, and Hannigan—went to the County Hospital yesterday to inspect the four new boilers and the new sidewalk connecting the buildings. Subsequently they met in the Warden's office and talked over the county's finances, the desire being, as one of them stated, "to do what we can to put the finances in good shape, as the new board is coming in." No conclusion was reached, but from suggestions made during the discussion it is not improbable that some of the propositions mentioned below will be adopted.

The present tax levy, it is believed, will yield about $1,700,000. The county now owes about $1,200,000, of which $200,000 is represented by judgments. It was proposed that all the debts except the judgments be paid in order to maintain credit, and that the judgments be paid not, as they draw 6 per cent interest and are a good investment. This would leave $700,000 for the current year, when $2,000,000 is required. It was proposed that the normal school be closed, and that no appropriations be made for the Humane Society or any of the free dispensaries. This would save about $75,000. It was also suggested that no more contracts be let. There was no talk about closing the poorhouse, insane asylum, or the hospital. It was the impression that the county could get everything it wanted during the year, though higher prices might have to be paid on account of its inability to pay within a reasonable time.

The County Treasurer's report for the month of November shows a deficit in the different county funds of $601,225. The figures are: General fund, balance in Treasury, $40,198; orders outstanding, $627,228; Insane Asylum, balance in Treasury, $1,927; orders outstanding, $10,714; Court-House fund, balance, $2,426; orders outstanding, $6,950.

Removal of the Newsboys' Home.

The directors of the Newsboys' Home had determined to move to-day, but the superstition of the inmates was against a change Friday, and so the work was postponed until Monday and Tuesday. Many of the lads dislike to leave the old place, but they think, too, that many of its advantages have passed away. For years the home was the only building in the block, and the boys made common property of all the vacant lots around, which are now completely filled with towering business buildings. The home goes for the present to the three-story and basement marble front residence at No. 1421 Wabash avenue, a lease for over two years having been secured. Mr. Rand, the President of the Board of Directors, is of the opinion, however, that a site will be secured and a building put up especially for the home within a year. The question as to whether the location should be in the heart of the city or some more quiet portion further out has not yet been settled. The directors will pay a farewell visit to the old home Sunday evening.

THE WILL OF SAMUEL JOHNSTON.

Its Probate Yesterday—The Provisions of the Document.

The will of Samuel Johnston was proved yesterday in the Probate Court. The executors are John De Koven of No. 402 Dearborn avenue and W. E. Furness of No. 417 Orchard street. The heirs are Emily S. Fabian, a sister, Clarine B. Shumway, Josephine B. Dix, Gertrude Johnston, Dora Johnston, Cornelia W. Gray, Mabel Johnston, Clarissa J. Scudder, Anna P. Williams, and Cornelia B. Williams, nieces, and Samuel L. Williams, Clifford P. Johnston, and Roy Johnston, nephews. The estate, which is valued at $525,000, of which all but $25,000 is real estate, is to be divided as follows, after payment of debts, etc.:

Third—To Clifford Johnston, the watch owned by William S. Johnston Sr., all guns, hunting gear, fishing tackle, horses, carriages, harness, etc., and all personal jewelry.

Fourth—To S. Lawrence Williams, old portrait of William S. Johnston Sr., all silver plate, and genealogical books of Johnston and Bartley family.

Fifth—To Mrs. J. Fabian, portrait of his mother and watch.

Sixth—To Mrs. Emily Fabian during her life, and upon her death to Mrs. Clarine Scudder, personal portrait.

Seventh—To Albert Schoenbeck, private library.

Eighth—To Mrs. Cornelia J. Williams' children and their heirs, the premises No. 99 Pine street, Chicago, with all furniture, pictures, articles of use or ornament therein.

Ninth—In trust, to William J. Fabian, the premises No. 189 Fourth street, Cincinnati, for the use and benefit of Mrs. Emily S. Fabian, and upon her death to convey the same to her heirs or such persons as she may by will designate.

Tenth—To Simeon B. Williams, $1,000.

Eleventh—To Elizabeth Hubbard, $1,000; to Philander Gillespie, $1,000; to Emily C. Smithson, $500.

Twelfth—To Catharine Nanney and Mrs. Huntington, $100 each, as personal memento.

Thirteenth—To each of the three domestics, $500.

Fourteenth—In trust to Charles Jackson, $500, for investment on account of preservation of Hamlin Burying Grounds, Middletown, Conn.

Fifteenth—In trust to John De Koven and William E. Furness, all the rest and residue of estate, real, personal, and mixed, with rents, issues, etc., subject to taxes, assessments, insurances, and executors' expenses, and from said estate to pay: First, to Mrs. Caroline Vaughan, $5,000; second, for erection of a gate at the main entrance of the college yard, Harvard University, $10,000; third, to Cincinnati Orphan Asylum, $10,000; fourth, for erection of a bronze statue of Shakspeare on a pedestal in Lincoln Park, Chicago, $10,000; fifth, to St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, $50,000; sixth, to Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, $25,000; seventh, the rest and residue to be divided equally among all nephews and nieces and their heirs.

Sixteenth—None of the legacies in Sec. 15 shall in any case bear interest.

Seventeenth—William J. Fabian, appointed successor in trust under the will of William S. Johnston Sr. for Mrs. Emily S. Fabian.

Eighteenth—John De Koven and William Eliot Furness of Chicago appointed executors on their individual bond.

MORE SOUTH SIDE STREET-CARS.

How Built and How to Be Used—Arrangements for Heating the Cars.

People living on the South Side can congratulate themselves upon improved street-car facilities for the winter. Fifty new cars for the State and Wabash avenue and Cottage Grove lines have been constructing for the last few weeks at the City Railway Company's shops, and are being pushed into the service as fast as the paint hardens and the finishing touches are put on. The new cars are to have the same dimensions as the old, but many improvements have been made. The colors—red and white for State and dark blue and white for Wabash avenue—are still retained, but the windows run clear up to the roof, instead of carrying the names of the streets on a seven-inch strip above them, and this gives the car a much more airy and pleasant appearance. Then the raised deck for ventilation extends the entire length of the car, instead of only covering the centre, as in the old ones, and the street names are cut with sand blast in glass that corresponds with the distinctive color of the cars. They are finished in light hardwood, and both seat and back upholstered in red or dark blue plush. It must be understood that the carrying capacity of the lines will be increased by exactly fifty cars, as none of the old ones will be retired except for repairs that are absolutely necessary. The plan for the present will be to put two through cars on each one of the alternate grip-cars which do not haul a car either to Archer or Indiana avenue.

Superintendent Holmes says the heaters will go into service on the South Side cars just as soon as the company can get them, and it only hopes that the severe weather will hold off a short time longer. All departments of the shops at State and Twenty-first streets are rushed with work, making repairs and finishing the new cars. Then some of the cable drums that have been running five years are being replaced. It was the changing of a couple of them that stopped the running of the State street cars south of Twenty-second street from 1 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening Sunday, and not the breaking of the cable. The foundations for the new 1,000 horse-power engines are being built in the north end of the engine-rooms, and when they are placed the machinery will be completely duplicated so that the two north or two south engines can be run either separately or together.

BARB-WIRE FENCING ADVANCED.

The Reason for This Was the Rise of Raw Material.

In a talk yesterday with Mr. E. J. Marsh, President of the Barb-Wire Manufacturers' Association of the United States, he said all manufacturers of barb-wire fence were now members of the association, the last two having just come in, and that the organization was now complete. With reference to the future of the business, he said the prospects were exceedingly bright; that a better feeling prevailed, and that all the indications pointed to a largely increased demand for the product. The trade for the coming spring, he thought, would be at least 15 per cent in excess of any previous year, basing his estimate on the growing scarcity of lumber and the increasing popularity of the fence, to say nothing of its small cost. The readiness with which it could be transported and its great adaptability for the prairies of the Great West, he said, were its special features. Then it did not blow down, and it never banked up with snow. It was becoming very popular with the railroads, and last year 22,000 tons were purchased by them for fencing purposes. This year their orders were heavier than for a long time past.

"Will the organization just completed order an advance in the price of barb-wire fencing?" he was asked.

"The price has just been advanced $5 per ton, and a further advance of $2.50 per ton will be ordered for the 1st of January, 1887, but not for the reason that all the licensees are now members of the association. The raw material has been advanced $5 per ton in the last month, and of course we were under the necessity of advancing the manufactured article in the same proportion. Our Bessemer wire rods are imported, and the prices in England and Germany have been advanced about twelve shillings in the last two weeks, while the home manufacturers of whom we buy have recently formed a pool and advanced the price of plain wire. The plain wire manufacturers now work on a plan similar to that of the steel rail pool, and can regulate the price as they see fit. This being the case, there was nothing for us to do but advance the price of barb-wire fencing to correspond with the increased cost of the raw material."

"What is the annual product of the barb-wire fence manufacturers and the estimated capital invested?"

"The product for the year ending July 1, 1886, was 160,000 tons, or about 720,000,000 feet of fencing. Since that time the product has not been increased above the average for the corresponding time of the year, but, as the bulk of our business is done in the spring, the ensuing few months will be very active ones, as the expected increase of 15 per cent in the business will have to be made up. The invested capital in the business will exceed $2,500,000, but there is no immediate prospect of an increase in the amount. The business is conducted under licenses issued by the Washburn-Moen Manufacturing Company of Massachusetts, which controls the 110 patents on barb-wire fence, and it is not a very easy matter for any one and every one to jump into the manufacture of barb-wire fence."

"To what section of the country is most of the barb wire sent?"

"O, to the West, of course. About two-thirds of all the wire fence manufactured goes to the West, about one-sixth goes to the South and East, and the remaining one-sixth is exported, going all over the world. The bulk of the wire fence is manufactured either in or near Chicago, and of course this city is the great barb-wire fence market of the world."

"You spoke of importing the raw material. What about the duty on it?"

"Well, the duty amounts to $9 per ton, the result of a flaw in the tariff. The tariff reads that the duty shall be $13.60 per ton on No. 5 rods and $9 per ton on all other unclassified sizes. The foreign manufacturers are sharp enough to make the rods one size smaller and thus save the difference, which amounts to $4.60 per ton."

THE REFORMATION OF EX-CONVICTS.

Praiseworthy Results of the Centre Avenue "Home for Industry."

A little over a year ago the "Home for Industry," a refuge for discharged prisoners, was started in a little cottage at No. 366 Jackson street. Since that time the work has been carried on earnestly but so unostentatiously that few have heard of the institution. Michael Dunn, the founder, is a man well known in this branch of charitable endeavor. After spending thirty-five years in different prisons of the world and mixing with criminals of all sorts he determined to reform. The difficulties that lay in his own way suggested the necessity of some means of aiding released prisoners. In 1879 he started a "home" in New York, where this class could find refuge and work until they were able to find a foothold in the world. They were set to making brooms, brushes, and furniture, and when, a few years ago, Dunn left the institution it was already self-supporting. Through his endeavors a similar institution has been started in San Francisco, and the one here is now an assured success.

The difficulties that shut out an ex-convict from honest independence are so great that few have the courage to face them. "No real thief," said Mr. Dunn, "will beg and he won't starve. If he can't get work he'll steal. This is a religious movement to some extent. We have the support of Christian people, and meetings are held here about twice a week, but the chief object is to teach industry. We want the men to learn that they have got to work for their daily bread, and that it is better to be honest, and they do—many of them. The first question I ask a man is, 'Have you been in prison?' If he has, he is received without hesitation, given something to eat, and put to work. Many of them stay four or five months, until they are masters of a trade and I have been able to secure them work in some of the shops or factories. Others, of course, lose heart and drift back into the old life. There was one man who had served four terms in Joliet and when he was relieved last spring the keepers laid bets that he would be back in two months. Now he is employed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and handles large sums of money every day. He has a home and friends and is one of the stanchest supporters of the 'home.'"

The "home" occupies a double wooden house at No. 111 Centre avenue. At present there are eleven inmates, but the approaching winter will probably largely increase the number. The first floor contains a reading-room, the dining-rooms, kitchen, etc. Above stairs there are sleeping rooms with neat bunks, capable of accomodating thirty men. The entire house is neatly although rather barrenly furnished. Scriptural mottoes adorn the walls, and a touch of homelikeness is given by the few flowers scattered about. During the day the men are at work in the shops in the rear of the house, making brooms and brushes. Adequate machinery has been secured and a large quantity of the wares is turned out every day. In the broom shops seven men were at work under the supervision of a trained mechanic. They were all young men, under 30, and were sturdy-looking, cleanly fellows. They worked on in silence, industrious but rather gloomy. The effect of a visitor seemed somewhat depressing. Among themselves the men are said to be jovial enough, but they hate to pose as examples either of crime or industry. In the smaller shops above-stairs few men were at work turning out brushes of all sorts. The wares are said to find a ready sale, and with greater facilities the "home" would be self-supporting as its prototype in New York. Each man has his board and lodging, and in addition is paid in proportion to the work done. The pay, of course, is small, but an industrious man can easily make from $3 to $4 a week. This, with the knowledge of a trade, in a short time gives them an opportunity to make a fresh start in life in some place where their past is unknown. The rules of the "home" are few but strictly enforced. Work begins at 6:30 a. m. and continues to supper-time. At 10 o'clock the doors are locked and late-comers are not admitted. The men are allowed the luxury of a pipe, but the rules against swearing are excessively severe. The "home" has received the support of many well-known philanthropic citizens, but at present is in need of many things.

"What we need most of all," said Mr. Dunn, "is clothing. The men come to us usually in such a half-clothed or unclean condition that they have to be dressed from top to toe before we can put them in the shops. There is only one overcoat in the home, and the driver who delivers the goods is wearing that now. Ever so many people must have cast-off clothing that could be turned to good account here. The men are all handy with needles—it is a trick one learns in prison."

A committee of gentlemen, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. S. Potwin, has just been formed to direct the affairs of the "home." Mr. Dunn feels that the men will appreciate the "home" better if it is thoroughly clear that it is not run to make money but to encourage those who are willing to lead honest lives. To the present small beginning it is proposed to add other shops, for the making of furniture of one sort and another. If this were successfully established the men could be paid better wages and there would be no necessity of turning any away. During this month alone fifty-nine convicts will be freed from Joliet, and the only institution to offer them a helping hand is the little "home" on Centre avenue.

RESULT OF NEELD'S RASCALITY.

A More Perfect System of Registered Warehouse Receipts of Provisions.

The new system of registered warehouse receipts adopted by the directory of the Board of Trade Wednesday will be put into operation as soon as the details can be arranged—within four or five days at the furthest. The new system is exceedingly simple. When the day's trading is over the Registrar makes out lists of the property in every warehouse for which registered warehouse receipts are outstanding. The Registrar's men then go through each warehouse with these lists and check off the property as found, making their reports that afternoon to the Registrar's office, where any one interested can see at a glance whether the property which the receipts call for still remains in the warehouse. The reports will also be posted on 'Change the following morning.

The board's Registrar, Mr. C. H. S. Mixer, said there was not a particle of doubt that the new system would work all right, and furnish an absolute protection against a repetition of Neeld's operations. For eight and a half years the old plan worked to the apparent satisfaction of every one on the board without a word of complaint as far as he knew, but there had to a beginning he supposed to everything, and Neeld found it in this matter of warehouse receipts. As to the number of men required by the new system he would not state. There are in the city some twenty-seven or twenty-eight firms, with about sixty houses in all, which are declared "regular" by the directory. To go through each house every day will require a considerable force. On this point of expense, however, President Wright stated he did not see much objection to the system after the men had become accustomed to the work. They could go through a warehouse pretty rapidly, and would be able to tell at a glance whether property had been tampered with. He did not consider there was a question as to its feasibility.

The action of the directory in regard to the inspection of lard after Jan. 1 will have the effect to keep out from this market lard which has been adulterated with cotton-seed oil, of which there is said to be quite too much at the present time. The new requirement rules out all "agitated" lard, the operation of agitation being to mix the oil in the lard to prevent the detection of the adulteration by the purchaser. The other regulations in the lard inspection were made to conform to the altered conditions of the trade since the manufacture of oleomargarine began, and simply follow out what has been the practice relative to the amount of leaf required.

The directors are still at work endeavoring to secure a bill of lading from the railroad companies which will guarantee the amount of grain named upon it at the point of destination, the committee holding an extended meeting yesterday. The State Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners are coöperating, and the prospect that the railroads will accede to the request is believed to be good.

BLAINE THE POPULAR MAN FOR 1888.

The Hon. William Windom Thinks Sherman Should Also Be Considered.

The Hon. William Windom, of Winona, Minn., arrived at the Leland Hotel yesterday from home, and is en route to New York City.

Mr. Windom had little to add in the way of news from his State aside from what has already been published. He rejoiced over the defeat of Ames for Governor, but stated that the Scandinavian vote, usually Republican was greatly divided, which caused a reduction in the Republican majority. The labor vote, he said, was large; that Ames drew largely from it, and that he was just the man to have run in New York City for Mayor and been elected. The pronounced Prohibition vote, was peculiarly thrown for Ames, an out-and-out open saloon man, as against high license and local option advocated by the Republican nominee for Governor. In other words, he said, Prohibitionists voted for open rather than closed saloons. As for the future, Mr. Windom said the labor party was now and will be an established fact, and that the two National parties will have something to ponder over between now and 1888, although Mr. Windom did not exactly believe the laboring men would nominate a man for President in 1888. He believed the Republican party would adopt a moral plank, in the way of a temperance plank, in their next National platform. That question he considered the vital one for the future also, although he did not believe in the prohibition movement as represented by St. John. The tariff question is to play an important figure in the future, but he believes free trade received an emphatic blow in the recent election. Blaine he considers the most popular man today for 1888, but that John Sherman must not be overlooked meanwhile. Allison, he says, is a splendid man, but he thinks he is little thought of at present for the Presidency. With a good candidate he considers the prospects for the Republican party in 1888 most excellent. Henry George, he believes, got the true and absolute support of his party, and that all who voted for him are sincere believers in George's principles.

"What will be the effect of the Republican victories in other States on National issues?"

"It will weaken free trade, and Randall will ride triumphant at the head of Democracy. It will hurt Cleveland and weaken his Administration. The defeat of Morrison and other friends of Cleveland, it has been said, was due to the patronage at their command. I can understand how this might be so. The man with patronage is worse off than the one without it, so far as popularity is concerned."

SUBURBAN.

Jefferson.

William Glen's saloon, corner Gross and Waubansia avenues, was entered by burglars Wednesday night. They took $50 worth of cigars and smashed all the glassware.

Mrs. Charlotte Thurnberg of Brigham street was held to the Criminal Court yesterday by Justice Michand charged with stealing bales of hay from the wagon of Charles Shaefer.

Michael Drew, the Labor candidate for Senator in the Seventh District, was assaulted Tuesday and badly beaten at the polls by a crowd of roughs. He has caused the arrest of Fred Schultz, a son of the Town Supervisor. He also had John Arndt, a butcher living at No. 186 California avenue, arrested, charging him with selling diseased and unwholesome meat.

J. N. Wood and Thomas Sanford, arrested for illegal voting, were released yesterday by the Captain of Police upon the assurance of Messrs. Lablum and McCormick, who had challenged the prisoners, that they did not care to prosecute.

FROM THE METROPOLIS OF WISCONSIN.

Meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery Loyal Legion—Woman Suffrage.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Wisconsin Commandery, Loyal Legion, last night Companions Col. B. F. Parker of Mauston, Maj. G. B. Congdon of Beaver Dam, Capt. C. K. Erwin of Tomah, Ensign A. E. Ludlow of Waukesha, and Capt. Fred L. Warner of Randolph were installed to membership. Commander Lucius Fairchild presided at the meeting. A pleasant feature of the event was the presentation to Capt. J. R. Saville, who on account of his removal from the State has resigned the Recordership of the commandery, of a fifty-piece table set of solid silver. In addition to a paper by Col. Watrous, there were songs, toasts, and impromptu speeches.

The capacity of the State fish-hatchery in this State has been enlarged and equipment provided to accommodate 45,000,000 spawn. Superintendent Nevins departed for Sturgeon Bay for the purpose of securing whitefish spawn for the Milwaukee hatchery.

Less than 200 votes on the question of allowing women to vote upon school matters were polled in Milwaukee County. A corresponding indifference to the measure appears to have prevailed throughout the State, but it is probably carried in consequence of there having been no opposition ballots provided at the different polling-places.

Building a New Penitentiary.

MANSFIELD, O., Nov. 4.—[Special.]—Fifteen thousand strangers were in the city today to witness the ceremonies of laying the cornerstone of the Intermediate Penitentiary. The procession of marching bodies and buggies was two miles in length. Ten thousand people were on the grounds to hear the addresses. Gen. Brinkerhoff, Mayor Clayston, Senator Sherman, ex-President Hayes, Gov. Foraker, and others made appropriate speeches. To-night leading prison reformers held a session at the Congregational Church, at which numerous addresses were made.

The Intermediate Penitentiary is a reformatory which will cost $1,500,000, to which prisoners convicted of their first offense are sentenced. It has a capacity of 600, and is modeled after the Elmira, N. Y., reformatory.

Attack of a Quebec Mob on the Police.

QUEBEC, Nov. 4.—The Salvation Army, in anticipation of more serious trouble, adjourned their meetings last night. The disturbance of Tuesday night was of a more serious character than was reported. After leaving the hall the assemblage kept up the shouting. The police were all formed into line, and while in this position were attacked by the mob, which assailed them with stones and other missiles. Three or four officers had been severely injured when the order to charge was given. The crowd rallied and charged on the police, who, however, acted bravely, the result being several broken heads for the mob and two arrests.

The Sister Republic.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 4.—It is announced here that Gen. Garcia de la Cadena, the author of the abortive revolutionary plan at Zacatecas, who was recently captured by Government troops in the interior, is now on the way to this city under a strong guard. *El Tiempo*, a church paper of influence, urges that the same magnanimity be displayed towards him as the Queen of Spain recently showed in the case of the rebel Gen. Villacampa.

The Government has sent Mariano Barcena, an eminent engineer, to study the causes of the continued eruptions of the volcano of Colima.

Will Entertain the President.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 4.—The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting today and voted to extend the courtesies of the city to President Cleveland. The President will arrive here Monday next to attend the ceremonies incident upon the Harvard College celebration. He will be the guest of the State on his arrival and will be escorted to the college by the Governor and staff, when he will become the guest of that institution.

In the afternoon the City of Boston will entertain him.

Shot for High Treason.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 4.—The newspapers here have a report that Gen. Garcia de La Cadena has been shot for high treason.

To the Public.

The warm weather of the past six weeks has so affected the wholesale trade that we have concluded to offer our surplus stocks at *retail*, and will have three floors of our five-story building arranged and open for that purpose on tomorrow morning. The stock is of our own manufacture, and while prices will be marked fully 35 per cent lower than the lowest retail prices quoted, we will guarantee every article absolutely perfect in make and material. We invite every one to call, no matter whatever needing a fine, medium, or common article, and ladies seeking *a boy's good outfit at a nominal cost* are particularly invited. They will receive polite and prompt attention. Very respectfully, J. H. MYERS & BRO., Wholesale manufacturers of youths', boys', and children's suits and overcoats, 203 Fifth avenue, between Adams and Monroe.

The Most Artistic Rug in the World.

Iskender Bey announces to his patrons that the most expensive historic rug of his collection, No. 1 in the catalogue, will be put up for sale this forenoon at 263 Wabash avenue. Besides this there will be offered at today's auction some superior antique rugs and very costly embroideries. The attention of connoisseurs is invited.

Brand Brings His Ax Down.

"Sixteen" photos, four of them elegant panels, for $3, at Brand's this week. *Quality the finest.* Studio, 210-212 Wabash avenue.

Fourteen photographs, three styles, for $3, at Stevens' Gallery, McVicker's Theatre, this week.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued permits to marry to the following couples, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
John Kompel, Celia Boysen	24—24
Patrick O'Donnell, Honora O'Donnell	26—22
Edwin M Bernard, Anna A. Bergner	28—18
Henry Dickel, Thornton, Mary Dickelman, same	21—16
August Vershoborski, South Chicago, Franczyska Greamskan, same	51—50
Michael Clancy, Norah Cushing	24—21
Andrzy Sierachi, Mary Sewandorska	22—19
J. George Dietrich, Lottie Dethman	26—23
John E. Binkins, Hyde Park, Minnie H. Willoughby, same	28—27
Hugh Mills, Ladora, Ia., Jennie M. Perkins, Williams Center	26—20
John W Fisher, Saginaw, Mich., Annie Orr, Minneapolis, Minn	22—22
C. A. Johanson, Sigourney, Ia., E. C. Sweden, Sigourney, Ia	34—29
Peter Byrnes, Katherine Russell	27—19
C. Williams, Madison, Wis., Ella Cray, same	24—20
August Badthe, Henriette Darneis	40—39
George Dixon, Pullman, Alice Mason, same	28—27
Gregory Stevens, Annie D. Sandman	27—22
George O. Grant, H. M. Anderson, Lake View	49—46
Edward E Seuberth, Emily Reack	21—18
George Senechal, Kate Filben	29—28
Emil Erlandson, Mary Lind	24—20
Albert Hahne, Lake View, Dorothea Tegtmeyer	26—21
Henry Schipperus, Louise Otto	45—40
Antonio Castellano, Rosa M. Ditrani	21—22
Frank Frycek, Katie Kretanova	24—20
Wilhelm Krueger, Auburn, Ill., Anna Adams, Auburn, Ill	26—19
Dennis Moran, Johanna Mulvihill	27—24
Fred Raderecht, Annie Bohnekamp	27—24
Stanislaw Kendziora, South Chicago, Marie Saichoska, South Chicago	30—22
Lawrence M. Johnson, Esther L. Nelson	21—20
Theodore Bartoszwitz, Maplewood, Franciska Mendack	41—33
Christian Mossinger, Anna Cedelski	24—23
John Whittington, Eva Vaughey	33—34
Anton Mertes, Rosie Wetzler	23—21
Denis McNulty, Margaret McHugh	29—27
Frank Arendt, Antonicia Dybowska	24—21
John N. Olson, Minnie C. Audberg	22—18
Alfred Saxon, Riverside, Louisa Gruhlke, same	27—26
Patrick McGown, Lake, Mary Fleming, same	29—28
Jacob Kalber, Rosa Rieger	20—22
August Schwanebeck, Anna Schuld	23—23
Alba Forsyth, Addie Mitchell	30—28
Fred Goeppinger, Katie Hilsenbeck	33—23
Philip Rosenberger, Pullman, Ella Joyce	25—19

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. R. Wy. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 1:00 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Parties should examine Mount Greenwood before selecting lots elsewhere. City office, 34, 152 Dearborn.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

CORDANO—Thursday morning, Nov. 4, at 3:45, Nicolo Cordano, aged 39 years 6 months 19 days.

Funeral Saturday morning, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, from late residence, 46 West Randolph-st., to Italian Catholic Church, Illinois and Franklin-sts., thence by cars via Chicago & Northwestern R. R. to Calvary Cemetery. Members of the Societies Cristoforo Colombo and Legione Garibaldi and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ELY—Nov. 3, at Hartford, Conn., Alfred E. Ely, father of H. B. Ely of this city.

CANTLON—Mary, wife of John Cantlon.

Funeral from 77 West Erie-st. Saturday, Nov. 6, from St. Stephen's Church by cars to Calvary Cemetery via Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

May her soul rest in peace.

FLEMMING—At Mercy Hospital, Nov. 4, Patrick Flemming, formerly of Champaign, Ill.

Friends are invited to attend funeral Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

HICKEY—Nov. 3, Mamie, daughter of Mary and the late John Hickey, aged 5 years, 7 months, and 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, P. Hanley, 3837 Cottage Grove-av., Saturday, Nov. 6, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

SHANLEY—Nov. 4, Thomas Shanley, son of Officer Thomas Shanley, aged 2 years 7 months and 10 days.

Funeral Saturday, Nov. 6, at 10 o'clock, from his father's residence, 359 Maxwell-st., by carriages to Calvary.

SMITH—At the residence of her son, Dr. A. V. Park, 411 Twenty-sixth-st., Mrs. Hannah A. P. Smith, aged 65 years.

Burial services at Oakwoods Cemetery Saturday, Nov. 6, 1886, 3 o'clock p. m. Friends are cordially invited.

WILLIAMSON—Nov. 3, R. M. Williamson, at residence 3128 Parnell-av.

Funeral Sunday, Nov. 7, at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON JAMES ARMSTRONG, the State-st. merchant, will give the newsboys of Chicago a dinner at the "Waifs' Mission," old Board of Trade. The Rev. Dr. Fawcett will talk to the boys. Lyon's orchestra will play.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SIXTH WARD Central Republican Club for the election of officers this evening at 650 Blue Island-av.

THE MANAGERS OF THE ERRING WOMAN'S Refuge will hold their regular monthly meeting at 3111 Indiana-av. on Saturday, Nov. 6, at 10 a. m.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE Young Men's Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward this evening at 428 West Chicago-av., at which will occur the semi-annual election of officers.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

By POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

This Morning at 10 o'clock,

OUR REGULAR FURNITURE SALE

Parlor and Chamber Sets,
Carpets, Stoves, Folding Beds,
General Household Goods,
And 1,500 lbs. Coffee.

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

We Will Sell an Invoice of Choice Books,
Including complete 16 sets of Chambers' Encyclopedia. Also two Hunting Skiffs, one Section Canoe in six sections—can be taken apart and packed in trunk.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TRELEAVEN AND COE
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
65 State St.
Central Music Hall
$1.50 TO $2.50
Buys the finest Spectacles; cheaper grades, 25c to $1.00. Gold Spectacles, $4 to $10.
Eyes skillfully fitted free of charge.

CANDY
Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.
Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Stoves.
GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO.
76 Dearborn-st.

25c Box
KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 80 State-st.

CHICAGO YEAST POWDER
Is the ORIGINAL TWENTY-FIVE CENT
BAKING POWDER,
AND BEST OF ITS CLASS.
Beware of Imitations.
CHAPMAN, SMITH & CO.,
244 Lake street, CHICAGO.

Special Announcement!
Our Entire Stock of
JERSEYS,
BOUGHT OF THE
NEW YORK NOVELTY CO.,
To be closed out below cost. All this season's goods. Over 20 styles, all colors and sizes.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE,
MAIN STORE, 112, 114 AND 116 STATE-ST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State and Washington-sts.
Grand Special Sale
TODAY AND TOMORROW.
1,000 Pairs
Ladies' Fine Kid Hand-made Button Boots, bought very cheap and offered at a remarkably Low Price,
$3.50 Pair.
Same quality of goods usually sold at $5.50.
200 Pairs
Ladies' Fine Kid Newport Ties, reduced from $3.00 and $4.00
To $1.00 Pair.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES VERY CHEAP.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
State & Washington-sts.
CLOAK DEPT.
We have lately consummated one of the heaviest purchases of
PLUSH CLOAKS
Ever made in this country, and offer Today and until sold the choice of
1,800
Plush Sacques,
Plush Wraps, and
Plush Newmarkets,
At prices that will be found upon comparison to be
25 per Cent
Under any previous quotations.
Your Attention Requested.

BIG THING!

Whooping It Up!
FIX YOUR BOYS
Bankrupt stock of Boys' Clothing cleared out at 50c on the Dollar.
11c buys a Boy's All-Wool Polo Cap.
$1.98 buys a Boy's Splendid School Suit, size 4 to 12 years.
$2.98 buys a Boy's Elegant All-Wool Suit, size 4 to 12 years.
$3.75 buys a Boy's Tailor-Work 3-piece Suit, size 13 to 17 years.
Overcoats at your own price.
This is the best opportunity to dress your boys good and stylish for little money.
Jas. Armstrong & Co.,
138 & 140 State-st.
Popular and Reliable Dry Goods House of Chicago.

TELEPHONE NO. 478.
ORCUTT-KILLICK LITHOGRAPHING CO.
141-143 WABASH AVE.
SKETCHES FURNISHED ON SHORT NOTICE.
WORK COMPLETED WHEN PROMISED.
NEW MACHINERY. LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.
UNEXCELLED ARTISTS. FIRST CLASS COLORS.
NO FANCY PRICES. GIVE US A TRIAL.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
State and Washington-sts.
We call special attention
To our following brands of
Silk
Umbrellas:
Windsor
B. J & P. *Makers.*
Pilgrim
B. J & P. *Makers.*
Indestructible
B. J & P. *Makers.*
We recommend them highly for their elegant finish, and guarantee their wearing qualities, *and none are genuine unless stamped on tie as above.*
Manufactured by
BELKNAP, JOHNSON & POWELL,
New York and Phila.

FURS
CHAS. W. BARNES'
Celebrated Furs.
Seal Garments to order.
Repairing at low prices.
148 STATE-ST.

WHAT MAY WOMEN DO?

A QUESTION PRESENTING ITSELF EVERY YEAR WITH RENEWED FORCE.

More than Three Million Women in the United States Engaged in Other than Household Occupations—The Ranks of the Workers Becoming Daily More Overcrowded—The Professions—Unjust Discriminations in Wages—Mistaken Ideas of the Dignity of Labor.

Philadelphia *Record:* The question, "What may women do?" is frequently met with the reply, "What may women not do?" and, so far as their capacity is included, the answer is a very fair one. When it comes to "What may a woman do profitably?" it is altogether a different matter. The women who work, for the most part, do so because necessity compels them. To claim that they should stand shoulder to shoulder with men in the everyday battle, for pure love of it, is claiming altogether too much credit for the sex. I do not mean to imply that women, as a rule, would prefer idleness, but that there are a thousand different occupations that employ their minds and hands, if left to their own sweet will—occupations in which they would find delight—while the employment to which they are driven perforce is not infrequently a "demnition grind."

But that is neither here nor there. There are over 3,000,000 women in the United States engaged in other than household occupations, and with its overgrowing proportion, both from natural increase of population and the continued crowding of the great army still seeking employment in new channels, the question of what women may best do presents itself every year with renewed force. Of the 3,000,000 women employed outside the shelter in this country a careful estimate places 600,000 as agricultural laborers, mostly colored women in the cotton fields; 640,000 are employed in the various manufactories, 530,000 in laundries, 280,000 are milliners, and 200,000 dressmakers; 60,000 work in tailor shops, and 600,000 are saleswomen, teachers, telegraph operators, bookkeepers, typewriters, etc. The learned professions also have their quota of representatives of the gentler sex, there being no less than 2,500 female physicians in the United States.

These, for the most part, find that the profession pays well, and, though there has been a great outcry against women studying medicine on account of undue strain upon their physical systems (even so far as the assertion that a large proportion of the English women who practice medicine become insane, which has, however, not been corroborated), there seems to be no established reason why a woman may not be a doctor, or a preacher, or a lawyer, if she has the requisit talent and perseverance. As far as the choice of occupation, women are in these latter days almost as free agents as are men, and may do whatever they can.

With the question of higher education and its effect upon the physical condition of our women this article has nothing to do. The Hon. William Bowditch, in his "Forgotten Women of Massachusetts," says that there are in Boston 20,000 young women working for an average of $4 a week, and, furthermore, that there are many graduates of the Boston public schools, acknowledged to be the best in the world, who are working in shops for the miserable pittance of $2 a week. A contemporary takes up this statement and makes it an excuse for a tirade against the selfishness and greed of firms who thus put their employés on starvation wages and reap profit therefrom. Mr. Bowditch also furnishes statistics as to the proportionate payment of men and women. He gives the following table of differences established in some manufactories:

"In the manufacture of cotton goods the men mule-spinners receive $1.57 a week, men frame-spinners $1.00 a week, and men ring-spinners $3.66 a week more than women who do precisely the same kind of work. Girls, as spare hands in reeling and warping, earned $5.11 a week less than the men, although reckoned as second hands at the work. In the cloth-room women are paid $2.49 less than men. In the manufacture of musical instruments women action-makers earned $6.50 less per week than the men. In the manufacture of paper girl finishers earned $4.73 less than the men. Women rubber-makers received $3.45, and women spoolers $2.58 less than the men doing the same work."

Touching upon the book-makers, Mr. Bowditch says: "Men proof-readers receive $2.16 more than women proof-readers. Women press-feeders were paid $2.83 less than men, and women book compositors $4 a week less than men." Granting that Mr. Bowditch's figures are correct, and that the women did equal work and did it just as well as the men, the fact remains that labor is a marketable commodity, and that when the supply exceeds the demand the price must go down just as the price of wheat and wool depreciates when there is more on hand than the people can consume, with a manifest advantage in favor of the wheat and wool, however, as it can be stored in warehouses and await the auspicious moment for making its appearance in the market, while the labor-machine must go on eating and drinking, and demands raiment and shelter.

What, then, shall the woman do? The answer is not far to seek. There are plenty of occupations to which she may turn her hand, eminently feminine occupations, too, in which she will not be obliged to compete with man. Dressmakers and plain sewers find plenty of work to do. It requires, it is true, some training before one is competent to do satisfactory work, but those who are competent need not lack for fairly remunerative employment. But, if all other sources fail, there are wide-open kitchen doors welcoming the thousands of working women to domestic service, and it is probably the only branch of female employment where board and wages are given to the learner. It is safe to say that every poorly-paid shop-girl in the land could in this way find a comfortable home and fair pay.

Just why the girl apparently endowed with common sense declines to accept domestic service is difficult to understand. Much of this feeling is undoubtedly due to false notions of dignity and independence. Deluded young women, working in some cheap shop for $2 or $3 a week, don't want to put themselves on a level with Bridget in the kitchen. Does their $2 or $3 a week preserve them from contact with those who are infinitly worse? Is standing behind a counter selling tape and buttons more respectable than sweeping, and waiting, and cooking?

Clearly there is something wrong in our political economy when 60,000 girls in our land are allowed to grow up with such erroneous ideas of the dignity of labor. What is all the learning gleaned from books worth if there is not learned at the same time the lesson that all work is honorable? Higher education, with all its vaunted advantages is a delusion and a snare if it does not carry with it this truth, and teach women that to do what they can best do, whether it be washing dishes or translating Greek or Hindostanee, is to maintain their own self-respect and gain the greatest measure of respect of their fellows. The philanthropists of the land, too, will find their labors in behalf of their unfortunate sisters greatly lessened when this fact is generally understood and its force fully appreciated.

The Lively Princess Louise.

Paris Letter: At last the Royal family of England, which numbers so many fast men among its members, has apparently developed a very fast lady. Now I use the word "fast" here strictly in the American sense, to signify a boisterous and undignified style of conduct, and nothing more. The Princess Louise has simply taken to enjoying herself in a very uproarious and unroyal fashion. Her manners this season, according to report, have wholly lacked "the repose that stamps the caste" not only "of Vere de Vere," but of even a higher station. She has gone tearing about Aix with that very frisky old lady the Duchess of Manchester; has smoked cigarets, and even cigars, in public, if all rumors are true; and has danced sundry Highland dances, with all the appropriate stamps and shouts, at private parties, to the immense bewilderment of such of her mother's subjects as chanced to be present. Hitherto the daughters of Queen Victoria have always been cited, and justly, as models of princely dignity, as well as of womanly virtue; but the Princess Louise seems to have thrown a good deal of the first-named quality to the winds, at least while staying, in a presumed incognito, at Aix-les-Bains.

Home and Rest.

Stay, stay at home, my heart, and rest;
Home-keeping hearts are happiest,
For those that wander they know not where
Are full of trouble and full of care;
To stay at home is best.

Weary, and homesick, and distressed,
They wander East, they wander West,
And are baffled, and beaten, and blown about
By the winds of the wilderness of doubt;
To stay at home is best.

Then stay at home, my heart, and rest;
The bird is safest in its nest;
O'er all that flutter their wings and fly
A hawk is hovering in the sky;
To stay at home is best.

—*Longfellow.*

MALARIA.

An Earth Poison, Generated by Surplus Vegetative Energy.

London *Lancet:* When we talk of the Roman climate we cannot dissociate the theme from its distinctive characteristic—the malarial poison. What is this poison? Till the researches of Tommasi-Crudeli and Klebs, published in 1879, the most plausible answer was that of Dr. Léon Colin, who defined it as an "intoxication tellurique," an earth-poison generated by the surplus vegetative energy of an abnormally fertile soil, whose fecundity was very partially absorbed by the scanty sprinkling of herbage that overspread its surface. Cultivate this soil, render to this vegetative energy its appropriate pabulum, and you provide the antidote to malaria. Such, stated with extreme brevity, was the theory of Léon Colin, embodied in a work of great ability, which, appearing as it did at the outbreak of the Franco-German War, encountered a public too preoccupied to give it the study it deserved. Tommasi-Crudeli combats this theory. He denies that the Roman Campagna possesses anything like the exuberant fecundity with which it has been credited. Its really fertile tracts are few and far between, rarely compensating the agriculturist for his labor—as, indeed, was well known to ancient husbandmen. Then again, if the poison were gaseous, as Léon Colin's theory implies, the malaria-surcharged atmosphere ought to be at its maximum at noonday, when the exhalation from the soil is greatest; but, on the contrary, the localities in which malaria is most pronounced reach their maximum of danger in the morning and evening—those periods of the day when the difference of temperatue between earth and atmosphere renders the ascending aerial currents most powerful and most apt to transport the material of the poison. That material, according to Tommasi-Crudeli, is a living ferment, encountered equally on the mountain and the plain, in dry soils and in humid. Its existence was suspected and unscientifically described as long ago as the decline of the Roman Republic by the agriculturist Varro, and its nature and form are defined by Tommasi-Crudeli as a "Schizomètes bacil aris." For its development it requires a temperature not lower than 20° C. (a moderate degree of humidity) and the immediate contact of the atmosphere with the soil it infects. As the absence of a single one of these conditions prevents the development of the malaria, so certain localities exhibit at times a natural suspension of the poison. In winter, for example, the fall of temperature below the required 20° causes a thermic suspension; the loss of the necessary humidity under prolonged drouth causes a hydraulic suspension; and the interposition of sheets of water or of a thick matting of turf on the laying down of a pavement, by preventing the immediate contact of the atmosphere with the infected soil, produces an atmospheric suspension of the malaria.

MORE THAN A STAND-OFF.

The Bills Made Out by Two Ex-Sweethearts.

New York *Mail and Express:* A young couple on Madison avenue who were engaged to marry broke off recently. When he parted from his ex-love he remarked, by way of parenthesis, that he regretted only one thing, and that was the heavy expenses he had incurred. The young lady fired up and asked him to make out an itemized bill; that her papa was responsible for her debts. The next day he sent in his bill, as follows:

DEBIT.	
To doing theatres one season	$297.75
To rides in the park one season	85.00
To caramels one season	140.84
To chocolate drops one season	54.08
To losing two pair opera-glasses	15.00
To jewelry, bric-à-brac, and presents	303.19
To four midday lunches at Del's	21.00
To special gift to your mamma	4.75
To special gift to your papa	.97
To cost of valentine to you	1.25
To one Seaside novel	.10
To two Parisian diamonds	3.87
To wearing out shoe leather	35.00
Total	$962.75
CREDIT.	
By one meal at your house	$ .45
Balance due	$962.30

The young lady made a counter-claim bill, which brought her old sweetheart out in debt to her. She said her claim was just, and that she was willing to submit it to any court of competent jurisdiction to decide. It differs in items from his:

DEBIT.	
To burning gas call evenings	$75.43
To wearing out carpet in the hall	42.00
To friction with parlor furniture	90.01
To lunching with us often (lumped)	19.13
To working hat mark	5.00
To comic valentine sent you	.08
To monopolizing my time	575.15
To one new cravat (black silk)	.22
To laughing at your old and only joke	218.00
To philopena present	.85
To expenses of new dresses for theatres	823.16
To extra fires in parlor	65.00
To three postal cards	.04
	$1,912.52
CREDIT.	
By introducing me to dear Clarence	$900.00
Balance due	$1,012.52

Please remit the difference in our bills to settle, as I want to make Clarence a genuine present.

There is likely to be a lawsuit.

Pinioned to a Tricycle.

Boston *Record:* Here is a ridiculous episode of the recent ladies' cycling tour to Cape Ann: The fair Athenian, we will call her Mrs. C., was riding on the front seat of a tandem tricycle, the rear seat being occupied by her husband, when, without a second's warning, she suddenly felt herself being drawn downward upon the saddle until she could hardly move. At her startled cry the machine was brought to a standstill, when it was discovered that her dress had been caught in the gearing of the machine, the dress-guard having been left off at the repair-shop through an oversight. Two breadths of the skirt were so effectually wound backward and forward into the machine that budge an inch the lady couldn't, while the combined efforts of the gentlemen of the party were as unavailing in extricating even a fragment of the blue flannel. "Cut the dress," said one, but the lady said "No" very decidedly, for to appear in public with but three-quarters of a dress skirt would never do in the world. Then the tricycle was attacked, and the ground was soon strewn with bolts, nuts, washers, wrenches, and other tools, parted chains, and nameless tricycle "sundries," but still the lady was pinioned; nearly half an hour had been spent in fruitless effort, the cold northwest wind was freshening to a Mayflower breeze and everybody becoming chilled, when one of the party was dispatched to a neighboring house to borrow a dress skirt. Could madame crawl out of her predicament? She would try. So the borrowed skirt was donned, sans ceremonie, right there in the King's highway, the party meanwhile turning their backs to gaze off over the ruffled bosom of old ocean; the other skirt was loosened, and "hub," with herculean efforts, though not without several trials, lifted the tricyclienne clear of the wreck and she stood once more on terra firma. Fifteen minutes more were required to extricate the skirt and put the machine together again, when a temporary dress guard was metamorphosed from an old piece of oilcloth, madame changed her skirt again at the farm-house, and after just fifty minutes' delay the party mounted once more and resumed their journey towards Newburyport.

The Queen of Italy's Necklace.

Roman Letter to the Paris *Figaro:* Now, a word about the celebrated coral necklace of the Queen of Italy. It is a well-known fact that she wears it continually, and even on occasions of grand toilet she carries it under a river of sparkling diamonds. The necklace has a history:

Five years ago the Prince of Naples, her son, heir apparent to the throne of Italy, was strolling through a street in Venice when his eye was attracted by the necklace in the show-window of a jeweler shop. The idea at once struck him to buy it for his mother, the Queen. But the price was far beyond the capacity of his pocket money, and though destined to be King Victor Emmanuel III. he was compelled to ask the jeweler for credit. The bargain was that the Prince should buy the necklace, pearl by pearl, according as he could save enough from his pocket money. On leaving the jeweler shop on the first occasion the Prince carried away with him five pearls, which he carefully guarded. It was two years before he was able to buy the whole necklace. When the Queen afterward learned the secret of the purchase she made a resolve to wear this charming exhibition of her son's love on all occasions, and hence she wears it every day, and gives it a place even when she wears her state jewels on great occasions.

On Good Ground.

A New Zealand chief claimed a piece of land on which he had settled on the ground that he had eaten the preceding owner.

ALL A MATTER OF TASTE.

STRANGE DISHES THAT ARE EATEN BY DIFFERENT PEOPLE.

Something for the Consideration of Epicures—People Who Feed Upon Reptiles—Where Dog Meat Is Considered a Luxury—Bears' Paws, Elephants' Feet, Moose-Deer's Noses, and Odd Parts of Other Animals for Gourmands to Revel Upon.

Household Words: Nothing is more variable than national diet, except it be national appetite. An Italian is content with a handful of bread and grapes, while an Englishman can devour twenty pounds of flesh a day, and a Tartar is mentioned by Capt. Cochrane in his travels who consumed in four-and-twenty hours the hind quarter of a large ox, three of the same tribe thinking nothing of polishing off a reindeer at a meal.

But even more varied than amount is kind. The New-Brunswickers find a special charm in the loose nose of the moose deer. Sharks' fins and fish maws, unhatched ducks and chickens, sea slugs and birds' nests are all prized by the omniverous Chinese. The Parisians eat horseflesh; and at the exhibition of 1851 a M. Brocchieri showed and sold delicious cakes, patties, and bonbons of bullock's blood, rivaling the famous marrons glacés of the confiseries of the boulevards. This seems almost a triumph of art. In Havana the shark is openly sold in the market, and the Chinese ascribe special invigorating virtues to its fins and tail. The Gold Coast negroes are all fond of sharks, as they are of hippopotami and alligators, and the Polynesians are also very fond of shark's flesh quite raw.

Other people besides the Gold Coast negroes feed on and enjoy reptiles. We ourselves eat one of the tribe when we consume calipash and calipee. But though we revel in turtle, we will have nothing to do with the tortoise; yet half the soup eaten in Italy and Sicily is made of the land tortoise boiled down to its essence. In some of the West India islands land tortoises are in much repute; the eggs of the close tortoise (testuro clausa) are held a great delicacy in North America, and Sir Walter Raleigh fed his fainting men on "tortuggas eggs" while sailing up the Orinoco.

In both North and South America the salt water terrapin is a fat and luscious luxury, and its eggs are much prized. The hideous, scaly iguana comes out better in the trial than its outside promises; skillfully cooked it resembles chicken in flesh and turtle in flavor. It is really excellent eating; like chicken or rabbit, when stewed or curried; like turtle when dressed as turtle should be, and like hare when turned into soup, its small soft-shelled eggs being equal to itself in purity and daintiness of flavor. Indeed, the eggs of most reptiles are wonderfully appetizing, but none more so than those of the harmless, hideous, yet delicious iguana, unless it be the eggs of the despised land tortoise.

Caymans and crocodiles, lizards and frogs are all eaten and enjoyed by certain people. The typical crocodile is like veal; but some species have a strong flavor of musk, and some are like young, juicy pork, while others resemble lobster. Others again have a powerful fishy taste, very disagreeable. On the whole, therefore, crocodile is uncertain eating, and not to be ventured on with rashness. Alligator is supposed to be invigorating and restorative, and at Manila is sold at high prices, the Chinese clutching at the dried skin, which they use in their awful messes of gelatinous soup. Alligator is likened to sucking pig, but its eggs have a musty flavor.

The French are notoriously addicted to frogs, which command a high price in New York also, where they sell the large bullfrog, sometimes weighing half a pound, as well as the tender little green animal (rana esculenta), whose hind legs taste so like delicate chicken when served with white sauce in restaurants and hotels of Paris and Vienna. Of course frogs do not escape the Chinese, who devour everything with blood and fiber; and the negroes of Surinam eat the loathsome Surinam toad. Monkeys are also considered good-eating in some countries. African epicures are never more charmed than when they can dine off a highly seasoned, tender young monkey, baked gypsy fashion in the earth. The great red monkey, the black spider monkey, and the howing monkey are all eaten by the various peoples among whom they are found. The flesh of the monkey is said to be both nutritious and pleasant.

One species of bat is considered good eating by the natives of the islands of the Indian Archipelago, Malabar, etc.; it is called by naturalists the edible bat, and is said to be white, tender, and delicate; but, for all that, it is a hideous beast, like a weasel, with a ten-inch body, covered with close and shining black hair, and with four-feet wings, when stretched to their full extent.

In some countries even the fox is considered a delicacy; in the Arctic regions, where fresh meat is scarce, when judiciously made into a pie, it is considered equal to any rabbit, under the same conditions, ever bred on the Sussex downs. But, strange to say, the Esquimau dogs, which will devour almost everything else, will not touch fox. Cats and dogs readily find purchasers and consumers in China, where they are hung up in the butchers' shops, together with badgers—tasting like wild boar—and other oddities of food.

In the South Seas, too, a dog is a favorit dish, and a puppy stew is a royal feast in Zanzibar; but it is only fair to say that where a dog is eaten it is especially fattened for the table and fed only on milk and such like cleanly diet. The Australian native dog, or dingo, is eaten by the blacks, but by no one else; and a South African will give a cow for a good sized mastiff. The American panther and the wildcat of Louisiana are said to be excellent eating; so is the puma, which is so like veal in flavor that one hardly knows the difference. Lion's flesh, too, is almost identical with veal in color, taste, and texture. Bears' paws were long a German delicacy, and the flesh is held equal or superior to pork, the fat being as white as snow. The tongue and hams are cured, but the head is accounted worthless and thrown away. The badger tastes like wild boar. The Australian kangaroo is not much inferior to venison, and kangaroo-tail soup is better than half the messes which pass in London under the name of ox-tail soup. Hashed wallaby is a dish no one need disdain, and there is a small species of kangaroo as good as any hare ever cooked. An Australian native banquet is an odd mixture. Kangaroos and wallaby, opossums and flying squirrels, kangaroo rats, wombats, and bandicoots represent the pieces de resistance, while rats, mice, snakes, snails, large white maggots, worms, and grubs form the little dishes and most favored entrees. A nice fat marmot is a treat—why not? They are quite pure feeders.

The muskrat of Martinique is eaten, though indescribably loathsome to a European; but the sleek rats of the sugar-cane plantations make one of the most delicate fricassees imaginable, so tender, plump, cleanly, and luscious are they. The Chinese are in a rat paradise in California, where the rats are enormously large, highly flavored, and very abundant, rat soup being considered by all right-minded Celestials to beat ox-tail or gravy soup hollow. The Indians eat the beaver, which is said to be like pork, and porcupine is a fine favorit with the Dutch and Hottentots of the Cape and with the Hudson Bay trappers, and, indeed, with the inhabitants of all the countries where the creature is found, the flesh being good and delicate, and, moreover, accounted exceedingly nutritious.

Elephant's feet, pickled in strong toddy vinegar and cayenne pepper, are considered in Ceylon an Apician luxury. The trunk is said to resemble buffalo's hump; and the fat is so highly prized by the Bushmen that they will go almost any distance for it. Hippopotamus fat is also considered a treat; when salted it is thought superior to our best breakfast bacon; and the flesh is both palatable and nutritious, the fat being used for all the ordinary uses of butter. Birds are of large importance in the supplies of human food, and not only birds, but birds' nests as well, at least with the Chinese, whose dainties are always peculiar. These nests are brought from Java and Sumatra, and are like fibrous, ill-concocted isinglass, inclining to red, about the size of a goose's egg and as thick as a silver spoon. When dry they are brittle, and wrinkled, and worth twice their weight in silver. This nest, which is of the sea swallow (Hirundo esculenta), is the only edible one known. Many are the delicious morsels afforded by birds. The beccafico in the fig season; the bronze-winged pigeon of Australia when the acacia seeds are ripe; the young, fat, hideous diablotin or goatsucker, if taken when a tender nestling, and the same bird, when older, if taken when the palms are in fruit; the rice-bird of South Carolina, when the rice is ripening; and the ortolan, mere lump of idealized fat that it is—these are among the most celebrated of the smaller titbits, not forgetting the snipe, the quail, and the woodcock of our own land.

Some people eat insects, the grub of the palm weevil being held in much favor in the East and West Indies, and the grubs of most beetles in some or other quarter of the globe. The Moors think a fine fat locust superior even to pigeon, and the Hottentots make soup of their eggs. The thrifty Chinese first wind off the cocoon, and then send the chrysalis of the silk-worm to the table. Spiders are delicacies of the dessert kind to the Bushmen, snails also having many partisans. The Chinese gloat over sea slug or beche de mer, and a dish of a certain sea worm is one of the events of life to the dwellers in the islands of the South Seas. The people of Chili eat barnacles as we eat whelks, and the Hottentots devour handfuls of roasted caterpillars, which taste like sugared cream or almond paste, and stand to them in the place of sugar plums and comfits. What a blessing it would be if we could persuade our rising population to exchange sweetmeats and lozenges for nice young caterpillars roasted in the ashes. Think how the farmers would gain by the exchange!

MME. FURSCH-MADI.

The Famous Soprano, Born in France, but a Favorite in America.

Mme. Fursch-Madi, the famous dramatic soprano and directress of the National Conservatory in New York, was born at the small town of Bayonne, on the Franco-Spanish frontier. Her family is of Alsatian origin, and from this she may be said to inherit the German aptitude for music, in addition to all the verve and animation that are conceded to the French.

Her father discovered her remarkable talent for music, and, feeling convinced that a great future was reserved for her, lost no time in developing her musical education and in entering her as a pupil in the Paris Conservatoire. Pasdeloup, the great symphonic concert-master of Paris, soon offered her an engagement with his world-renowned orchestra. Although her success was so brilliant in Europe, the operatic career of Mme. Fursch-Madi really began in this country, at New Orleans in 1874, where she remained for a season. Returning to Paris, she was engaged for the Grand Opera, and made her début in "Faust" with a most pronounced success. Her subsequent appearances in "Robert le Diable," "Huguenots," "Frieschütz," etc., only confirmed the good impression, and before the season was concluded the Paris critics universally proclaimed her one of the greatest singers produced by France.

DIED ON TIME.

Remarkable Fulfillment of an Old Man's Prediction.

Arkansas Gazette: "Talk about presentiment," said a prominent citizen to a reporter, "I know of a case coming under that head that strikes me as being the most remarkable on record, which occurred in Poinsett County in 1885, and was related by Gen. T. C. Hindman, who was canvassing that part of the State at the time in the interest of his candidacy for Congress. While in Poinsett County he stopped at a double log cabin one Sunday morning, where he was welcomed by an old gray-haired man who was surrounded by his wife and a dozen or more children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren of different sizes and ages, who were accompanied by their parents. The General called at house for dinner, and seeing such a large crowd assembled inquired the cause of the family reunion. One of the women replied by saying:

"'Dad's got it inter his head that he's goin' to die at 11 o'clock, and it now lacks nigh onto an hour of the time. He called us all over here to see him go off. He's over 60 years old, and 'twon't suprise any on us if what he says don't come true. He's lived in these parts over fifty year, and they rin't nobody 'round here as can say as he uver told a lie.'

"'About 10:30 o'clock,' said Gen. Hindman, 'the old man ordered one of his sons to wheel an antiquated lounge in the hallway of the house, and without any difficulty he stretched himself upon it. He appeared to be in perfect health, and, although the eyes of most of the women assembled were red from crying, there was no visible cause for it, but the nearer the hour of 11 o'clock approached the louder and more general became the weeping.

"'My dear friends,' said Gen. Hindman, in a sympathizing tone of voice, 'I don't think there is any occasion for all this sorrow. I think you are all borrowing trouble for yourselves. Just wait until 11 o'clock comes and I am sure you will find out that——'

"'Look hyar, stranger,' exclaimed one of his sons, 'that old man thar never told a lie in his life and we don't want you to dispute his word nuther or yo'll answer for it.'

"The General concluded that he would say nothing and watch the proceeding, fully confident that in a few minutes the grief of the family would be turned into joy. In a few minutes the old man raised himself in a half sitting position and said:

"'Maria, fetch the old Bible in the front room that's got all your names in it and put it on this chair, and John, reach up on that top shelf in the cupboard and bring me that copy of the *Gazette* there.'

"These requests were complied with, and then the old man turned to Maria, and, addressing her, said: 'Turn to the New Testament and read me Christ's Sermon on the Mount.'

"This was done, and then the aged man with a great deal of earnest feeling spoke to John and said: 'John, open that paper and read me the Democratic platform adopted at the National Convention two years ago.'

"John did as he was directed, and when he had concluded reading the platform laid the paper on a chair. The old man then placed one hand on the Bible and the other on the copy of the *Gazette*, and, looking in the face of each member of the family successively, exclaimed:

"'My children, thar's the truth!'

"He then lay down upon the lounge, and without uttering another word breathed his last as the clock in an adjoining room was striking the hour of 11."

Dressmaking Trade Secrets.

London *Truth:* A recent trial in Paris has disclosed some of the secrets of the dressmaking trade. Mlle. Lerask was "first hand" at Messrs. Raudinty's at a salary of 12,000 francs per annum. She was made to sign a document avowing that she had robbed her employers and that she was indebted to their generosity for not having prosecuted her. This document was held over her head to prevent her from joining any rival establishment. Finally she left her situation, and on Messrs. Raudinty hearing that she was still in Paris, they prosecuted her. The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty," and condemned Messrs. Raudinty to bear all the costs. By the way, the Empress of Japan has sent an order for dresses to a Paris milliner to the amount of £15,000. She has authorized the ladies in her court "society" to adopt the European garb, and has herself appeared on a public occasion in a Parisian toilet.

Now the Corset Will Go.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* I am told by an eavesdropper that a prominent actor recently in St. Paul had a row with his leading lady, and all on account of her corsets. In one of the acts there was quite a spirited love scene, during which it was necessary for her to fall into his arms and be gracefully embraced. He insisted that this embrace could not be an artistic effort on his part if she wore her corsets. She protested and shed tears at the bare thought, but he won with the remark: "Corsets have their place, but a man, no less an actor, cannot enter into the spirit of an embrace nor clasp the form divine with any degree of skill if at the same time he must take in the barrier of corsets." That settled it, and the embrace was an artistic success.

Washington's Graceful Girls.

"I never was in a city," said a New York gentleman, as he stood at the entance to Willard's lobby, to a *Post* reporter, "where the girls carry themselves so gracefully as in Washington. See that young lady there. She is straight, her foot comes down upon the ground without any unevenness or twisting or turning, and she has the carriage of a veteran army officer. All the Washington girls walk with style and grace. The young men are different. They shamble and shuffle. I guess it is because they are all Government clerks, and bend over their desks so much."—*Washington Post.*

ROYALTY AND POVERTY.

THE QUEEN OF GREECE VISITING CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Little Touches of Nature Which Bring Even Royalty and Rags Into Close Communion—A Visit to the Asylum for Deserted and Incurable Children—Little Albert, a Poor Blind Boy of Seven, Nestling in the Lap of the Tender-Hearted Queen.

The Queen of Greece, during her recent visit to Paris, says a London contemporary, spent two whole days visiting the chief charitable institutions of that city, talking with the poor inmates and conversing with "The Little Sisters of the Poor," who devote their lives to sacred ministrations among the most afflicted of the people, young and old. Her first visit was to the Asylum St. Jean de Dieu, in the Rue Lecourbe, for deserted and incurable children. There are about 400 inmates, blind, lame, scrofulous, disabled in every way—beings miserable at the very birth, and doomed to be miserable to the grave. She admired Father Gaetan as he went among these 400 outcasts and diffused the compassion which is the only relief they can feel. Her Majesty singled out for special sympathy Albert, a poor boy of 7, blind, pallid, scarcely alive, and attached with a kind of veneration to Father Gaetan. Little Albert, placed near the Queen while she listened to a concert arranged for her, climbed on her lap and whispered, "I am sure by the tone in which the Father speaks to you that you are a great lady. Tell him that I have been good all the last few days; that will please him." The Queen listened with tears in her eyes to the confidences of this unfortunate, and then rose to speak a word of affection to the little musicians, who defiled before her. The blind ones marched in a long line, the first having his two hands on the shoulders of a child not blind, the second with his hands on the shoulders of the first blind one, and so on. They knew they were marching before a living image of Charity. "I have been most pleased," remarked the Queen to a visitor last night, "to see Abbé Gaetan and little Albert. They are constantly in my mind. Her Majesty next went to Passy, to the "Œuvre des Apprentis," conducted by Abbé Roussel. The Abbé Roussel has 400 or 500 boys in his workshops, rescued from poverty and idleness, and mostly deserted by their parents. His workshops represent all handicrafts, and he has supplied excellent workmen to all trades. "I am already a grandfather," remarked the Abbé Roussel to the Queen, who was puzzled to know what a Catholic priest could mean by this phrase. The abbé added, much to the Queen's amusement, "I am a grandfather because many of my apprentices, whom I call my children, are married and have children. The Queen then went to the "Œuvre du Calvaire," an institution founded by young widows of station, who beguile the leisure afforded them by premature widowhood by tending the most revolting and incurable maladies. The Duchesse d'Uzes is one of the chief founders and most zealous nurses. Even the Queen, with all her nerve, felt a shiver; but, soon mastering her feelings in her love for the poor, she bravely advanced, extended her hand to the hands stretched out to her, and clasped one of the most loathsome and hopeless, who exclaimed: "Touch me; that will relieve me."

A more consoling spectacle awaited her next day, on visiting the Central Sisterhood of St. Vincent de Paul, which sends out Sisters of Charity, the most popular in France, to all parts of the world. On quitting the chapel the Queen passed into the spacious hall, where 400 "professes" (sisters beyond the stage of novices), erect and silent, bowed as she advanced, with a dignity by which the Queen was struck. In the novices' room, which was next entered, were 700 novices, all in black, and with their somewhat singular caps, which never appear outside. The Queen went all over the building, including the refectory, where supper was already set out. It consisted of eggs, salad, and cheese. "Do you never eat meat?" asked the Queen. "We eat it when we have any," laughingly replied the Superior. Her Majesty next visited the Little Sisters of the Poor, in the Avenue de Breteuil. The Little Sisters possess nothing, and go and beg every day for the bread which they share with their old pensioners. The adjective "little" has become the formula in everything they do and say. Their poor are "petits vieu" and "petites vieilles"; they have little likings, little vexations, and little pains. The senior of the "petites vieilles," who is 92 years of age, is seated in her little arm-chair, and every afternoon summons the little sister who waits on her and says: "I am going to die in two hours; you will place me in my little grave." For ten years she has been repeating this speech, and had been doing so just as the Queen entered, as the little sister smilingly related. The sister went up to her and said: "You must not remain dead; there is a Queen here who wants to speak to you." The aged woman opened her eyes and stretched out both hands to the Queen. "Then I am going to pray for the welfare of France," she said. The Queen was much amused at this episode.

The Derby Darlings.

Philadelphia *Times:* The late decidedly masculine tendency in fashionable female head gear has brought out a new type of girl of the period and coined a new phrase to describe her. The girls who promenade up and down Chestnut street these fair autumn days, arrayed in men's stiff hats, are now called "Derby girls," or "Derby darlings." This is occasionally abbreviated into "d. d.," in such forms as "there goes a d. d.," or "she's a regular d. d."

A few years ago, at the outbreak of the anglomaniac fever in dress, a slight modification of the Derby hat was adopted along with the masculine ulster, but they were not generally worn and were so ridiculed that they soon disappeared from the fashionable thoroughfares. The present Derby fever among the girls is the most pronounced and general ever known. The first girls to adopt the hat this season were the girls employed in stores and factories, but the fashion has been extending rapidly until it has reached the girls with nothing to do, whose principal occupation in life is to walk up and down Chestnut street fair afternoons and go to Saturday matinées. In some of the large establishments where many girls are employed the hat-racks where they leave their outer clothing look like the ante-room at a masculine reception, and a rapid glance over the parquet of any of the theatres a Saturday afternoon gives the impression that a political convention is in progress.

Many of the Derby hats, as worn by the Derby girls, have an occasional feather in front, but, as a rule, they are perfectly plain, with simply a band around them, and there is absolutely no difference between them and the Derby hats worn by men. They are most becoming to large heads or a broad face, and they accord very well with the prevailing style of wearing the hair well up on the head. They are cheaper and more durable than hats involving more of the milliner's art and are easier to put on, being held simply by an elastic band fitting under the hair back of the head.

Expensive Amusements.

It costs a million dollars a year to keep up the two royal theatres of Berlin. Some $200,000 of this jingles from the rich Kaiser's purse.

Grip Tight.

Earl Roy lay dying one summer eve,
He lay at his casement wide;
He looked at the green and fertile lands,
And said with a flush of pride:
"Son Robert, this lordship fair is ours;
If any dispute thy right,
I have but two words to say to thee,
Grip tight!

Two short strong words like a trumpet call,
Now listen to what they say:
There is a tide in the affairs of men,
And it comes not every day.
If it brings thee good in some good hour,
Take it, it is thy right;
Wouldst thou keep it thine? there is one way,
Grip tight!

And if thou hast found thy work to do,
Then this is thy wisest part,
Count it as one of the best of gifts,
And do it with hand and heart.
If slack or careless others will seize
A blessing thou heldst too light,
The skirt of a happy circumstance
Grip tight.

Hast thou a home, tho' humble and poor,
If love sits down by thy side,
Grip it so tight that nothing on earth
Thy home and thy heart divide;
If all gifts slip from thy heedless hand
Keep this with a jealous might,
There's hope for the man who home and wife
Grip tight.

Then here's to the man who can win and keep
His love, his gold, and his land;
Here's to the true and steadfast heart,
To the sure and strong right hand;
To him that knows and can hold his place,
Who knows and can hold his right,
Who says to his heart in the tug of life
The two short words of the brave old knight,
Grip tight!

—*Walter Crane.*

TWO ENERGETIC WOMEN.

Traveling Six Thousand Miles to Dodge a Quarantine.

Philadelphia *Press:* Two young Englishwomen arrived in Philadelphia the other day who are making a trip of 6,000 miles to avoid a six-days' detention in quarantine, and the story of their experiences is probably unique. They are going from Gibraltar to London by way of New York, a route not often taken, but one which will be seen was the very best they could choose. They were returning from Trieste to England after a three months' yachting trip in the Mediterranean. The Anchor Line steamer Alexandria carried them to Gibraltar, at which port they were to join a Bombay mail steamer bound for the Thames. Gibraltar, however, they discovered had the day before their arrival there been quarantined against cholera. None of the passengers were allowed to land, and the mails were taken from the steamer by means of instruments resembling fire-tongs and thoroughly smoked before being handled by the post-office people. The young women were told that their London steamer would not arrive for a week, and that during the interval they must reside at the quarantine station. They submitted to the inevitable, packed their trunks, and said farewell to their friends on the Alexandria.

What was almost a scream of consternation was uttered by these travelers when they were rowed up to the quarantine station and found that it consisted of a crazy old mud scow, roofless, dirty, and bedless. There it lay, anchored out in the middle of the sea, exposed to the winds of heaven, the spray from the billows, and any shower that chose to fall. Above it proudly floated the British union jack, for the mud scow was placed there by the English Government, its sole provision for quarantined passengers. There was no one on board the mud scow. It seemed hardly likely that any one could have been found to live on it, for, having been in service for many years, it had been declared worthless by gentlemen engaged in the mud-transportation business. The disgusted travelers learned that if they went to live in the scow food would be brought out to them daily by boatmen, but all the housework must be done by themselves. The cost of living would exceed the tariff of the best London hotel. Residence in the mud-scow looked as though it meant death from exposure. "If that boat isn't fit to carry mud," remarked the young women, "it certainly isn't fit for us." Then they ordered the sailors to row them back to the Alexandria. A few hours later that steamer was on its way to New York, taking with it the London-bound passengers. They spent their days on the transatlantic trip composing a plaintive letter to the London *Times*, reciting the circumstances of the quarantine outrage.

At New York another trouble awaited them. In Summer people on the Mediterranean dress in clothes about as thick as mosquito netting. These were the only kind the new arrivals had with them. From Gibraltar they had telegraphed to London for their warm fall clothing and overcoats to be sent to New York and these promptly arrived on another steamer at Manhattan. Of course, the New York customs people grabbed the trunks at once, as they were unaccompanied by any passengers, and demanded duty. The young women thereupon made a solemn declaration that they would not pay a cent, because the trunks were theirs and for their use, and the fact that they were on a different steamer the result of a mere accident. They say that people who go 6,000 miles to dodge quarantine are not going to be beaten by a mere custom-house officer. The fight, however, still rages.

WICKED GREAT BRITAIN.

An Astounding State of Affairs in Her Majesty's Kingdom.

New York *Times:* A singular and significant exhibit of the march of immorality in the United Kingdom of Great Britain is made in a recent number of the *Pall Mall Gazette* by means of a series of diagrams, in which the record of twenty-odd years is placed before the eye in one glance, and it is not a record which can be contemplated by churchmen or philanthropists without sadness. Since 1861 the apprehensions for drunkenness and on charges of "drunk and disorderly," which were reported in that year at 82,106 in England and Wales, have steadily increased until in 1884 they numbered 198,274. Had the increase only kept pace with the growth of the population the figures for 1884 should have been about 105,000, so that the rapid stride made by this kind of offenses against law and decency is palpably due to a lowering of the moral character of the community. As bearing on the same general subject, and as presenting an astounding condition of affairs, the figures of the nation's drink bill are even more significant. In 1861 the citizens of the United Kingdom paid for drinks nearly £95,000,000, or $475,000,000. They should have paid in 1876, according to the ratio of the increase of population, about £107,000,000, but they did pay the astonishing sum of nearly £148,000,000. Some hope for the temperance people may be gathered from the fact that the bill since 1876 has decreased to £125,000,000 in 1883, but this will be regarded as cold comfort when it is considered that the natural increase according to population should have made the sum paid for liquors in that year but about £107,000,000. The record of the divorce courts shows also the steady demoralization of her Majesty's subjects. In 1861 but 263 petitions for divorce were filed in England and Wales. In 1884 the number had risen to 703, though the normal increase, according to population, should have brought it up to only 340. With the growth of immorality the passion for self-destruction has also grown naturally, and while but 1,533 attempts at suicide, successful and unsuccessful, were reported in 1861, the number had swollen to 3,212 in 1884. The census of idiots, lunatics, and persons of unsound mind showed 76,765 such unfortunates in 1883, against 39,647 in 1861.

In crimes of a repulsive nature, which show their perpetrators to be wholly devoid of moral principle, the increase in the last twenty years, especially in London and the larger cities, has been startling in the extreme, but it is not necessary to specify these classes of offenses more particularly. The drunkenness, pauperism, and idiocy to be found in the United Kingdom are indications that the morality of the people is declining rapidly. The church and the philanthropists may wisely ask themselves whether it is not expedient to begin mission work at home, and spend some of the money which is now used for Christianizing the heathen in reforming the outcasts of society who pass under their own eyes daily.

Mrs. Hicks-Lord's Jewels.

New York *Journal:* Mrs. Astor possesses the most costly diamonds in New York. Mrs. Martin and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt both have fine pearls, but it is said that Mrs. Hicks-Lord has the finest collection of rubies and emeralds in this country, and a variety of costly jewels of every description. Many sets were purchased to match certain costumes, and each year additions are made to her jewel case that would be the envy of many a queen.

A diamond necklace which she wears now and then was set last spring in fine gold at a cost of $2,000 by a firm in this city. The necklace fits closely like a collar, and is designed in a series of brooches, each brooch consisting of a great solitaire diamond surrounded by pear-shaped ones, purest water, placed on vertical beds of gold. The centre brooch is two inches and a half wide, and the others are graduated in size to the clasp in the back, which is a vertical bar of diamonds. The necklace is valued at $120,000, and is most unique in design.

A set of rubies which were bought many years ago in Paris are unusually large and of exquisit color. There is a necklace containing forty-nine large stones and over 200 small ones, three brooches, four stars for the hair, and four bracelets. It is worth $100,000.

The emeralds all measure from three-quarters of an inch to a half-inch in width, and she has black and white and pink pearls, sapphire and pearl sets, onyx, opals of rare beauty, which she never wears, and so many bracelets that she can completely cover both arms with them and yet have some left over. She is especially fond of bangles, and all her jewels would buy a good-sized kingdom.

A Chance for the Girls.

Washington *Post:* Another good turn has been done for women by the gallant Secretary of the Interior. It used to be held that a woman making a homestead entry and subsequently marrying before completing the same forfeited her right to acquire title. Secretary Lamar reverses this frigid decision and rules that the marriage of a woman who has made a homestead entry will not defeat her right to receive title to the land. Girls can now go right ahead, take up homesteads, build houses, and then get husbands to support. There is nothing to hinder.

Ladies Who Are Knights.

Paris Dispatch to London *Times:* Rosa Bonheur and half a dozen other ladies are Knights—for the masculine form Chevalier is retained in their case—of the Legion of Honor. An addition has just been made to their number. Mme. Dieulafoy, wife of the head of the Archeological Mission at Susiana, was yesterday formally decorated at the Louvre.

THE REPTILE GERANIUM.

A SLIMY HORROR OF THE VEGETABLE WORLD.

Hideous, Repulsive, Yet Strangely Attractive—A Singular and Heretofore Unknown Plant, Possessing the Odor and Characteristics of a Snake, and a Peculiar Power of Fascination—Its Fatal Effects Upon a Little Girl.

Atlanta *Constitution:* "A snake geranium?"

"Yes, that is what I call it," said the doctor.

I stooped down to examine the flower. Hideous, repulsive, and yet strangely attractive, the snake geranium seemed to hold me under a spell.

To describe this flower one would have to paint life and motion. Mere color is not enough. As I looked the evil thing glared at me with sinister intelligence. There was nothing remarkable about the stalk and the leaves of the plant. The blossom was what riveted my gaze. Black, sinuous, and slimy, it looked more like a snake than anything else. As I changed my point of view the thing changed its aspect. Its scales were a purplish black, then a dirty brown. Two little glassy beads in the monster's head glittered with prismatic hues, and looked straight into my eyes. Was I mistaken? I could have sworn that this awesome bloom turned and twisted with the uncanny freakishness of a reptile.

"You know something of botany," said the doctor, "how do you classify it?"

"It is not to be classified," I answered. "It is a monstrosity. There is nothing like it. Is it poisonous?"

"I think so," was the reply, "the old African who found it called it a 'pizen plant,' but I renamed it."

I had seen nearly everything worth seeing in the floral world, but this singular plant blooming unnoticed in an obscure corner of a country doctor's garden amazed me beyond expression.

From the first the sickening odor of the flower had been terribly oppressive. In fact, it had prevented a close examination. Suddenly my brain seemed benumbed, a cold chill seized me, and, with a face of deathly pallor, I reeled and would have fallen to the ground but for the doctor's strong arm.

I was half sick, or rather in a dazed, half-stupefied state, for days after my return to town. One evening a negro called at my house with a note from my friend, the doctor, and a covered basket. The messenger was gone before I could read the note. I glanced at the paper and then opened the basket. I did not know whether to laugh or be angry. Comfortably fixed in a big jar, the snake geranium gave a flirty twist and snapped its wicked eyes in my face!

To have this floral horror in my house was out of the question, and yet I was proud of the monster. I made a servant carry it to a sunny nook in the back yard. She returned with chattering teeth.

"De lawd hab mussy!" she exclaimed, "dat ting's alive. Hit'll bite, sho's yer bawn!"

I did not contradict her. In fact, I agreed with her.

Sometimes I carried my friends to see my pet. I invariably had the satisfaction of hearing them swear, and generally I had to send them home in a carriage. One whiff of the snake geranium was enough to make a totter-wreck of the strongest man.

A little girl living next door took a wonderful fancy to the flower. Frequently she came over when I was absent and spent an hour at a time fondling the plant and looking at it. Of all the persons who saw it she was the only one not affected by its peculiar odor. Sometimes I fell into a deep study over the mutual attachment existing between my monster and the girl. I call it mutual because it was impossible to view my snake geranium without giving it credit for life and intelligence. The girl was a queer little creature, with midnight hair and velvety eyes. She had a certain impish beauty that made me shudder. Between the girl and the geranium I came near being deviled to death.

As the weeks passed on the girl continued her visits. She grew thinner and paler, and her eyes grew larger and blacker. More than once I overheard the servants whispering that the snake geranium was killing the child. This alarmed me, and one day I told my young neighbor that the plant was poisonous and that she must not go near it. She rather shrank from me, and with a sorrowful look sped homeward without saying a word.

I came home unexpectedly one day, and found the girl paying a surreptitious visit to the flower. I went to her full of wrath, but was disarmed by what I saw. The poor thing had fainted, and wriggling and squirming over the side of the jar, within a few inches of the child's face, was that diabolical geranium!

I took my visitor home and told her mother all about it. We spoke with some severity to the little offender, but we thought it was for her good. I never once thought of destroying my monster.

No words can express the horror I felt the next morning when I heard that my girl neighbor was dead. She had been found lifeless and cold in bed at an early hour. Her appearance, I was told, was that of a person who had been poisoned. On the pillow was a slimy mark that resembled a serpent's trail.

When I heard this I rushed frantically out to the corner containing my geranium. One of the servants divined my purpose and followed me. In the jar we saw the stalk of the plant with a few leaves attached to it, but the horrible blossom, where was it?

The snake geranium was gone. I could not utter a word I had no inquiries to make, and I wanted to hear no explanations. I ran back to the house, but I heard the old negro cry out:

"Hit's gone! Hit done crawled ober into de nex' yard. I see hit's track!"

A Coming Capital Belle.

Philadelphia *Times:* Miss Tillie Martin, whom the gossips are kindly assigning to a position in the front row of ladies that are to receive with Mrs. Cleveland this winter, is a fair and slender girl of 20 or thereabouts, with features of exquisit regularity and a form of uncommon grace. She is the daughter of Dr. Henry J. Martin, a New York physician, and niece of James Fulgate, the Paterson iron manufacturer, with whose wife she spent a portion of last summer in the Adirondacks, where she met the President and Mrs. Cleveland. An intimacy of more than ordinary cordiality sprang up between the two young ladies, and when they separated the mistress of the White House had extracted a promise from Miss Martin that the latter would visit the Capital during the winter. To assist her in doing what men would call "holding her own" she is even now engaged in purchasing an outfit that will equal any the season is likely to produce, and it is predicted that she will be one of the leading belles of the Capital. To her grace of person she adds the charm of a keen and pleasure-loving mind, and the power of a tact as delicate as it is effective is also constantly at her command. It was this as much as any other trait which is said to have endeared her to the President's bride.

Poorly Paid Workers.

Of the 200,000 workingwomen in New York the highest average earning is $7 a week. Numbers earn but $5 a week. Thousands are unable, with sixteen hours' work every day, to reach the lower amount.

Parted.

Once more my hand will clasp your hand;
Your loved voice I shall hear once more;
But we shall never see the land,
The pleasant land we knew of yore;
Never, on any summer day,
Hear the low music of its streams,
Or wander down the leafy way
That leadeth to the land of dreams.

Still, borne upon the scented air,
The songs of birds rise clear and sw[illegible]
As when I gathered roses there,
And heaped their glories at your feet;
And still the golden pathway lies
At eve across the Western sea,
And lovers dream beneath those skies,
Which shine no more for you and me.

No more, ah, nevermore! and yet
They seem so near, those summer days,
When Hope was like a jewel set
To shine adown Time's misty ways;
I sometimes dream that morning's light
Will bring them back to us once more,
And that 'tis but one long dark night
Since we two parted by the shore.

We parted with soft words and low,
And "Farewell till tomorrow," said;
From sea and sky, the sunset's glow
A golden halo round you shed;
Then as you went, I heard you sing,
"Haste thee, sweet morrow;" parting thus,
How could we dream that life would bring
Not any morrow there for us?

We parted, and that last farewell
Its shadow on our life-path cast;
And Time's relentless barriers fell
Between us and our happy past;
And now we meet when cares and tears
Have dulled the parting and the pain,
But never can the weary years
Bring back our golden dreams again.

—*D. J. Robertson.*

GOSSIP ABOUT ROYALTY.

THE LIGHT TURNED UPON KINGS AND QUEENS.

How Emperor William Is Continually Dropping Into Slumber—The Empress' Carriage—The Duke of Cumberland's Pretensions—Wanderings of the Athenian Monarch—The Queen of Roumania—A Royal Bride's Dresses—The Czar's Winter Quarters.

New York *Mail and Express:* The latest form that the Emperor of Germany's debility has taken is a tendency to fall asleep. This he does constantly, and the rousing of him sometimes keeps an attendant pretty well employed. The process of keeping him awake causes his Majesty great irritation. The other day the aged monarch collapsed suddenly as he was crossing his chamber, and it was some time before he could be restored. Indeed he had to be taken to pieces, as it were, and his limbs were subjected to a lengthy rubbing to stimulate the enfeebled muscles. The Empress Augusta will soon be back at her favorit residence at Coblentz. Her Majesty always makes a point of returning there from Baden-Baden, in order that she may pay her annual visit to the cemetery the morning of All-Saints' Day, when everybody tries to outvie everybody else in decorating the graves of the departed. Since her accident the Empress usually drives about in a low sort of brougham with a long body, so that she can lie almost at full length in it. It formerly was used by the late King Frederick William, but has since been fitted with India rubber at the springs, and the tires of the wheels are covered with the same material, so that one hears only the regular stepping of the pair of horses as the carriage rolls along. The Empress often takes carriage exercise three times a day, and nearly every afternoon chooses the fine military road towards Mayence in the direction of Stolzenfels. Hers is a simple turnout, with only coachman and footman on the box and no outriders. The people are so accustomed to see her that they simply stand for a moment and take off their hats as the quiet equipage passes by. Her Majesty dines at 5 and may be seen in the summer evenings rattling along the roads by 6:30, for the dinner is very quickly disposed of, yet there is time for a few words with each of the invited guests in the drawing-room both before and after meal. These quiet dinners, at which there is a constant daily change of neighboring country nobility and gentry, and officers of the garrison, make the Empress-Queen very popular. She has a good memory and much tact and shows a pleasing interest in the affairs of each visitor.

The Duke of Cumberland, the husband of the Princess of Wales' sister, Thyra, intends spending December and January in Paris. He and his wife lead a life that is not usually connected with the bustle of a gay city, and the Paris trip is to be a concession to the weakness of the flesh for late hours and excitement. Speaking of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, they have within the last few weeks removed to their new country seat, situated in a heavenly spot on the Traun-See. The château itself is a magnificent residence, and the views commanded by the windows are most entrancing. The Duke's collection of pictures and gold and silver plate is very fine; the latter, a contemporary affirms, weighs ten tons. Along with Don Carlos and the French Princes, the Duke of Cumberland still maintains an attitude for the benefit of future historians. In his own eyes he is yet a monarch; and though a certain King of Prussia may exist, there is no German Emperor entered on the books of George VI. of Hanover, who resolutely refuses to sell his birthright even for the succession to the Duchy of Brunswick and the 4,000,000 of his father's money so unceremoniously appropriated by the Prussians. This "reptile fund," as the Germans name it, was left to accumulate some time with the idea that its rightful owner might ultimately "come round" and be content with a position of richly-paved vassalage, like so many of the minor potentates of Germany. The Duke, however, has declined to accept any such compromise, and stands aloof in the hope, perhaps, that in the bright by-and-by some ill may befall the Kaiser's Empire, either from war abroad or Socialistic danger at home. The Duchess of Cumberland looks thinner in some of her portraits than her elder sister, the Princess of Wales, perhaps because she is not so carefully dressed. There is not much chance now of her ever wearing a crown, though when Princess of Denmark there was some talk of her marrying the late King of Sweden, then a widower. As his death ended these speculations, other Princes found occasion to tour round by Copenhagen and have a look at the stylish and vivacious girl who was the last left of the renowned Danish trio of sisters. Among these visitants was the luckless Prince Imperial, who perhaps thought that with one brother-in-law as heir to the throne of Russia and another Prince of Wales there was an alliance suitable indeed for the would-be Emperor of France; for, if matters turned out favorably, any little difference in religion would count as nothing in the lady's family. However, when Crown Princes ran so scarce that there were only two ex-ones to choose from, both out of favor with Prince Bismarck, and neither having much chance of ascending a throne, the balance was struck in favor of the richest, and Princess Thyra espoused the Hanoverian claimant. Were Queen Victoria childless this couple would stand next for the English crown, but as her Majesty is blessed at present with more than forty living descendants, great and small, nothing short of an earthquake could possibly clear the way to the succession for the Cumberlands.

The King of the Hellenes, his wife, and his family are spending a fortnight in Paris, and are doing the city very thoroughly. His Majesty met with a rather amusing adventure the other day. In the course of his peregrinations around the Capital for the purpose of sightseeing he strolled into the Central markets, and was engaged in watching the sale of the fruit and flowers there displayed. He was suddenly identified by somebody, and the news that a real live monarch was in their vicinity spread like wildfire among the market women—"les dames de la halle." One of the buxom flower venders immediately snatched up a splendid gardenia and, with a graceful courtesy, attached it to the buttonhole of the King. His Majesty smilingly accepted the floral offering, and, after acknowledging his thanks, continued his inspection of the markets.

The Queen of Roumania, who published a book on her beloved Rhine under the nom de plume of Carmen Sylva, is a daughter of the Prince von Wied, and of course a relative of Kaiser Wilhelm, since her mother is his niece. The Prince is what is called rich in Germany, and he lives in an old-fashioned schloss on the Rhine at Neuwied. The town is as still as a city of the dead, except at the steamboat pier, and is remarkable for the everlasting odor of chicory steaming out of its factories and the settlement of Moravians in the place. This is a religious brotherhood with strong commercial tendencies, for they do a large trade in their schools for boys and girls on the goody-goody economical system, in their breweries, wine-making at home and at the cape, cigar manufactories, iron casting works, and other industries. They have besides a large hotel, which is a good investment.

The nuptials of Princess Maria Josepha of Saxony and Archduke Otto of Austria were celebrated at the Chapel Royal, Dresden, the 6th inst. Previously to the ceremony the Princess signed a paper renouncing for herself and descendants all rights of succession to the royal Saxon throne. The Princess' trousseau was engaging the attention of anxious womenkind a few days ago, when it was on show at the residence castle at Dresden.

In the second story of the residence are the parade saloons, which were formerly inhabited by the widow of the late King of Saxony. The first room is the Goblin Salon. In the centre of the wall to the right was a toilet-table, draped in pale blue silk and lace. On this table were boxes of various sizes covered with white silk and painted with many-colored flowers. These boxes contained tortoise-shell hairpins, the light ones on the right and the dark ones on the left side; further on, a collection of scented sachets. The remarkably beautiful combs and brushes on the same table were made of dark tortoise; they are Italian make, and were a present from the bride's aunt, the Duchess of Genoa. On each side of the table were the court dresses, dressing gowns, and mantles on wire stands. A white damask dress, with embroidered court train, with point lace and trimmings of unsurpassed beauty was a present from the King of Saxe. The next dress was a moire of a pale pink hue, partly covered with gilt bead work and trimmed with superb white lace flounces which belonged to the late mother of the bride, the Princess George. A court dress in pale blue, trimmed with tea roses, en tablier, was extremely tasteful. The gowns were of Parisian make, and among the most conspicuous was one of cream color, with three insertions of gold embroidery, another in pale pink velvet, with white lace paniers. A moire dress in black, plainly made and embroidered with beads, was intended for morning visits. The bride's linen was the most beautiful and costly in design and material that art and industry could produce. Jewels, fans, furs, etc., were costly and elegant.

Active preparations are being made at Gatschina for the arrival of the Czar, who is to go into winter quarters there. The great palace not only provides accommodations for the Emperor, Empress, and their suites, but a number of apartments are also preserved for state occasions. The rooms inhabited by the Emperor Nicholas and the Empress are still kept in their original condition. Portraits of the Russian royal family and gifts from the same are to be seen on every side. The "playhall" is a unique room, offering facilities for all kinds of amusements in the winter. There is a stage, on which Grand Dukes and ladies of the court often play. There are slopes down which imperial and other high personages slide on cushions; there are swings, climbing poles, ball games, and, in fact, an endless variety of amusements. The Emperor and Empress pass the winter here in quiet with their family. The castle, however, gives the impression of a strongly-fortified retreat. In front there is a deep moat, which can be filled any moment with water, while the approaches, defended by cannon, can be isolated by the drawing up of the bridges. The castle is protected by moats on three sides, these certainly lending charm to the park. All workpeople belonging to the palace wear distinctive marks and before entering or leaving they are searched and examined most carefully.

THE NAVAJO INDIANS.

Showing the Remarkable Effects of a Vigorous Policy.

Letter in New York *Times:* Twenty-five years ago the Navajo was as troublesome an Indian as the country held. He was by nature a bully and marauder, and as far back as the history of New Mexico extends figured as a rampant and intractable enemy to civilization, going on raids with amazing regularity, and whooping up things on the Rio Grande whenever he felt disposed. The lamented Gen. Canby, who believed in soft suasion and soap, tried the red-blanket policy on this tribe with the dismal result of doubling the number of depredations. Canby's idea of settling troubles was to invite the head chiefs to Santa Fé, harangue them mildly on the error of their ways, promise to send them more missionaries, and load them up with blankets, beads, and provisions galore, accepting in return their word of honor that the tonsorial experts of the band should be held in check. The simple-hearted Navajos soon learned that every raid meant a new treaty and fresh blankets, and went into the business with a painstaking enthusiasm which made the good General's heart very sad. In 1861 another officer relieved Canby. He called the chiefs together, told them he wanted no treaties, but did want the raids to come to an abrupt close; that if news of another depredation reached his ears he would light a war on their heads they would never forget. Neither red blankets nor Government beans accompanied this announcement, and the astonished chiefs returned to their fastnesses to think matters over. A raid soon followed to test the question, and in response Gen. Carleton turned Kit Carson loose with several thousand Californian and New-Mexican volunteers, with the simple instruction to "destroy all these Indians found off the reservation at Bosque Redondo, together with their herds, villages, crops, and orchards." Kit Carson was the man of men to carry out these instructions to the letter; the Navajos were pursued to the bitter end, lost nearly half their number by war, starvation, and exposure, had their accumulated wealth scattered to the four winds, and were glad to make unconditional surrender and settle down where the Government directed.

By this one stroke the Navajo question was settled. In twenty years they have multiplied rapidly, have watched their flocks and tilled their fields, and in not one instance have they gone upon a raid, or committed the slightest depredation. Mariano, the head chief, told me in an interview at Wingate that his people recognized the overwhelming power of our Government, and the fact that peace and plenty were better than war and destruction. The Navajos have now about 16,000 acres under cultivation, and nearly all fenced, raising 180,000 bushels of corn for their own support. They own 75,000 horses, 1,000 mules, 1,500,000 sheep, and numerous fowls, goats, burros, or donkeys, etc. They weave, and the work of their looms is of marvelous beauty and strength. They have almost trebled in numbers since their surrender, and are now entirely self-supporting. For a community of 21,000 souls this is certainly a fair showing, and is the direct result of first, a sound thrashing and complete subjugation, and second, careful care under military control. For years, while the late Maj. William Redwood Price of the Eighth Cavalry was at Wingate, he was referee on all points of dispute among the Navajos, who called him Capt. Chico ("Little Captain"), and respected his opinion and counsel above all. If these Indians had been tampered with by a foolish peace policy, and delivered into the hands of a pious and frugal agent with a capacious pocket there is a strong probability that they would still keep the hatchet above ground.

CONCERNING METEORS.

The Sum of Human Knowledge of These Mysterious Bodies.

1. The luminous meteor tracks are in the upper part of the earth's atmosphere. Few, if any, appear at a hight greater than 100 miles, and few are seen below a hight of thirty miles from the earth's surface, except in rare cases where stones and irons fall to the ground. All these meteor tracks are caused by bodies which come into the air from without.

2. The velocities of the meteors in the air are comparable with that of the earth in its orbit about the sun. It is not easy to determine the exact values of those velocities, yet they may be roughly stated as from 50 to 250 times the velocity of sound in the air or of a cannon-ball.

3. It is a necessary consequence of these velocities that the meteors move about the sun and not about the earth as the controlling body.

4. There are four comets related to four periodic star-showers that come on the dates April 20, Aug. 10, Nov. 14, and Nov. 27. The meteoroids which have given us any one of these star-showers constitute a group each individual of which moves in a path which is like that of the corresponding comet. The bodies are, however, now too far from one another to influence appreciably each other's motions.

5. The ordinary shooting stars in their appearance and phenomena do not differ essentially from the individuals in star-showers.

6. The meteorites of different falls differ from one another in their chemical composition, in their mineral forms, and in their tenacity. Yet through all these differences they have peculiar common properties which distinguish them entirely from all terrestrial rocks.

7. The most delicate researches have failed to detect any trace of organic life in meteorites.

These propositions have practically universal acceptance among scientific men.—*Nature.*

Actresses Painted Like Valentines.

Boston *Home Journal:* Speaking of a make-up a moment ago reminds me to ask why is it that the young actresses of today are so fond of making up on the wrong side of the footlights. I saw in one evening lately at two different theatres two young singers, both pretty, both successful, and, that there might be a trinity of virtues, both painted like comic valentines. Had either of these needed such a touching up of kindly Nature's gifts it would not have been surprising, but to unnecessarily powder one's face, paint one's cheekbones, and blacken one's brows in a manner to attract attention is piteous. Those in the audience who might have envied either of these girls her success saw something to laugh at in the weakness that desired to embellish its beauty or bear in public the professional stamp. Some one wants to tell such people that they must exert more art in beautifying, since what will pass behind the footlights will not pass in front. Professional women are getting altogether too careless about such things.

Mrs. J. Brown Potter's Success.

Boston *Traveller:* The secret of the extraordinary social success of Mrs. Potter is a social conundrum that stirs a speculative interest. It would be folly to ignore the fact that she is today undoubtedly the most popular woman, in the sense of being known and talked of, in Europe or America. And why? She is a bright and miscellaneously cultivated but by no means especially gifted woman. There are numbers of women more beautiful, more accomplished, and more highly endowed. Perhaps one secret of this power to win is the absence of the critical faculty. Mrs. Potter is very easily pleased, and people like those whom they are conscious of pleasing. All kinds of mediocre poets, actors, and people of society seek her, and she calls them all "charming" and "delightful." "The secret of having a good time," once said Mrs. Sherwood, astutely, "is to seem to have a good time." There is no little truth in that observation. Society likes the atmosphere of sweetness and admiration, and the woman who can make it is a social success.

DISHONESTY EPIDEMIC.

IT APPEARS TO BE AFFECTING ALL CLASSES OF EMPLOYES.

The Disease Spreading with Alarming Rapidity—A Defalcation by a "Trustworthy" Person No Longer a Matter to Occasion Surprise—Prevention Better than Cure—An Insurance Against Peculation for the Benefit of Employers—A Sketch of the Scheme.

"Dishonesty is epidemic," said a prominent merchant to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE the other day, "and it is not confined to the employé on starvation wages, either. It is a disease which has attacked the high-salaried man as well as the low, and one of the most astonishing features in connection with it is the fact that in ninety-nine cases out of 100 only the most trustworthy are affected. The disease is spreading with such alarming rapidity that it is no longer the case that we throw up our hands in astonishment and dismay when we hear of some one standing high in the community turning defaulter and fleeing to Canada. We simply look upon it as a matter of course, and straightway begin to wonder whose turn it will be next; and the turn soon comes, for we scarcely forget one defaulter until we have another to talk about.

"Prevention is better than cure," continued the merchant, "or, if I may be permitted to do a little paraphrasing, I would say, protection is as good as cure, and I have an idea that I look upon as practical, and believe will commend itself. It will not, of course, prevent dishonesty, but it will also afford a measure of protection to the hosts of dishonest employés. My idea is to form an association operating similarly to the mercantile agencies with reference to the employing class, and possessing all the features of an insurance company in its relation to the vast army of the employed, with this vital distinction, of course, that the policy would be payable to the man who suffered at the hands of a dishonest employé. As members or policyholders in the association I would have every man and woman in the country whose occupation necessitates the handling of money belonging to other people, which would include the cashiers in every line of business, bookkeepers, confidential clerks, collectors, salesmen, treasurers of societies, bank presidents, financial agents, etc. The primary qualification for membership would be simple ability to pay the fees, although known thieves and suspicious characters would be rejected. The fees would be graded in proportion to the amount of the policy. Take the case of a man holding a position where he could steal $100,000 before detected. That would imply a very responsible post, and in the vast majority of instances a commensurate salary. Now, to give an indemnifying bond to his employers for the amount—and the policies would be in the nature of bonds—the sum of $100 per annum might be demanded. This is mere detail, however, and is simply mentioned by way of illustration.

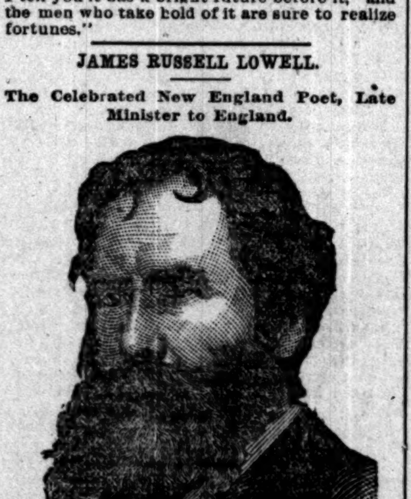
The subscribers to the association would include the employing class, and the information furnished from time to time would refer solely to the standing of their employés upon the books of the concern. The cashier, or confidential man, having paid up his dues on his $100,000 policy, the employer would be so informed. On the other hand, if the employé neglected or refused to pay his dues and thus failed to keep his policy alive, he would have no one to blame but himself if he were started adrift in search of a new situation. With the association once in operation, all losses resulting from the dishonesty of policy-holding employés would be promptly paid and the merchant placed beyond the mercy of the unscrupulous.

"The association should be formed with ample capital, although not as much would be required as is the case with fire and life insurance companies. I know that a great deal can be said against such an association, but at the same time much can be said in favor of it. Insurance against fire is simply insurance against loss, and nobody ever heard of the insurance on a building preventing a fire. Insurance against dishonesty wouldn't prevent dishonesty, but it would be a very comfortable and pleasing sensation to know you did not stand to lose anything if your most trusted clerk turned up some morning a heavy defaulter. The scheme isn't placing a premium upon dishonesty any more than fire-insurance places a premium upon incendiarism or life-insurance a premium upon murder, yet these arguments were used against both in the early days of their history. I will admit that it is a sad reflection upon the morality of the times that the necessity for an association of the kind actually exists, but just so long as our young men continue to live beyond their means, indulge their love for speculation with other people's money, and patronize the pool-rooms, just so long will it be possible for an association of the kind I have indicated to find that it can flourish. It would be a money-making institution, too, and I don't think the men to embark in it would experience much difficulty in extending the membership. Every employer in the country would be obviously interested in having his employés become members, and a bare hint to that effect would bring about the desired result. After a time membership would be looked upon as a sine qua non to the retention of a place, and thousands would be driven to take out policies in sheer self-protection.

"Yes, the objection of possible collusion between the employer and employé is a very proper one, but the man doing a business of $10,000 per year isn't likely to have $20,000 stolen from him, which means that no policy would be paid without investigation, and in no instance would more than the actual loss be covered. Now the whole subject has been talked over somewhat, and you need not be greatly surprised if the Illinois State Indemnifying Association becomes a regularly incorporated company before the close of the present year. One of the first effects of its incorporation will be to do away with a man just elected to office hunting a bondsman, and save the men of property from being constantly importuned to sign this, that, and t'other bond. I tell you it has a bright future before it, and the men who take hold of it are sure to realize fortunes."

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

The Celebrated New England Poet, Late Minister to England.



A Whim in Sweetmeats.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Fashion has its fling with sweetmeats as well as the other things that are adjuncts of luxury, and from year to year new ideas more or less trifling and fantastic find their way into the candyman's stock. I could not begin to tell you of the absurd things that have recently been invented for the trade, demanded by all dealers, and then neglected entirely. See here; taste that. Tastes like a cedar leadpencil, eh? But you can chew as much cedar wood as you desire for three cents, whereas that article will cost you $3 a pound. You have eaten a candied violet, and there is a candied rose leaf—both the latest fad for ultra-fashionable lunches. These flowers are dipped in boiling sugar, and, spread upon a pretty plate, present a beautiful lavender and pink appearance, more tempting than palatable. Candy is fast growing from a luxury to an ordinary item of daily consumption. The ladies are increasing who may be called victims to the candy habit. The theatre, the street, and even the church are places where the habit is indulged. Often, when shopping, young ladies, instead of lunching, invest their change in candy, and, retiring to some store or waiting-room, eat it.

Grass Brushes.

A Florida grass is sometimes used as a substitute for hog bristles in paint brushes.

HE IS NOW NEARLY 111 YEARS OF AG

Daniel Burke of Altadavan, Born in 1776, and Fifty-two Years in Chicago.

A reporter went out yesterday to the Old People's Home (Little Sisters of the Poor) at the corner of Fullerton and Sheffield avenues for the purpose of meeting "an old negro woman who is said to be 110 years old." By one of those strange freaks that nature now and then cuts up, the aged negress turned out to be an Irishman, who was born in Altadavan, County Limerick, March 1, 1776. At least he says so, and the fact that he has always voted the Republican ticket ought to be conclusive. After one has experimented with the electric gong on the door of the home for ten or fifteen minutes a trim little sister peers at one through a grating for a bit, and finally, under evident apprehension, opens the door. She is a bright-eyed little French woman and wears her black stole with coquettish grace.

"Ze niggress? Pardon, zee ees a man—I show 'im—come zees vay," she said, and led the way to a pleasant room in the lower part of the house. Eight or ten old graybeards were seated in conclave reading the papers, chatting, or crooning to themselves. One of them, a giant with an Abraham beard and Chesterfield manners, stood up and said, "I welcome you;" and then sat down and looked at the ceiling. In the furthest corner sat a little old man, with dead-gray eyes, a face wrinkled like a last year's apple, yellow-white hair, and trembling hands. He looked as though he might have been on intimate terms with Pharaoh the first. In fact, he was so old that one almost feared his old age might be catching. It is never very easy to understand a man who speaks the juicy speech of Altadavan, and the loss of teeth robs it of all semblance of English. The old man, however, managed to make clear that his name was Daniel Burke.

"If I live till March 1 I'll be 111 years old," he said; at least that is what he said when translated. "My father was the town watchman—he didn't live very long. He died in 1785, and that year I came to this country with a cousin. My wife, my four children, my three brothers, my friends are all dead. It seems," he added, with unconscious pathos, "as though every one was dead. My grandfather, Shamus Burke, lived to be 125 years old. He was a great man—he had five wives."

In 1785, if the old man's memory is to be believed, he landed in New York after a stormy voyage of nearly three months. He was then a youngster of 9 and the happenings of the time made little impression on him. With his cousin, also a County Limerick Burke, he went to Belmont and worked on the farms in the neighborhood. Here he grew to manhood, was married, and followed the good old plan of rearing a family—three stout boys and a girl.

"I was always a wild young fellow," said the old man, chuckling, "but I never lied, never lied; I could see that it paid. I drank my toddy, I smoked my pipe, and perhaps did other things, but I never lied; no, sir."

Without questioning his truthfulness one can assume that he was a wild young fellow. He tells of surreptitious trips to New York, to Philadelphia, and Allentown, in the old days of coaches, periwigs, slaves, and other delightful things of the old civilization. When he was 58 years of age, still a sturdy young fellow, bearded and straight, his wife was dead, his children were married, and he felt himself somewhat alone. After short deliberation he packed up what goods the gods had provided and took coach to Buffalo, and thence followed the old water route to Chicago. Chicago was then a rugged village, running chiefly to barracks, a church, and taverns. The old man, from the depths of his sleeping memory, fishes out now and again the reminiscence of one of the first nights he spent in Chicago, when Mark Beaubien scraped the fiddle and he sang to the tumultuous admiration of half Chicago. Doubtless, in recognition of this feat, he was appointed watchman, the first of the genus Chicago had. He tramped about the lake shore, crossed the river, frightened the budding generation, and was happy. Afterward he was made one of the pier watchmen, and for some years has done nothing at all. Four years ago his little savings ran out, and he was received into the home. Although there seems to be no reason to expect that he will not equal his grandfather's record, he has lost much of his former vigor in the last few years. His memory, as has been said, is broken, and the facts given above were only elicited after tedious questioning. His mind wanders at every moment, and, like the fat knight, "a' babbles o' green fields."

About three years ago Dr. Hamilton of Quebec, who has made a study of longevity, visited the old man. At that time his memory was strong and fresh, and the doctor was satisfied from the story he told, the names and dates he gave, that he had not in the least exaggerated his age. At present any investigation, as far as he is concerned, is impossible. His mind is filled with a chaos of disconnected events, out of which it is hard to evolve the truth.

The sweet little French sister broke off the interview.

"Are many of the women very old?" she was asked.

"Yes, zey ees all ofe zeexty-fife to ninety years."

"May I see them?"

"Mon Dieu!" she exclaimed, "a young man in zee voman departmong—nevair! nevair!"

BRIGHT BITS OF JUVENILITY.

Queer Fancies of Youthful Voyagers on Life's Sea.

Boston *Record:* A little boy in Newport, lamenting that it had not rained for some time, was heard adding the contemptuous remark, "and there's God and Joseph loafing around Heaven doing nothing."

Hally is an intensely practical child, and much given to abbreviations. He is very fond of Bible stories, too, and never tires of several of his special favorites. One of these is the history of Joseph and his brethren. Last Sunday he came to his mother with this request: "Mamma, I want you to sit right down now and tell me the story about Joe and the other boys."

Arthur, not yet 5 years of age, wanting his hard-boiled egg shelled at the breakfast table one morning last week, called out to his mother who was in the kitchen: "Mamma, come here and unshell my egg"—then after a second's pause he added, "For Jesus' sake, amen."

Which shows that he is being brought up in the right way.

A very small primary child in a South End school came to her teacher the other day with a remarkable complaint. Her face was covered with tears and wo, and her little fist aided her apron in dabbing more sorrow from her eyes. "O, teacher, teacher," she sobbed, "Maudie's calling me names. Maudie [a sob] called me [another sob] a ginger-snap, boo-hoo!"

Little Mabel has had a birthday and is 5 years old. She has a little boy friend of 6, whose mamma overheard the following morning the following instruction: "Now, Willie, you must put your arm about me so," drawing it about her waist, "and I'll put mine so, around your neck, and then we'll walk along, and you must tell me that you love me. That's courting, and we must begin some time."

The family of a well-known anti-saloonist were gathered around a suburban supper-table one evening recently, when little Tommy suddenly remarked:

"Say, do folks eat horses?"

"In Paris they do, my dear," said his mother.

"Well, I guess they do in Boston, too," Tommy went on. "Pa does, anyway."

"What do you mean, Thomas?" asked his father, sternly.

"Well," said Tommy, "I heard you tell Uncle Charlie that you took a pony with your coffee every day at your dinner at Young's, and it braced you up lots for the cause!"

Huge Puff-Ball.

A puff-ball forty-six inches in diameter is on exhibition at the State University in Lincoln, Neb.

The Democrats' Thanksgiving.

We thank Thee, Lord, that Thou hast sent
Our party such a President;
Thro' heat and cold, O Lord, we stand
In every quarter of the land,
With mouths uplifted, if mayhap,
Our lips may touch official pap,
And thankful are we that we may
Stand waiting thus day after day.
We do our duty by the State,
We serve who only stand and wait.
Some bloody tyrant, wild and rude,
Might give "innocuous desuetude"
To all our hopes and all our fears,
By cutting off our heads and ears;
Therefore we're thankful to be blest
With one who lets us wait at rest.
We thank Thee for the mugwumps, too,
Those noble patriots, leal and true,
Who get the jobs we want to fill
And dabble in the public till.
We thank Thee for the great reform
Which, o'er the country, like a storm,
Has swept with strong, resistless tide,
And left us Democrats outside
To wage a ceaseless, payless strife
With dull affairs of private life.
We thank Thee for all these, O Lord,
Because it is our best reward;
'Tis noble, after all our toils,
To yield to others all the spoils!
'Tis noble! aye, and that's enough!
'Tis noble, but it's p. d. rough!
—*Washington Critic.*

A FALSE FRIEND.

I returned only three months ago from Melbourne, where I had been in practice as a surgeon for about ten years. When I went out to the colony there were good openings in most of the larger towns for medical men; and as I was exceptionally fortunate in the introductions with which the forethought of my friends at home had provided me, patients rang my bell in considerable numbers. Within three years I was making an annual income of nearly £3,000; and when, owing to family necessities, I was obliged regretfully to turn my back upon the new land that had treated me so handsomely I had saved £20,000, and had, in addition, obtained a very respectable sum by the sale of the good will of my practice to a distinguished young Edinburg surgeon who went out expressly to succeed me. I give these details not in order to encourage ambitious young fellows fresh from the schools to rush off to Australia under the impression that it is still an Eldorado, but in order to show that I stood well forward in the front rank of my profession in Melbourne, and in some measure to account for the fact that when a gentleman who held very high political rank in Victoria met with a severe and ultimately fatal accident I was called in to attend him. I suppress his name for reasons which will be obvious later on; but, for convenience, I will call him Sir James Reilly.

Sir James was one of the largest land and stock holders in the colony. I have ridden for thirty miles along the banks of the River Murrumbidgee without going off his property; and whereas ordinary men count their possessions by hundreds of acres, he counted his by hundreds of square miles. He had worked hard, and his upward progress had been gradual; but it had always been steady. When I knew him, no man in Australia was more respected or looked up to. He had been knighted, as a small reward for his services as a Colonial Minister; he had received all kinds of gratifying testimonials from his fellow-citizens; his word, in all the transactions of life, was as good as another man's bond; and yet Sir James, forty years before, had come to Australia as a convict, on account of the disgraceful crime of forgery. I never inquired into the details of his case; and indeed I never knew them until he told them to me when he was on his deathbed.

Sir James lived in a beautiful and spacious house overlooking the sea, and distant a few miles from the centre of the city. In spite of his 70 years, he was a good and active horseman; and one morning, as was his frequent custom, he rode into Melbourne in order to transact some business with his solicitor. He had quitted the lawyer's office, and was already half-way home again, when his horse was frightened by some blasting operations which were being carried on in connection with the making of a new road. The animal became restive, and finally threw Sir James. He fell heavily upon a heap of stones, and his groom coming up, found him lying insensible. The unfortunate gentleman, who was well known to every one in the neighborhood, was tenderly carried to the nearest house; and no sooner did he regain consciousness than he sent his servant for his carriage, and dispatched a messenger to request me to go at once to his house. I rode thither immediately, and reached the place before Sir James' arrival. I feared, of course, that he had met with an accident; but I had not the faintest idea of the nature of it; and, therefore, I was greatly shocked when, a few minutes later, I saw him lifted from his carriage, helpless and well-nigh speechless. He was conveyed to his bedroom, which was upon the ground floor; and upon examining him I discovered that several of his ribs were broken, that the internal organs had been injured, and that there was, practically speaking, no hope of his recovery. Sir James was a bachelor, and had no female relatives in the colony. He might live, I knew, for some days; and as his housekeeper, though a kind and thoughtful woman, was far too advanced in years to be capable of properly attending upon her unfortunate master, I sent the groom back to Melbourne for an experienced hospital nurse, and in the meantime remained with my distinguished patient and did all that lay in my power for him.

When the news of the accident was published in the city it occasioned great excitement. Several of Sir James' former colleagues immediately met together, and one of them rode to the house to request that I would not leave it so long as my patient continued to breathe. I was to summon any assistance that I might need, and to do exactly as I deemed best.

"We would move heaven and earth," said the gentleman, "to preserve his valuable life."

"I feel," said I, "that there is not the slightest hope of saving it; but you may be sure that I will spare no pains."

Sir James had fainted during his removal from the carriage to the house, and he did not regain the use of his senses for some hours afterwards. I was sitting by his bedside when he opened his eyes.

"So I'm not gone yet, doctor," he said, with with a weird kind of humor. "Can this last for long?"

"Who can say?" I replied. "You are sadly hurt. Are you in much pain?"

"No; thank God! In pain but not in severe pain."

"I should warn you," I said, as gently as I could, "that if you have any worldly affairs to settle you should settle them speedily. There is grievous danger."

"I know it," he returned, with a sad smile; "but I have settled everything—everything, that is, that a lawyer could help me in. Yet before I die there is something that I should like to confide to you."

"Will it agitate you to tell it?"

"I am afraid it will, a little," he replied.

"Then wait until tomorrow, Sir James. The danger is great—even inevitable, I fear; but not immediate; and you had better wait until you are calmer and, let us hope, stronger. The shock has tried you terribly, and you have not yet had time to recover from it."

"As you will," he assented. But do not leave it until too late."

I recommended him to the care of the nurse, who had by this time arrived, and retired to bed, not knowing how soon I might be summoned to him, or how long it might be before I should be able to again quit his side. In the early morning I returned to his room. He was sleeping, and the nurse informed me that he had passed an unexpectedly good night. After I had breakfasted, therefore, when he once more recurred to the subject which seemed to be uppermost in his mind, I permitted him to talk, but implored him to control himself as much as possible and not to overtax his strength.

What he told me was in substance as follows. I made exhaustive notes of it as soon as I left his room, and I am confident that I have succeeded in recalling many of Sir James' actual phrases. It made a very powerful impression upon me, and I do not doubt that it will equally excite the interest and sympathy of the reader. The names alone are altered.

"I was born," he said, "in London in 1812. My father was the rector of St. ——'s, and after putting me to a good school he sent me to Cambridge. I took my degree in 1833 and then went to the bar. My chief friend, both at Cambridge and at the Inner Temple, was Horace Raven, a young man who possessed astonishing ability, remarkable good looks, great ambition, and the prospect of succeeding to a large fortune and to one of the oldest English Baronetcies. In all these respects he was, I need scarcely say, my superior. I was a poor man; I had only my energies to depend upon; and I had no influential relatives, no near relatives indeed of any kind except my father. I being an only child and my mother having died during my infancy. At the bar I was, for a youngster, fairly successful. Raven and I had chambers together; we had our law-books in common, and we were on such terms of friendship that we were known on our staircase as 'The Brothers.' For some years I lived a very happy life. I made enough to live in tolerable comfort, and in time indeed I felt myself to be justified in looking out for a wife.

"One evening Raven and I went to a ball at Lady D——'s. We there met a Miss Mary Bagster, a young girl of surpassing beauty; and before the night was spent we had both—as I learnt subsequently—fallen in love with her. Her father, like mine, was a poor clergyman. I had but little difficulty in establishing myself upon a footing of intimacy with her family; and often when I visited them Raven accompanied me. Mary, though she was, as I have said, inexpressibly lovely, was of a somewhat cold disposition. She was unenthusiastic and self-contained to an unusual degree; and yet, in her way, she was ambitious. She desired to marry a man who would make his way in the world; and it was only after some very flattering hints about me and my ability had been let drop in her presence by her father, who evidently favored me, that she consented to become my wife. Raven was not at Mr. Bagster's house on that eventful evening. Next morning, when I met him at our chambers, I told him of what had occurred. He changed color—which at the time I attributed to the strength of his friendship for me—and then congratulated me in a somewhat extravagant manner.

"'When are you going to be married?' he asked.

"'Soon,' I replied. 'There is no reason why we should delay. I could wish that I were a little better off; but our misfortune in that respect will, I trust, disappear in course of time. As it is, we shall, I think, be able to do pretty well.'

"'I wish you joy!' said Raven, as he rose to go into the Chancellor's Court, where he had a brief that morning.

"I then had no idea that he also loved Mary Bagster, and that he had determined, even at that late hour, if not to wrench her from me for himself, at least to prevent my marrying her. His conduct towards me remained, so far as I could see, exactly what it had been previous to my engagement. He was genial and friendly, appeared to take an absorbing interest in all my plans for the future, and actually accompanied me to Brunswick square to look over a house which was to let and which I thought of taking and furnishing. I found that the place would be rather beyond my means and regretfully told him so.

"'Never mind, Jack,' he said; 'you will find something better perhaps. But I certainly should like you to have the house.'

"That evening we were sitting together over the fire. 'Jack!' he said suddenly, 'we are old friends, and I want to give you a handsome wedding present.'

"He had, I should explain, recently succeeded to the Baronetcy and the estates, and was now a rich man.

"'You are very good,' I answered. 'Anything that you may give us will be valued, not merely for itself, but for the sake of the giver.'

"'We have been in chambers together,' he resumed, 'for more than seven years. I shan't like losing your company, for of course I shall be robbed of a good deal of it now. Be plain with me, Jack; would not money be more useful to you than a mere present? It usually is acceptable, I believe, in these cases.'

"I thanked him feelingly for his forethought. 'It would be particularly welcome,' I said.

"Without another word he drew his chair to the table, took his check-book from a drawer, and filled in a draft, which, after he had carefully examined it, he handed to me.

"I took it and gazed at it with astonishment—it was for a thousand pounds. 'My dear Raven,' I gasped, for I was overcome by this act of apparent and totally unexpected generosity, 'it is too much; it is too good of you. I cannot think of accepting it.'

"'You know that I can well afford it,' he said, curtly. 'I insist upon your taking it. If you refuse we can no longer remain on terms of friendship.'

"'Nay, Raven,' I cried, while my heart seemed to rise in my throat. 'Do not misunderstand me. This is noble of you. I thank you with all my heart; but I cannot accept such a large sum.'

"He would not listen, however, to my refusal; and finally I pocketed both my pride and the draft.

"Mary Bagster was at the time paying a short visit to her friends in the country; and thus it happened that I did not mention the fact of my having received Raven's handsome present either to her or to any one else. I looked forward to surprising her with the news upon her return to town; and in the meantime I sent the draft to my banker's, a well-known private firm, with which I had but recently opened an account.

"A few mornings afterward I was sitting at breakfast in my bachelor lodgings in Chapel street, Bedford Row, when, without warning, a police officer entered my room, and, showing me a warrant which authorized him to arrest me on a charge of forgery, took me into custody.

"As you may expect, I was thunderstruck. 'Forgery? Forgery of what?' I exclaimed, half maddened by the monstrous charge.

"But I soon learnt a little, and guessed the rest. Raven, in order to dispose of me, and to effectually put a stop to my marriage, had written out the draft in an unusual manner, and had appended his name in a way which had caused his banker to decline to cash the check, and to indorse it with the words: 'Signature differs.'

"The draft had been returned in this condition to Raven, who, without hesitation, had pronounced it to be a forgery. According to the story, which was only too plausible, I alone could be the criminal. The check was payable to me; I had access to the drawer in which he kept the book from which the form had been torn, and the clumsy signature had been written much as I might have written it.

"You can guess the sequel, doctor. I was tried, and, although I was very ably defended by a leading counsel, who was a personal friend of mine, I was convicted, and sentenced to transportation. How shall I describe to you the agony of those days! In due course I was sent out here with a ship-load of cutthroats and felons. In a few years, doubtless, I was nearly forgotten at home, for my conviction killed my father: and who else was there to remember me save Raven and Mary Bagster, whom he, to add to my wretchedness, soon afterwards married?"

At this point Sir James was seized with spasmodic pains, brought on by his excitement; and I was obliged to temporarily forbid his continuing the painful narrative. An hour or two later, however, finding him calmer, I permitted him to go on.

"I served my time," he continued, "and then, having no friends in England, I decided to remain here. Like many others, I went to the diggings, and, unlike most, I was fortunate. I invested everything in land and stock; tried to make myself publicly useful; gradually obtained the confidence and respect of my fellow-citizens; and two or three years ago, as you know, received the honor of knighthood. I can now say with truth, doctor, that there is no man in Australia who would refuse to grasp me by the hand because I was once a convict."

"Has your innocence never been proved?" I asked.

"Never!" he returned. "I might, perhaps, have made a second endeavor to prove it long ago; but I could not bring myself to make her unhappy—unhappier, that is, than he has made her. As I have told you, she became Lady Raven. You cannot expect me to be able to tell you that the man who so cruelly swore away my liberty made her a good husband. He systematically ill-treated her; and although she bore him several children, and was, I have heard, an exemplary wife, until she was crushed by his brutality, he behaved to her as he would not have behaved to his dogs. Do you know, doctor, that I preserve my love for her still? I have never ceased to love her, although she believed evil of me, and never sent me a single word of sympathy; and I have left everything I have to her eldest son, who by this time has sons of his own. But I do not know whether or not she is dead. I have, however, provided that, should she be living, she is to have a life-interest in my estate. Poor thing, she deserves it; for sadly did she suffer, and not infrequently, I expect, did she want."

"And he?" I asked. "What became of Raven?"

"In time he deserted her, and plunged into the lowest depths of drunkenness and dissipation. He had wasted his fortune; and not very long ago I read that he had been picked up in a fit in the streets of Paris and had died before his removal to the hospital."

"I am shortly going to England, Sir James," I said; "and if I can be of any use in discovering this poor lady's whereabouts I shall be glad to do my best."

"You are going to England? I am happy to hear it. You then can do what I feared would have to be done for me by a third party. I want you to find Lady Raven and tell her what I have told you. Tell her that, although we have been separated for more than forty years, I still think of her; that I die thinking of her; and that I forgive her; and—— Yes, doctor, tell her, too, that I forgive him. I must forgive him. Yes; I do, fully."

I need not go on to describe the painful hours I spent at Sir James' side ere death released him from his sufferings. Suffice it to say that he bore himself, even in his moments of greatest agony, with becoming resignation. Until the last he was thoughtful for all about him, rather than for himself; and when the long sleep at last closed his weary eyes I turned away, feeling that Australia had lost a man the memory of whom she might justly cherish.

Two or three months afterwards I returned to England. Lady Raven, who for some time had been in impoverished circumstances, had meanwhile been discovered by my late patient's solicitors; and before I saw her she had been apprised of the provisions of Sir James Reilly's will.

I introduced myself to her as his friend, and found her occupying a pleasant but not very well-furnished house in one of the best squares in Bayswater.

"It is all a mystery," she said to me, when she had first apologized for the disorder of her temporary abode. "Poor James! He was once very fond of me. It was many years ago. We should have married, you know, but for an unfortunate circumstance. Perhaps you have heard of it?"

I was slightly annoyed at the tone in which she spoke of her dead benefactor.

"I have heard of it, Lady Raven," I returned, seriously.

"But it did not spoil his success in life," she continued, with a slight laugh, "and now, at last, he has made restitution. Well, it is only what we deserve! He robbed my late husband, you know; and it is fitting that we should be his heirs—is it not?"

I was beginning to feel angry. Even if Sir James had been guilty she had no right to speak of him now in so light and scornful a tone. Already, I saw, she was recklessly spending her newly-acquired wealth, though she had not actually entered into possession of it, the will not having then been proved. Her misfortunes had not made a good woman of her. She was gaudily dressed. Instead of being in mourning she was covered with jewelry. Surely it was well for poor Sir James that this vain woman had never been his wife!

"Lady Raven," I said sternly, "we may as well end this. Sir James Reilly never injured you or any other living creature. It was your husband who was the criminal! He wrote his own name to that check which led to Sir James' transportation. He denied the facts, and caused your benefactor to be sent to the antipodes. And do you think that I, knowing all this, will suffer Sir James' fair name to be slandered?"

She turned pale, and clung for support to a chair. "Gracious powers!" she exclaimed; "is it—can it be true? I knew it, then—I knew it! My husband once told me all, when he was delirious with drink. God forgive me!" and she fell like a corpse to the floor.

I summoned the servants, who carried her to her room. I then sent for a physician, and in the meantime did what I could to revive her. But my efforts were in vain, and soon after my colleague arrived she expired. An examination subsequently disclosed the fact that she had long been a sufferer from heart-disease.

I am glad to be able to say that her son, who is now enjoying Sir James Reilly's munificent bequest, is worthy of the legacy. A week or two ago he sailed with his family for Victoria, and it is his ambition there to follow in his benefactor's footsteps.—*Chambers' Journal.*

THE NEW HAMLET.

Mr. Wilson Barrett Treats the Bostonians to His Ideas of the Dane.

Mr. Barrett's Hamlet is audacious in its departure from tradition and conventional usage. The first remarkable thing about this Hamlet which strikes the observer is his extreme youth. It has been generally conceded by students of this play that Hamlet at the beginning of the tragedy was about 30 years of age, and the remark of the gravedigger that the skull of Yorick had lain in the earth "three and twenty years" has been the principal authority for thus placing his age. In Mr. Barrett's version of the tragedy "three and twenty years" reads "a dozen years," the actor claiming to have the authority of Shakspeare himself for making the substitution. Moreover, Mr. Barrett calls attention to the fact that Hamlet is spoken of as "young Hamlet," that his youth is alluded to by Polonius, and that the King in one of the earlier scenes says:

For your intent
In going back to school in Wittenberg
It is most retrograde to our desire.

Having definitly placed Hamlet as a young university student, Mr. Barrett naturally argues that his Queen mother was also much younger than it is customary to present her, and the comparative youthfulness of the Queen gives more point to her relations with the King. There are a number of other passages in the original, besides those alluded to above, in which Mr. Barrett finds apparently good argument in support of his theory of Hamlet's youth. In this connection, the way in which Mr. Barrett disposes of some of the objections to his conclusions will prove interesting. The fact that Hamlet, alluding to his mother, says:

Rebellious hell,
If thou canst mutine in a matron's bones,

Mr. Barrett explains by saying that "matron" simply means mother, and that a mother might be 15 years old or 40 years old. The lines used by Hamlet concerning his mother,

At your age
The heyday in the blood is tame, it's humble
And waits upon the judgment,

Mr. Barrett says do not signify that the Queen is aged, but that Hamlet, as any son would, regards his mother of the age he describes. A son, though his mother is comparatively a young woman, always regards her as old, as she is, indeed, in comparison with himself. Mr. Barrett, indeed, turns this argument to his own favor, and says that, if the Queen were the old woman she has been represented to be Shakspeare would have placed into the mouth of Hamlet some vigorous lines applicable to the revolting situation. The argument that Hamlet's age is, after all, not a matter of vast importance, especially since it cannot be proved by precise facts and figures, Mr. Barrett has no patience with. Hamlet's age settles the age of his mother. If Hamlet is 30 or 32 years of age, then it is reasonable to suppose that his mother is between 50 and 60 years. Mr. Barrett will not believe that Shakspeare deliberately sat down to write a play concerning the licentiousness of an old woman of that age, who for love betrays her husband and condones his murder. It is not natural, either, to suppose, says Mr. Barrett, that the King, fully as old as the Queen, if not older, should be passionately in love with such an old woman—and of the King's love for Hamlet's mother there is no reasonable doubt. The strongest argument made against Hamlet's youth is that Shakspeare has depicted him as a man of varied accomplishments, a student of philosophy, something of a philosopher himself, a reasoner, an analyzer of men's actions and his own emotions—a deep thinker. Hamlet's intellectuality would seem to indicate a man of more mature years than Mr. Barrett is willing to allow the Prince. Mr. Barrett's answer is that Shakspeare undoubtedly put a great deal of himself into this great character, and that he purposely makes Hamlet wise for his years. Mr. Barrett also points to Chatterton, a boy of 17 years, whose work imposed even upon so astute a man as Walpole. Here was an example of a precocious youth in real life. Why not permit a poet to place one in the world of imagination?—*Boston Herald.*

Stage Chat.

Miss Maud Branscombe, having grown stout, no longer poses before the camera. She is now at the head of a British company.

Mrs. Chanfrau made her début Sept. 19, 1854, while Mrs. Bowers' first appearance was July 19, 1846. Both stage veterans are still in the harness.

Sara Bernhardt's reappearance which was to have taken place in Washington March 14 has been postponed until March 28. She is still in South America.

The English actors have Americo-mania to such an extent that the only two actors left in London worth speaking of are Irving and Wyndham, while in New York there is only one American leading man of any prominence.

Mlle. Van Zandt is about to be enthusiastically received by the Parisian public—as soon as she can stand on her legs again. They have swallowed their virtuous indignation since they found that there was no one left in Paris who could sing.

Dion Boucicault landed in New York a most enthusiastic American. He declares London to be behind the times dramatically, and proclaims that he never cares to go there again, except to buy his clothes. As he brought eighty-five trunks, large and small, across the Atlantic with him, he has probably laid in enough wardrobe to last him till his indignation is spent.

Minnie Hauk, when she gave a concert out by the Yellowstone a short time ago, was presented, among other things, with two gold nuggets from a neighboring mine, a pair of fine eagle claws, and a genuine Indian scalp taken at the famous Indian battlefield. Pinned to the scalp was a card saying: "In the absence of flowers an Indian trophy, presented to Mme. Hauk by Z. Mounts."

Marguerite Fish, formerly "Baby Benson," will be supported during her engagement at the Thalia Theatre by the regular dramatic company of that theatre. Miss Fish is an American girl of Irish parentage, and a native of this vicinity. She has complete mastery of the French and German languages, and is to appear at the Lyceum Theatre this season in a polyglot comedy written to order for her by Leonard Grover, in which she will devote an act to each of these tongues, playing the last act entirely in German, with the supporting company speaking English. Her engagement at the Thalia begins Dec. 23, in "Die Lachtaube."—*New York World.*

The preliminary theatrical season in this city, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, was not altogether a successful one this year, and poor houses were the rule. One night during the engagement of a "snap" company at the Chestnut Street Theatre a little boy came down the stairs from the gallery during the first act and inquired for the manager. The manager was not in at the time, and the doorkeeper inquired why he wished to see him. "Because," returned the lad, "I want my money back." "Aren't you satisfied with the play?" was asked. "O, yes," he replied. "The play's good enough, but the fact is I'm afraid to stay up there all by myself."

November.

The year is waning! Solemn sounds are heard
Among the branches of each wind-toss'd tree;
Brown looks the grass; no floral gems we see;
Forsaken nests by winds alone are stirr'd,
And not by wing of bird.

The skies look cold—wind-driven clouds sail by;
While fitful gales whirl sere, dry leaves away;
Fair once, like friends who come to us one day,
Creep to the heart, bring love-light to the eye,
Then droop, and fade, and die.

Yet, while winds chill and summer joys depart,
A host of other pleasures now doth come;
Brothers and sisters scattered, all come home,
Thanksgiving cheer abounds, while fond hearts start,
As heart responds to heart.

Then, curtains down, around the fire we press,
To sing and jest, to romp, and laugh, and play;
But while the fun goes round, each heart will say:
"November brings Thanksgiving. Lord, we bless
Thee for our happiness!"
—*Sophie L. Schenck in Brooklyn Magazine.*

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VOLUME XL

THE SCIENCE OF S

WILLIAM LIEBKNECHT'
UPON IT LAST N

Anarchism and Socialism Bi
Why the Chicago Anarch
tenced—Capitalism and I
patible—Violence Depre
a Show of Weakness—Th
dmmended as a Remedy
ils.

An enthusiastic crowd of nea
filled the Vorwärts Turner-
Twelfth street last night to hea
knecht lecture on scientific Soc
seat on the floor and in the gall
pied, and all the aisles and al
was crowded, and a line of m
the wall in the galleries. T
composed mainly of the
used to belong to th
Labor party before th
split up that organization a few
was orderly and listened to th
such attention that even applau
dom heard to interrupt the spe
Kempke presided and Julius
Gustav Schoeing were Secretari
Dr. Ernst Schmidt, Dr. Sch
Schmiedinger were chosen Vice-
Dr. Schmidt was not present.
Dr. Aveling and wife and Justic
among those who occupied the
Chairman said the meeting was
auspices of the Socialistic Labo
United States, and its object w
wrong impressions entertaine
in relation to the objects of
this purpose the ablest exponen
trines in Germany had been in
and the orator of the evenin
speak his mind regardless of wh
him on his return to Europe. A
the singing section of the Vorwä
Mr. Liebknecht was introduc
when he made his first speec
he did not come to cause strife
ize. "If I had come under
stances," he said, "I should exp
without restraint about certai
present my opponents are lying
I should consider it cowardice
enemies in that condition. My
closed, and whatever the papers
trary was a mistake or a lie.
one paper that I claimed in Bu
driven John Most out of Germ
made such a claim. I was am
advised him not to leave Ger
I considered it a sort of dese
accused Most of being in the p
man Government, I was spe
occasion of a spy named Maia,
covered at a meeting of Social-
Europe. It was a mistake of t
that reported me as speaking of
hours ago I was in the jail and s
I knew were my bitterest enem
not think that in these men A
destroyed. For on the standpoi
ism stand the Judges and the bo
the bourgeoisie here had occasi
against the proletariat they
satisfied with one dynamite bom
throw thousands without remors
were not sentenced because the
posed to be in favor of using vio
cause they were supposed to repr
letariat. [Cheers.] I say this
unjust, although I am opposed to
of these men, and although they
opposed me."
Mr. Liebknecht then gave a glo
tion of the wonderful growth o
Chicago, and said that with the p
velopment of capital must go ha
powerful development of the labo
Commencing his address proper,
for over an hour, and spoke sub
follows:
In this city with its wonderful
velopment we have also seen the
quences. We have seen that peac
were shot down, not by the autho
hired men in the service of
viduals. In the middle ages the
their condottieri, and the bourg
present hire their Pinkerton men
and liberty are incompatible. The
the ancient world decayed by
lation of wealth in the hands
and this Republic will fall unless S
troduced and economic equality pr
as political. The proletarians of
have fitly termed their conditio
ery, for it makes little differenc
person belongs to another bo
he works for him ten or twelve
and is entirely dependent
When we came here Americans to
cialism was an exotic plant and ha
the United States. We replied t
causes that produced it in Europe
here and must of necessity produce
the tremendous vote given by the
last Tuesday they will no longer be
that charge. The vote last Tuesday
and the metropolis of the West wa
the shooting of citizens by Pinkert
the orgies of capitalism in C
vote last Tuesday sounded the
of the old parties. It was a
refuted forever the cowardly cha
ballot was in the hands of corrupt
such an extent that nothing could b
workingmen in that line. It has
that the working people can use th
have compelled the press to admit th
question cannot be brushed aside,
faced.
But the proletariat must redoubl
Let them increase the 150,000 votes o
day to 1,500,000 next time. Talk of
It is a phantom. Stand by the bal
lay your hands on those who attemp
take them before the authorities and
punished. But if we want
do not want to use viol
lence is not power; violence i
Whoever thirty years ago in this
located the abolition of slavery was
just as a Socialist is now. The pub
gradually permeated by the idea
but it was not aroused until John
captured by the slave-owners and
his heroic act. Then the people we
and, having public opinion on the
people threw down the
the South. The people of
did not desire violence, but
of the South wanted it. The parall
The wage slavery corresponds to
slavery. It is only a minority of t
people that now appreciate the injus
slavery. In time the people will c
conviction that wage slavery is wro
if the powerful will use violence t
beaten by violence. If they give wa
there will be no violence. But to
before that time only assists our opp
All wealth is the product of la
logical sequence that wealth shou
labor. But it is a fact that those w
productive work own the greater pa
The Socialist says this is owing to th
tem, to the exploitation of human l
capitalist gave the laborer an equiv
labor the capitalist would, at the end
have no more than at the beg
read that the national wealth
nations grows by millions every
it remains in the hands of the capi
comes in the doctrine of Karl Mar
labor, which is practically admitted
fessors of political economy. On an
laborer only earns as much as i
keep him alive. That is the iron la
It is difficult for the workingman t
what he produces in a given time, an
derpaid by the capitalist who makes
the labor for which he does not pay
If you want to solve the question pe
should study the question. There is
ignorance in political economy in
States as well as in Europe, and the
last Tuesday will teach the writers f
to study the question and not attemp
it aside by answering arguments
studied.
The remedy for the existing evi
laborers, instead of working
employer, should work for
Universal coöperation is wanted.
accomplished by private enterprise.
borer should invest a few millions
tive establishments they would be
the competition of the billions of un
It must be undertaken by the Stat
that the economic question is upperm
many is due to the work of organiz
politics. That is a great step, and
be the case here soon. We are
100th anniversary of the French
At that time the revolutionary idea
pied the public mind to such an e
French aristocrats went to Americ
the Revolutionary War. The ideas
heads and the hands were not want
the Bastile to the ground. But if it
ed to make history by commencing
heads instead of the heads it will on
confusion and retard progress. With t
of progress in the United States, wh
complished almost incredible thing
decade, the differences of the clas
more pronounced than in Europe.
Socialism by removing the occupati
talists will remove class distinction